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PROCEEDINGS

THE 2nd ADAB-INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL SCIENCE

"Globalization & Humanities: Making Sense of Islamic Culture in The Contemporary World"



FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA OCTOBER 19TH - 22ND 2020













Yogyakarta, October 19th-22nd, 2020





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"Globalization & Humanities: Making Sense of Islamic Culture in The Contemporary World "

UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA

Yogyakarta, October 19th-22nd 2020

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Arranged by:

Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta





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PREFACE

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Alhamdulillah, all praise and gratitude should only go to Allah Almighty, for all the graces and blessings that give us health and wisdom so that this Virtual Aiconics Conference could be accomplished properly as scheduled.

This is the 2nd Adab-International Conference on Information and Cultural Sciences (AICONICS) held by the Faculty of Adab & Cultural Sciences UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the conference would be fully held online. Whereas, the first conference last year was held offline. Hopefully this conference could be continuously organized as a medium for the faculty members to share their knowledge and also improve their academic experiences as well as international exposure.

Different from the 1st conference last year which was only held in one day, this 2020 Aiconics conference is held in 4 days which is divided according to the four study programs at Adab faculty, i.e., Arabic Language and Literature, Islamic History and Civilization, Library and Information Science, and English Literature. Sequentially, the Aiconics conference will be held from 19 to 22 October 2020. Each study program has panels not only for invited speakers, some of whom are from abroad, but also for presenters who have submitted their papers to us.

This booklet consists of schedule and abstracts of all the panels which will be held during this Aiconics conference. The speakers of the first day are about 24 (5 panels), the second day is about 17 speakers (4 panels), the 3rd day is about 12 speakers (3 panels), and the 4th day is about 8 speakers (2 panels). So, all together there would be about 61 speakers. Hopefully all speakers would show up and present their papers satisfactorily. This booklet aims to guide all the speakers and participants to join the panels accordingly. As this booklet is published in PDF format, you can also easily distribute it among your colleagues so that the conference would be more fruitful for all the academicians, the speakers and the participants in particular.

Finally, I would convey my deepest appreciation to all the committee, the speakers and the participants who have contributed greatly to the success of the 2nd Aiconics Conference. Hopefully, we could organize much better event in the future. Regards and best wishes.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Yogyakarta, October 19th, 2020 Dean of Faculty of Adab & Cultural Sciences UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A.





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تحليل الخطاب والتطورات الجديدة في دراسات وبحوث اللغة العربية¹. د. شوقي بوعناني جامعة تونس المنار

0. تمهید

اخترت أن أحدثكم في هذه الورقة عن "تحليل الخطاب والتطورات الجديدة في دراسات وبحوث اللغة العربية." وبالربط مع الموضوع العام للندوة: العولمة والعلوم الإنسانية: تفهّم الثقافة الإسلامية في العالم المعاصر، فإننا نلاحظ لدى عامة الناس ولدى الباحثين في المجالات الإنسانية رؤية سلبية للعولمة تنطلق من النظر إلى العولمة في بعدها الاقتصادي باعتبارها مظهرا من مظاهر هيمنة توجه ليبرالي على العالم يخدم مصلحة مجموعة من الدول العظمى والشركات العابرة للقارات على حساب اقتصادات الدول الفقيرة، وقد تجاوزت حركة العولمة المجالات الاقتصادية لتتحول بفضل هيمنة اللغة الإنقليزية إلى أن تصبح مظهرا من مظاهر استبداد ثقافة واحدة تهدف إلى القضاء على كل الفروق والخصوصيات الثقافية المحلية كنتيجة لسيادة لغة معينة على العالم باعتبارها لغة الاقتصاد والعلم والمعرفة. ومن أهم مظاهر العولمة ما ساد العالم اليوم من حرية في تبادل المعلومات عبر الوسائط الإلكترونية المستحدثة منذ بضعة عقود حتى غدا العالم كأنه قرية واحدة.

لكننا إذا أمعنا النظر في هذا الجانب الأخير للعولمة المتعلق بحرية تبادل المعلومات والتفاعل بين الجماعات العلمية في مختلف أصقاع الأرض أمكننا أن نسجل بعض الإيجابيات لهذه الظاهرة. لأن حرية تبادل المعلومات وإن كانت تستهدف في الأصل تبادل المعلومات المتعلقة بالاقتصاد وتسهيل التبادل التجاري وكل ما يجر نفعا اقتصاديا للقوى المهيمنة على العالم فإن هذه الحرية يمكن أن تفيد الدول السائرة في طريق النمو في تطوير نفسها وتحقيق منجزات حقيقية لفائدة شعوبها وتحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية التي لا يمكن أن تحصل إلا إذا سبقتها تنمية علمية ومعرفية وتكنولوجية وأن تنطلق فيها حركة بحثية وعلمية تضمن الاستفادة من آخر المستجدات العلمية والتكنولوجية التي كانت تستغرق وقتا طويلا في الوصول إلى الدول الفقيرة قبل عصر العولمة وما رافقه من انتشار الشبكة العالمية للمعلومات ووسائل التواصل الحديثة.

وهذا التطور المنشود يمكن أن يتحقق في العلوم التي تعرف بأنها صحيحة أو صلبة لكنه يمكن أن يحصل في مجال العلوم الإنسانية كذلك. ومن أهم مجالات العلوم الإنسانية نخص المجال اللساني واللغوي بالذكر. إذ إن أهم وسيلة للتصدي للتأثيرات السلبية للعولمة تكمن في تطوير اللغات المحلية وتطوير مناهج دراستها وتدريسها.

أ ورقة مقدمة للمؤتمر الدولي بكلية الأداب والعلوم الإنسانية بجامعة سونن كالجاكا الإسلامية الحكومية بإندونيسيا حول " العولمة والعلوم الإنسانية:
 تفهم الثقافة الإسلامية في العالم المعاصر " بتاريخ 19 أكتوبر 2020





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ولعل من أهم الاختصاصات العلمية التي ما انفكت تشق طريقها منذ نهاية القرن الماضي وتتطور وتكتسح عديد المجالات الاجتماعية والنفسية والحاسوبية هو الاختصاص الذي يطلق عليه تحليل الخطاب وهو في الحقيقة عنوان جامع لفروع عديدة ومناهج متنوعة ومقاربات متشعبة.

1. الإشكالية المطروحة في الورقة

الفكرة التي نطرحها في هذه الورقة تتعلق بكيفية استثمار أحدث المنجزات في مجال تحليل الخطاب لتطوير مناهج دراسة اللغة العربية. وسأنطلق في هذه الورقة من تجربة بحثية شخصية في مجال تحليل الخطاب وقد صدرت مخرجاتما في كتاب بعنوان "مبدأ الانسجام في تحليل الخطاب القرآني من خلال علم المناسبات" (2018)2. والإشكال الأساسي الذي نطرحه في هذه الورقة يتعلق بكيفية الاستفادة من تحليل الخطاب في إلقاء الضوء على الثقافة الإسلامية ومحاولة فهم هذه الثقافة بالتركيز على مجال محدد من مجالاتما هو مجال علوم القرآن.

وفي هذه الورقة نحاول أن نتناول علما مخصوصا من علوم القرآن هو علم المناسبات. وهو علم يبحث في العلاقات بين الآيات والسور ومنطق ترتيب الآيات في السورة الواحدة وترتيب السور في المصحف. ونتناول هذا العلم مسلحين بآليات تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة.

2. العلاقة بين علم المناسبة وتحليل الخطاب

أ. أهمية مفهوم الانسجام في تحليل الخطاب

يمكن التمييز في تحليل الخطاب بين تيارين كبيرين: تيار اجتماعي هو أقرب إلى العلوم الاجتماعية وتيار لساني هو أقرب إلى العلوم اللغوية. وقد لاحظنا في التيار اللساني في تحليل الخطاب وجود مفهوم مركزي يعتبر محددا لتعريف الخطاب وهو مفهوم الانسجام. إذ اعتُبر الانسجام شرطا ضروريا لكل خطاب إذ يرى بعض رواد هذا العلم أن موقع الانسجام من الخطاب شبيه بموقع النحو من الجملة. (Maingueneau, 1976: 158)

والانسجام يعني ترابط أجزاء الخطاب لغويا ودلاليا وينقسم بدوره عند محللي الخطاب إلى قسمين: انسجام علاقي (Relational coherence) يقوم على العلاقات المعنوية بين الجمل من قبيل علاقات السببية والمسببية والتعقيب والإجمال والتفصيل وغيرها... وانسجام إحالي يقوم على العلاقات الإحالية (Referential) من قبيل تلك التي تربط بين الضمائر والأسماء الموصولة وأسماء الإشارة ومعاداتها. وقد وجدنا تقاربا شديدا بين مفهوم الانسجام العلاقي المعاصر ومفهوم المناسبات في تراث علوم القرآن. وعلى هذا فإن ممارسة تحليل الخطاب بما هي بحث في أنواع العلاقات بين أجزاء الخطاب كانت موجودة في اللسانيات العربية القديمة تحت مسميات اصطلاحية من قبيل المناسبة والنظم والترتيب والتناسق...

³ انظر في تقديم بعض مدارس هذا التيار: ماريان يُور غنسن ولويز فيليبس، تحليل الخطاب: النظرية والمنهج، ترجمة شوقي بوعناني، هيئة البحرين للثقافة والأثار، المنامة، 2019.



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² صدر سنة 2018 عن دار مؤمنون بلا حدود للدراسات والأبحاث، بيروت-الرباط



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ب. إجرائية مفهوم المناسبة وضمور الجانب النظري في علم المناسبة

لكن من المهم الإشارة إلى ضمور الجانب النظري لعلم المناسبات القديم إذ إن المنجز النظري في علم المناسبات لم يتجاوز بعض الفصول في كتب علوم القرآن لدى الزركشي والسيوطي. 4 لكن ما لاحظناه من إجراء تطبيقي لمفهوم المناسبة في تحليل الخطاب القرآني في بعض كتب التفسير التي تتبنى المنهج اللغوي البياني في تفسير القرآن 5 ينم عن توفر خلفية نظرية عميقة لم يتم الإفصاح عنها دائما لكن يمكن استنتاجها من المفاهيم والآليات المعتمدة في تحليل الخطاب.

وفي مقابل هذا الضمور النظري في التراث نلاحظ تعددا وتنوعا للمناويل في نظريات تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة كما نلاحظ توفر مقاربات تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة على مناويل عديدة تتصل بانسجام الخطاب. وقد أوحى لنا ذلك باستلهام هذه المناويل المعاصرة وهذا العمق النظري في بناء منوال أصيل في تحليل الخطاب ينطلق من علم المناسبات، أي أن مهمتنا البحثية تكمن في التصريح بهذه الخلفية النظرية الكامنة وراء علم المناسبات مسترشدين في ذلك بالإنجازات المعاصرة في بناء مناويل تحليل الخطاب.

ولا يعني ذلك أبدا إسقاط المناويل المعاصرة على التراث أو التطبيق الآلي لها على غرار ما نشاهده في عديد البحوث بل العلاقة عندنا بين علم المناسبات وتحليل الخطاب علاقة ذهاب وإياب بقدر ما نستفيد فيها من المقاربات الحديثة في تحليل الخطاب نحاول فيها كذلك أن نقدم الإضافة إلى هذا المجال، إذ لا نعدم لدى علماء المناسبات القدامي إشارات عميقة وحلولا مبتكرة لمشاكل لا تزال تواجه محللي الخطاب إلى اليوم. فنحن لا نتعامل مع تحليل الخطاب من موقع التبعية أو الدونية لكن من موقع التفاعل الذي يسعى إلى الإضافة إلى المنجز البشري. ومما يساعد على ذلك أننا لم نجد في مدونات تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة مدونة تضاهي في اتساعها وتشعبها الخطاب القرآني مع ما يطرحه ذلك من مشكلات ومحاولات لتذليل ما يعترض المفسرين من صعوبات جعلتهم في أحيان كثيرة قريبين جدا مما توصل إليه بعض المعاصرين.

3. أنموذج تطبيقي لتطوير علم المناسبة في ضوء تحليل الخطاب

أ. مقترحات علماء المناسبة

تفسير تحرير المعنى السديد وتنوير العقل الجديد من تفسير الكتاب المجيد المعروف اختصارا بتفسير التحرير والتنوير
 لابن عاشور.



لنظر على وجه الخصوص كتابي "البرهان في علوم القرآن" للزركشي وتحديدا الفصل الموسوم بـ"معرفة المناسبات بين الأيات" (1: 35-52)،
 وكتاب "الإتقان في علوم القرآن" للسيوطي وقد خص فيه علم المناسبات بالفصل الموسوم بـ"المناسبات بين الأيات والسور" (3: 369-389).
 انظر خاصة التفاسير التي نحت منحي لغويا بيانيا في تفسير القرآن ونخص منها بالذكر:

الكشّاف عن حقائق التّنزيل وعيون الأقاويل في وجوه التّأويل للزّمخشري.

التّفسير الكبير المعروف بمفاتيح الغيب للرّازي.

تفسير البحر المحيط لأبى حيّان الأندلسيّ



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نبين المنهج الذي توخيناه في إعادة صياغة هذا العلم بالاعتماد على مفاهيم تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة

ولننطلق في ذلك من الآيتين المواليتين من سورة النحل

(1) ﴿ مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَى وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَنُحْيِينَّهُ حَيَاةً طَيِّيَةً وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ (97) فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ (98) ﴾ [النحل، 16: 97– 98]

إن المتأمل في الآيتين السابقتين يدرك بيسر إشكال العلاقة بينهما فقد وقع تفريع الآية الثانية بالفاء على الآية الأولى. ومن المعلوم أن الفاء في العربية تكون عاطفة أو جوابية أو استئنافية:

والفاء العاطفة تفيد جملة من المعاني هي:

- الترتيب، وهو نوعان معنوي وذكري وهو عطف مفصل على مجمل (مغني اللبيب، 2: 476- 476) ومثالها قوله تعالى: ﴿فَأَزَلَهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ عَنْهَا فَأَخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيهِ ﴾ [البقرة، 2: 36]

- التّعقيب، وهو بكلّ شيء بحسبه (مغني اللّبيب، 2: 480-480) ومثالها قوله تعالى: ﴿ أَلَمُ تَرَ اللَّهَ أَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَتُصْبِحُ الْأَرْضُ مُخْضَرَّةً ﴾ [الحج، 22: 63]

- السببيّة، وذلك غالب في العاطفة جملة أو صفة ومثالها قوله تعالى: ﴿فَوَكَزَهُ مُوسَى فَقَضَى عَلَيْهِ﴾

[القصص، 28: 15]

والفاء الجوابية هي التي تكون في جواب الشرط و"معناها الرّبط، وتلازمها السببيّة. قال بعضهم: والتّرتيب أيضاً" (الجني الدّاني، 65) مثالها قوله تعالى: ﴿إِنْ تُعَذِّبُهُمْ فَإِنَّهُمْ عَبَادُكَ وَإِنْ تَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ فَإِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحُكِيمُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَبَادُكَ وَإِنْ تَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ فَإِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحُكِيمُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلَا لَا اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلّهُ وَلّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّه

أما الفاء الاستئنافية فلم يذكروا لها معنى محدّدا. (مغني اللّبيب، 2: 510-512؛ الجنى الداني، 76 واعتبرها كلّ من المرادي وابن هشام من قبيل الفاء العاطفة بين الجمل يقول المرادي: "وهذه الفاء ترجع، عند التّحقيق، للفاء العاطفة للجمل، لقصد الرّبط بينها. "(الجنى الداني، 76) ومثالها قوله تعالى ﴿ قُلْ إِنَّمَا يُوحَى إِلَيَّ أَنَّا اللّهُ وَاحِدٌ فَهَلُ أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ ﴾ [الأنبياء، 21: 108]

وبالعودة إلى الآيتين في (1) فإنه لا يلوح وجه ظاهر لتفريع الأمر بالاستعادة عند قراءة القرآن في الآية الثانية على جزاء العمل الصالح في الآية الأولى، من هنا أقر ابن عاشور أنّ " موقع فاء التّفريع هنا خفيّ ودقيق" (التّحرير والتّنوير، 14: 274). وبالعودة إلى عدد من المفسرين عثرنا على وجوه لتحليل المناسبة بين الآيتين. من ذلك ما يذهب إليه الزمخشري في الكشاف من أنه تعالى "لما ذكر العمل الصالح ووعد عليه، وصل به قوله ﴿فَإِذَا





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قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللهِ ﴾ إيذاناً بأن الاستعاذة من جملة الأعمال الصالحة التي يُجزل الله عليها الثواب." (الكشاف، 2: 633)

فالعلاقة بين الآيتين حسب الزمخشري تندرج ضمن عطف المفصل على المجمل بناء على أن الأعمال الصالحة وردت مجملة في الآية الأولى ثم وقع تفصيلها في الآية الثانية بذكر نوع من أنواعها هو الاستعاذة. وهذا التحليل للعلاقة بين الآيتين يبدو غير مقنع لأنّ ذكر العمل الصالح في الآية لم يكن بغاية تعداد أنواعه المندرجة ضمنه لكنه جاء في سياق بيان جزاء العمل الصالح في الدنيا وفي الآخرة لذلك بنيت الآية على أسلوب الشرط وتم فيها تقييد قراءة القرآن بالأمر بالاستعاذة. فالفاء لم تقم بربط قراءة القرآن بالعمل الصالح بل ربطت كلاما تضمن شرطا وجزاء على كلام آخر تضمن شرطا وجزاء ولا وجه لتأويل كل من الشرطين بمعزل عن جزائه فضلا عن أن الخطاب موجه في الآية الثانية إلى الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم بينما ورد عاما في الآية الأولى ولا يلوح هنا وجه لتناسق الضمائر بين الآيتين يسمح بالجمع بينهما. فلا يصح بذلك أن تكون الآية الثانية تفصيلا لأنواع العمل الصالح. ولذلك عقب ابن عاشور على كلام الزمخشري بالقول: " وهو إبداء مناسبة ضعيفة لا تقتضى تمكّن ارتباط أجزاء النظم.» (التّحرير والتّنوير، 14: 274).

أما فخر الدين الرازي فقد قال في تفسير مناسبة الآية: "اعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ تَعَالَى لَمَّا قَالَ قَبْلَ هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ: ﴿وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَن مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴾ [النحل: 97] أَرْشَدَ إِلَى الْعَمَل الَّذِي بِهِ تَخْلُصُ أَعْمَالُهُ عَن الْوَسَاوس فَقَالَ: ﴿ فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴾ " (مفاتيح الغيب، 20: 268). وقد اعتمد الرازي في بيان وجه المناسبة على جملة جواب الشرط في الآية الأولى، أي أن الجزاء إنما يكون بقدر حسن العمل، وأفضل الأعمال ماكان خالصا من وساوس الشيطان، ومن هناكانت الاستعاذة من مقتضيات تحسين الأعمال. أي أن المناسبة تتأتى من العلاقة بين الجزء الأخير من الآية الأولى والآية الموالية لها، وهي علاقة اقتضاء وهي من نوع العلاقات المنطقية السببية التي تقوم على التلازم بين المقدمات والنتائج أي أن الجزاء الحسن هو نتيجة للعمل الحسن والعمل الحسن لا يتم إلا بالخلوص من الوساوس والخلوص من الوساوس لا يتم إلا بالاستعادة. وهو تحليل لا يبين لنا وجه تخصيص قراءة القرآن بالذكر من بين سائر الأعمال الحسنة. وهو لا يفسر لنا أيضا سبب تخصيص الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم بالخطاب في الآية الثانية. وهو ما حاول أبو السعود بيانه في تفسيره للآية يقول: "وإذ قد انتهى الأمرُ إلى أن مدار الجزاء المذكور هو صلاحُ العمل وحسنُه، رُتّب عليه بالفاء الإرشادُ إلى ما به يحسنُن العمل الصالح ويخلُص عن شوب الفاسد فقيل ﴿ فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ ﴾... وتوجيهُ الخطاب إلى رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم، وتخصيصُ قراءة القرآن من بين الأعمال الصالحة بالاستعاذة عند إرادتما للتنبيه على أنما لغيره صلى الله عليه وسلم وفي سائر الأعمال الصالحة أهم، فإنه صلى الله عليه وسلم حيث أُمر بها عند قراءةِ القرآن الذي لا يأتيه الباطلُ من بينِ يديهِ ولا منْ خلفه فما ظنكم بمن عداه صلى الله عليه وسلم فما عدا القراءةَ من الأعمال" (تفسير أبو السعود، 5: 140-139).





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فالعلاقة بين الآيتين حسب أبي السعود هي علاقة ترتيب. والفاء واسم لعلاقة الترتيب. والترتيب هنا ليس ترتيب الوجود بل الترتيب في الذكر وهو يرجع إلى عطف المفصل على المجمل. وهنا يكون حرف الفاء واسما لعلاقة تداولية في اصطلاحات محللي الخطاب المعاصرين لأن العلاقات التي ترجع إلى ترتيب الوقائع في الوجود هي عندهم من قبيل العلاقات الدلالية، أما العلاقات التي ترجع إلى ترتيب أعمال الخطاب فهي من قبيل العلاقات التداولية. والفرق بين نوعي العلاقات يرجع إلى الفرق بين الدلالة التي تدرس علاقة الأدلة اللغوية بمراجعها في الخارج. كم في قولنا "اجتهد الطالب فنجح" فالفاء هنا تفيد ترتيب الوجود والسبية معا أي أن النجاح حصل بعد الاجتهاد وهو نتيجة له. في حين تمتم التداولية بعلاقة الأدلة اللغوية بمستعمليها وبأغراضهم من الكلام. كما في قولك "هلا أخبرتني بالوقت فقد نسيت ساعتي" فالجملة الثانية هنا تعليل للجملة الأولى التي تفيد الطلب ولا تفيد الإخبار فالعلاقة أو عدم سببية تداولية. ويعتبر محللو الخطاب أن مصدر الانسجام في الجملة الأولى دلالي يرجع إلى مطابقة العلاقة أو عدم مطابقتها للخارج أما مصدره في الجملة الثانية فهو تداولي يرجع إلى ما يعرف بأعمال الخطاب. (انظر مثلا تمييز مطابقتها للخارج بين نوعي العلاقات Sanders, 1997)

وبالعودة إلى الآيتين في (1) نلاحظ أن علاقة الترتيب ليست بين واقعتين تسبق إحداهما الأخرى في الوجود بل بين عملين من أعمال الخطاب هما عمل الشرط في الآية الأولى وهو لا يخبر عن واقعة ولكن يعين شرط الحصول على جزاء معين فالآية في قوة أن لو قيل من كان يرجو أن يحصل الجزاء المذكور فعليه أن يعمل ذلك العمل الصالح، الدليل على وهو كلام في ظاهره إخبار لكن السياق يدل على أن الغرض منه توجيه المؤمنين إلى العمل الصالح. الدليل على ذلك بحسب رائز إعادة الصياغة أنه يمكن صياغته كما يلي: "اعملوا هذا النوع الحسن من العمل، تحصلوا على جزاء حسن" وقد رتب على ذلك الأمر غير المباشر بالاستعاذة في الآية الثانية ويمكن صياغتها كما يلي "إن عمل الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم وهو قراءة القرآن الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم وهو قراءة القرآن الذي يفترض فيه أن يكون من أحسن الأعمال من جهتين: جهة العمل نفسه وهو قراءة القرآن وهو غوذج أعلى للعمل الحسن وجهة العامل وهو الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم وهو النموذج الأوفى للعامل المخلص وهو غوذج أعلى للعمل الحسن وجهة العامل وهو الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم وهو النموذج الأوفى للعامل المخلص القرآن مرتبة. إن العلاقة بين الآيتين إذن ليست علاقة بين خبرين بل بين إنشاءين أو عملين من أعمال الخطاب في أن يكون عملكم صالحا مقبولا استعيذوا بالله من الشيطان. وهذا النوع من التحليل قد يبدو منطقيا ووجيها ولكنه يبدو متكلفا في تحميله الآية ما قد لا تحتمله.

ومن أطرف ما صادفنا في تحليل العلاقة بين الآيتين ما وجدناه لدى الطيبي في حاشيته على الكشاف فقد جاء لديه في سياق شرحه لتفسير الزمخشري الذي أوردناه أعلاه في سياق اقتراح بديل أمكن من كلام الزمخشري "ويمكن أن يُقال إن قوله: ﴿ وَنَرَّانُنَا عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ الْكِتَابَ الْكِتَابَ الْكِتَابَ





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تِبْيَانًا لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةً وَبُشْرَى لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ ، وذلك أنّه تعالى لما من عليه صلوات الله عليه بإنزال كتاب جامع لصفات الكتاب، وأنه تبيان لكل شيء، ونبه على كونه تبياناً لكل شيء بالكلمة الجامعة، وهي قوله: ﴿إِنَّ اللّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ الآية، وعطف عليه: ﴿وَأَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِ اللّهِ وَأكده ذلك التأكيد، قال بعد ذلك: ﴿فَإِذَا اللّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ الآية ، وعطف عليه: ﴿وَأَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِ اللّهِ وَأكده ذلك التأكيد، قال بعد ذلك: ﴿فَإِذَا وَرَأْتَ اللّهُ إِنَا اللّهِ الله الله والله والله الله الله الله والله والله على الله الله والله على الله الله الله والله والله والله والله والمقال الله والله والله والله والمقال الله والله والله والله والله والله والمقال الله والله والله والله والله والمقال الله والمقال المؤلّم والمقال الله والمقال المؤلّم والمقال الله والمقال الله والمقال الله والمقال المؤلّم والمؤلّم والمؤلّ

هذا التحليل يعود بنا إلى بداية الآية التاسعة والثمانين من السورة، ونحن نورد السياق كاملا في ما يلي في (2). ويذهب فيه الطيبي إلى أن الفاء جاءت لربط الآية الثامنة والتسعين بالآية التاسعة والثمانين.

(2) ﴿ وَيَوْمَ نَبْعَثُ فِي كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ شَهِيدًا عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ أَنْهُيهِمْ وَجِعْنَا بِكَ شَهِيدًا عَلَى هَوُلاءِ وَنَزَلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْكُوْتَابَ تِبْيَانًا لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةً وَبُشْرَى لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ (89) إِنَّ اللّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَاءِ ذِي الْقُرْنِ وَيَنْهَى عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكِرِ وَالْبَغْيِ يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَدَكَّرُونَ (90) وَأَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِ اللّهِ إِذَا عَاهَدْمُ وَلَا تَنْفُضُوا الْأَيْمَانَ بَعْدِ تَوْكِيدِهَا وَقَدْ جَعَلْتُمُ اللّهَ عَلَيْكُمْ كَفِيلًا إِنَّ اللّه يَعْلَمُ مَا تَفْعَلُونَ (91) وَلَا تَكُونُوا كَالِّتِي نَقَضَتْ غَزْهًا مِنْ بَعْدِ فَتُولِ أَنْ تَكُونُ أُمَّةً هِي أَرْبَى مِنْ أُمَّةٍ إِثَمَا يَبْلُوكُمُ اللّهُ بِهِ وَلَيُبَيِّنَنَّ لَكُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِينَامَةِ مَا خُلُونَ أَنْ تَكُونَ أُمَّةً هِي أَرْبَى مِنْ أُمَّةٍ إِثَمَا يَبْلُوكُمُ اللّهُ بِهِ وَلَيُبَيِّنَنَّ لَكُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِينَامَةِ مَا عَنْدَلَقُونَ (92) وَلُو شَاءَ اللّهُ لِجَعَلَكُمْ أُمَّةً وَاحِدةً وَلَكِنْ يُضِلُّ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَلَتُسْأَلُنَّ عَمَا كُنْتُمْ فِيهِ تَخْتَلِفُونَ (92) وَلُو شَاءَ اللّهُ لَجَعَلَكُمْ أَمَّةً وَاحِدةً وَلَكِنْ يُضِلُّ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَلَتُسْأَلُنَّ عَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ (93) وَلَا تَشْتَعُوا بِعَهْدِ اللّهِ هَتَالَى اللهِ هُو حَيْرٌ لَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ (93) وَلَا تَشْتَعُوا بِعَهْدِ اللّهِ هُو حَيْرٌ لَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ (93) مَا عِنْدَكُمْ وَلَكُمْ عَوْلَا اللّهِ هُو حَيْرٌ لَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ (93) مَا عِنْدَكُمْ وَلَا اللّهِ هَوَ عَيْرٌ لَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ (93) وَلَا تَشْتَعُدُ وَلَا عَرْهُمُ إِلَّهُ عَسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ (99) وَلَا عَرَانَ فَاسْتَعِدُ وَمَا عَنْدَ اللّهِ هُو مَوْنَ هُؤُومِنَ فَالْتَعْلُونَ الْتَعْرِقُ اللّهُ هُو مَنْ لَلْهُ مِنْ فَالْمُولُولُ اللّهِ هُو اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَمُ وَلَا اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ يَعْلَكُونَ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ يُعْلِقُونَ (98) هَوْلَا اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَمُ الللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ عَلَيْهُ الللّهُ عَلَى اللللّهُ عَلَيْهُ الللّهُ عَلَا

ويبدو تحليل الطيبي للعلاقة بين الآيتين 89 و98 وجيها، يساعد عليه تناسق الضمائر بين الآيتين 98 و98. فالخطاب فيهما موجه إلى الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم. وتعتبر آلية التناسق أو الاتساق (Cohesion) من الآليات المعتمدة في تحليل الخطاب ويعتبر تناسق الضمائر مؤشرا على الانسجام الإحالي في الخطاب وهو ما تناوله هاليداي وحسن في كتابحما عن الاتساق في اللغة الإنقليزية ضمن ما عرفاه بالاتساق الإحالي Halliday & Hasan,) وهو من أنواع الاتساق النحوي لديهما (Referential cohesion) والاتساق بعتبر لديهما شرطا من شروط نصية النصوص (Texture) والاتساق الإحالي عبارة عن الشتراك الضمائر في المعاد أو المرجع وهو مظهر من مظاهر الربط النحوي بين الجمل في النصوص. ونحن نلاحظ أن





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الضمائر في الآيتين في قوله تعالى "جئنا بك" و"نزلنا عليك" في الآية 89 و"قرأت" واستعذ" في الآية 98 تعود إلى معاد واحد هو الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم. وهو المخاطب المباشر بالآيتين.

لكن الإشكال يبرز في الآيات المتوسطة بين الآيتين فلئن كان الربط بين الآية 89 ومتتالية الآيات التي تأتي بعدها من الآية 90 إلى الآية 97 يسيرا باعتبار أنها تتضمن أحكاما من جملة الأحكام التي بينها القرآن، فهي بيان لما جاء مجملا في قوله تعالى ﴿وَنَرَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ تِبْيَانًا لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةً وَبُشْرَى لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ ، فإنّ الطيبي لا يبين لنا المناسبة الموضعية بين الآية الأخيرة من المتتالية وسابقتها.

ويثني ابن عاشور على الوجه الذي اعتمده الطيبي في بيان تناسب الآي يقول: "وهذا أحسن الوجوه وقد انقدح في فكري قبل مطالعة كلامه ثم وجدته في كلامه فحمدت الله وترحمته عليه." غير أنه يضيف إليه ما يسد الثغرة التي أشرنا إليها فيقول بعد الثناء عليه "وعليه فما بين جملة ﴿وَنَزَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ تِبْيَانًا ﴾ [النحل:89] إلخ، وجملة فإذا قرأت القرآن جملة معترضة. والمقصود بالتفريع الشروع في التنويه بالقرآن." (التحرير والتنوير، 14: 275) فابن عاشور يلجأ إلى آلية الاعتراض لتعليل المناسبة بين الآيتين 98 و89 والاعتراض باعتباره مفهوما نحويا يكون بين مكوني الجملة الواحدة كما في (3)

(3) ﴿ وَإِنَّهُ لَقَسَمٌ لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عَظِيمٌ ﴾ [الواقعة، 56: 76

فجملة ﴿ لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴾ جاءت معترضة بين المنعوت "قسم" والنعت "عظيم" وهو ما يعرف بالاعتراض النحوي وصورته أن تأتي جملة لا محل لها من الإعراب بين مكونين متلازمين نحويا.

وقد طور علماء البيان مفهوم الاعتراض ليشمل الجمل المعترضة بين جملتين متلازمتين معنويا ترتبطان بعلاقة من علاقات كمال الاتصال بأن تكون الثانية توكيدا أو بيانا أو بدلا من الأولى. وعلى هذا فتعريف البيانيين للاعتراض أوسع من تعريف النحاة له وهو ما جعلهم يميزون بين نوعين من الاعتراض: اعتراض نحوي واعتراض بياني. 6

لكن ابن عاشور يتوسع في استعمال مفهوم الاعتراض على نحو غير مسبوق لدى كل من النحاة والبيانيين ليشمل الاعتراض بمتتالية من الجمل على غرار ما رأيناه في تفسيره للمتتالية السابقة من الآيات في (2) فالمعترض به هنا هو مجموعة من الآيات (8 آيات) بين جملتين ترتبطان بعلاقة سببية والعلاقة السببية من أمتن العلاقات بين الجمل. وقد عدّها بعض المعاصرين من قبيل العلاقات الأولية أو من الأوليات العرفانية (primitives الجملتين فإن وجد (primitives) فهي في نظرهم العلاقة الأولى التي يستحضرها الذهن عند النظر في العلاقة بين الجملتين فإن وجد أنها ليست علاقة سببية بحث في أنواع أخرى من العلاقات غير السببية الممكنة. وبذلك فهم يصنفون علاقات الانسجام إلى صنفين أوليين: علاقات سببية وعلاقات غير سببية ويصنفون كل نوع منهما إلى علاقات أخرى فرعية (Sanders, Spooren & Noordman, 1992).



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هذا النموذج الذي يقدمه ابن عاشور في تحليل الآية السابقة مهم جدا من عدة نواح، فهو يوسع مفهوم الاعتراض على نحو لم يُسبق إليه، فالاعتراض في الأصل مفهوم نحوي تابع للبنية العاملية للجملة، وسعه البيانيون ليشمل الاعتراض بجملة بين جملتين متلازمتين معنويا. وقد قام ابن عاشور بتوسيعه لكي يصبح مفهوما نصيا بامتياز يشمل المتتالية من الجمل. وقد تناولنا جهود ابن عاشور بالدرس في غير هذا الموضع فتبين لنا أن للاعتراض لديه أشكالا عديدة. فمنه ما يكون اعتراضا بمتتالية من الجمل بين متتاليتين من الجمل. وهذا التناول للاعتراض باعتباره أداة لتحليل مظاهر الانسجام في الخطاب يمكن أن يمثل حقا إضافة لنظريات تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة. ذلك أننا لم أنعثر فيما اطلعنا عليه من أدبيات تحليل الخطاب لدى المعاصرين على إجراء للاعتراض شبيه بما وجدناه لدى ابن عاشور. وهو ما أشار إليه عبد الله صولة—رحمه الله— في أطروحته عن "الحجاج في القرآن" من إغفال الدّارسين المعاصرين للمكوّن الاعتراضي، وأخّم لم يعدّوه مظهرا من مظاهر انسجام الخطاب. (صولة، 2001، 1: 407).

كذلك يكشف هذا الضرب من التحليل لدى الطيبي ولدى ابن عاشور بوجه خاص عن وعي بأن المناسبة لا تلتمس في مستوى البنية الموضعية للخطاب فحسب على غرار ما ذهب إليه المفسرون السابقون، ولكنها تلتمس في مستوى ما يعبر عنه علماء تحليل الخطاب المعاصرون بالبنية الكبرى للخطاب، وهو مستوى يتجاوز العلاقة بين الآيتين أو الجملتين ليشمل متتاليات الجمل. وهذه الرؤية الشاملة للخطاب باعتباره كلا متماسكا هي ما مكن ابن عاشور في مواضع كثيرة من تفسيره إلى حل كثير من المعضلات التي واجهت المفسرين قبله، وقادقهم إلى كثير من التحاليل المتكلفة لتناسب الآي. ويضيق المجال هنا عن تعداد إنجازات ابن عاشور في هذا المجال. لكننا نكتفي بالقول إن مصطلح البنية الكبرى لئن كان مصطلحا غربيا جاء به فان داك وأفرده ببحث من بحوث (Nan Dijk, بالقول إن مضطلح البنية الكبرى لئن كان مصطلحا غربيا جاء به فان داك وأفرده من بحوث المعاصرين في هذا المجال من أجاد استخدامه مثل ابن عاشور. فقد كان وعيه بهذا المفهوم حادًا إلى درجة تمكننا من القول إنّه كان سابقا لعصره في إجراء هذا المفهوم في تحليل الخطاب. وهو ما جعل تحليلاته لوجوه مناسبة الخطاب القرآني متقدمة على كل أقرانه من المفسرين وعلماء المناسبات.

4. نحو نظرية في علم المناسبة تستلهم المناويل المعاصرة في تحليل الخطاب

إن ما استعرضناه من طرق المفسرين في إجراء مفهوم المناسبة يشير إلى أن المادة الأساسية لنظرية تحليل الخطاب موجودة لديهم بالقوّة، ويمكن أن نستفيد من جهود المعاصرين في بناء نظرية أصيلة في تحليل الخطاب نابعة من ثقافتنا. وقد لاحظنا أن نظريات تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة تبنى على مجموعة من المكونات تدور حول مبدأ الانسجام الذي يعد محددا أساسيا للخطاب فلا يوجد خطاب حتى تكون أجزاؤه منسجمة متماسكة. وهذا المفهوم لم يكن غائبا في تراثنا البلاغي وفي تراث علوم القرآن والتفسير ويعتبر مفهوم المناسبة معادلا بلا شك لمفهوم الانسجام.





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أ. المكون الأول: أجزاء الخطاب

- الجملة المستغنية مكونا أساسيا للخطاب في المستوى الموضعي

أما المكون الأول لهذه النظرية فهو يرتبط بالأجزاء التي تقوم بينها علاقات الانسجام. وهو موضوع خلاف بين الدارسين إلى اليوم، وإن كان أغلبية الدارسين يميلون إلى اعتماد مفهوم الجملة التامة المستغنية نحويا باعتبارها وحدة أساسية من وحدات الخطاب، وهو الغالب أيضا على المفسرين وعلى علماء المناسبة إذ أن المناسبات على وجه التحقيق هي علاقات بين الجمل المكونة للآيات وليست بين الآيات نفسها. أما استعمال مصطلح الآية في العنوان الذي وضعوه للعلم فهو من قبيل المجاز المرسل الذي تكون العلاقة فيه كلية أي استعمال الكل للدلالة على المجزء من قبيل قوله تعالى هيجَعُلُونَ أَصِّبِعَهُمْ في ءَاذَانِهِم [البقرة: 19] أي أناملهم.

- الأبنية الكلية في الخطاب

لكن النظر إلى المناسبات على أنها علاقات بين الجمل هو وليد نظرة إلى الخطاب من الأسفل إلى الأعلى أو معالجة صاعدة (Bottom-up processing) أي بالانطلاق من مستوى الأبنية الموضعية باتجاه مستوى البنية الكلية وإن كنا نعتقد أن الأسلم هو أن نعكس الآية فنقوم بمعالجة الخطاب من الأعلى إلى الأسفل (-Top) أي بالانطلاق من البنية الكلية باتجاه الأبنية الموضعية على حد عبارة دايك وكنتش (down processing) أي بالانطلاق من البنية الكلية باتجاه الأبنية الموضعية على حد عبارة دايك وكنتش بالغرض الكلي للخطاب أو موضوع الخطاب أو مقصده. ثم تقع تجزئة الخطاب بعد ذلك إلى متتاليات بحسب الأغراض الفرعية إلى أن نصل إلى المستوى الأدنى للمكونات المباشرة للخطاب. وقد لمسنا لدى ابن عاشور ميلا إلى هذه الطريقة في التجزئة على غرار ما رأيناه في تحليله السابق. بل إن مفهوم الجملة لديه يختلف عن المفهوم النحوي لها وقد رأينا أنه يطلق على مجموع الآيات المعترض والجملة لديه ليست مفاهيم نحوية سابقة لعملية تحليل الخطاب بل مفاهيم إجرائية هي ثمرة عملية تحليل الخطاب ذاتها. وأن تحليل الخطاب لديه يقوم في مرحلة أولى على تمثلً بيته المعارية في مستوياته الكلية والموضعية، بدليل اختلاف مناهج المفسرين في تحديد الأجزاء وفي تحديد نوع العلاقات المتمثل في مستوياته الكلية والموضعية، بدليل اختلاف مناهج المفسرين في تحديد الأجزاء وفي تحديد نوع العلاقات المنطاب الخطاب وهي أن الانسجام خاصية لتمثلنا للخطاب وليس خاصية للخطاب ذاته.

ب. المكون الثانى: علاقات الخطاب

المكون الثاني من مكونات النظرية هو المتمثل في تحديد العلاقات التي تقوم بين أجزاء الخطاب وأنواعها. هذه العلاقات يطلق عليها المعاصرون علاقات الانسجام أو العلاقات البلاغية وقد رأينا منها في التحليل السابق





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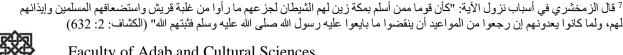
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العلاقات السببية والبيانية ويصنفها المعاصرون إلى علاقات دلالية وعلاقات تداولية، ولكن تصنيفها عند القدامى ارتبط بنظرية الوصل والفصل التي وضعها الجرجاني في دلائل الإعجاز (دلائل الإعجاز، 222-248) فأما الجمل التي لا ترتبط بعلاقة بيانية فيقع الوصل بينها باستعمال الواو أو أداة من أدوات العطف بين الجمل في اللغة العربية. وأما الجمل التي ترتبط بعلاقة بيانية فيقع الفصل بينها. والفصل عبارة عن غياب أدوات العطف التي تعرف عند المعاصرين بالروابط (Connectives) أو واسمات الخطاب (Discourse Markers)، ويمكن أن نذكر مثالا للفصل والوصل النماذج التالية المقتبسة من المثال السابق في (2) ونحن نستعيدها في ما يلي في (4) و (5) مثالا للفصل والوصل النماذج التالية المقتبسة من المثال السابق في (2) ونحن نستعيدها في ما يلي في (4) و (5) أحرفاً عِنْدَكُمْ يَنْفَدُ وَمَا عِنْدَ اللّهِ بَاقٍ وَلَنَجْزِينَ الّذِينَ صَبَرُوا أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴾ [النحل، 16: 96]

ب- ﴿ مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَى وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّهُ حَيَاةً طَيَّبَةً وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴾ [النحل، 16: 97]

جسم الآيتان السابقتان في (4) حالة الوصل بين الجملتين في (4-أ) و (4-ب) فالجملة الثانية في (4-) هي بيان للجملة السابقة في (4-أ) ولذلك لم يقع وصلها بالواو لأن المعنى فيهما واحد فلا يجوز عطف الشيء على نفسه. فلو قلت جاء محمد ومحمد لعلمت أن الذي جاء شخصان مختلفان. أما إن قلت: "جاء محمد محمد" فيكون الذي جاء شخص واحد ويكون لفظ محمد الثاني توكيدا للأول أو بيانا له. كذلك هو الأمر في عطف الجمل فالجملة الثانية في (4) هي بيان للأولى. يقول الشيخ محمد الطاهر بن عاشور في تحليل علاقة المناسبة بين الآيتين "لما كان الوعد المتقدم بقوله تعالى وليجزين الذين صبروا أجرهم بأحسن ما كانوا يعملون [سورة النحل: 96] خاصا بأولئك الذين نحوا عن أن يشتروا بعهد الله ثمنا قليلا عقب بتعميمه لكل من ساواهم في الثبات على الإسلام والعمل الصالح مع التبيين للأجر، فكانت هذه الجملة بمنزلة التذييل للتي قبلها، والبيان لما تضمنته من مجمل الأجر. وكلا الاعتبارين يوجب فصلها عما قبلها." (التحرير والتنوير، 14: 272)

فالعلاقة بين الآيتين بيانية من جهتين: لأن الآية الثانية بمنزلة التذييل للأولى والتذييل نوع من العلاقة تكون فيه الجملة الثانية حوصلة لما في الجملة الأولى، أي أن الانتقال هنا يكون من التفصيل إلى العموم فلا تفيد جملة التذييل حكما جديدا. وهذا يستفاد من الانتقال من مخاطبة مجموعة معينة من المسلمين في الآيات السابقة 7 إلى الكلام عن عموم من يعمل عملا صالحا في الآية (4-ب). وتضمنت الآية الثانية من جهة أخرى تفصيلا للأجر الذي ورد مجملا في الآية الأولى. وبذلك تكون الآية الثانية مشتملة على تعميم لخصوص وتخصيص لعموم في آن واحد. وكلا الأمرين يدخل ضمن العلاقات البيانية التي تتطلب الفصل، لكي لا يعطف الشيء على نفسه، إذ أن





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الوصل يتطلب مغايرة بين الأمرين المتعاطفين. وهو ما يظهر مثلا في المثال الموالي في (5) المقتبس من المتتالية السابقة في (2)

(5) أ- ﴿وَأَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ إِذَا عَاهَدْتُمْ وَلَا تَنْقُضُوا الْأَيْمَانَ بَعْدَ تَوْكِيدِهَا وَقَدْ جَعَلْتُمُ اللَّهَ عَلَيْكُمْ كَفِيلًا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَفْعَلُونَ﴾ [النحل، 16: 91]

ب- ﴿ وَلَا تَكُونُوا كَالَّتِي نَقَضَتْ غَزْلَهَا مِنْ بَعْدِ قُوَّةٍ أَنْكَاثًا تَتَّخِذُونَ أَيْمَانَكُمْ دَخَلًا بَيْنَكُمْ أَنْ تَكُونَ أُمَّةً هِيَ أَرْبَي مِنْ أُمَّةٍ إِنَّا يَبْلُوكُمُ اللَّهُ بِهِ وَلَيُبَيِّنَ لَكُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مَا كُنْتُمْ فِيهِ تَخْتَلِفُونَ ﴾ [النحل، 16: 92]

جاءت الجملة الأولى في (5-ب) معطوفة على سابقتها وهي حسب الشيخ محمد الطاهر بن عاشور معطوفة على جملة ﴿وَلا تَنْقُضُوا الْأَيُّانَ بَعْدَ تَوْكِيدِهَا﴾ وسبب العطف هو الاختلاف في المعنى بين الجملتين أي أن الثانية لا ترتبط بسابقتها بعلاقة بيانية. يقول الشيخ في تعليل العطف: "واعتمد العطف على المغايرة في المعنى بين الجملتين لما في هذه الثانية من التمثيل وإن كانت من جهة الموقع كالتوكيد لجملة ولا تنقضوا الأيمان." (التحرير والتنوير، 14: 264) هذا التعليق يبين مدى تمسك الشيخ محمد الطاهر بن عاشور بما قررته النظرية النحوية البلاغية من ضرورة الوصل بين الجملتين المتغايرتين في المعنى بالواو.

هنا يظهر أن علماء المناسبات اتخذوا من العلاقة البيانية معيارا لتصنيف علاقات الانسجام في الخطاب وهم في ذلك سائرون على النهج المقرر في النظرية النحوية البلاغية. ونحن نعتبر أن هذا التصنيف أوجه من التصنيف الغربي الذي يقوم على مقولة السببية التي اعتبرت عند بعض الدارسين أولية من الأوليات العرفانية. ونحن نعتقد أن المقترح البلاغي العربي أكثر وجاهة من الناحية العرفانية، إذ أن أول ما يبحث فيه الذهن عند مواجهة علاقة بين جملتين هو أن يبحث إن كانت الثانية مبينة للأولى أو مغايرة لها. يقول الزّركشي «والّذي ينبغي في كلّ آية أن يبحث أوّل كلّ شيء عن كونها مكمّلة لما قبلها أو مستقلّة. ثمّ المستقلّة ما وجه مناسبتها لما قبلها؟ ففي ذلك علم جمّ.» (البرهان في علوم القرآن، 1: 37). وقد أقمنا على ذلك منوالا اقترحناه في الأطروحة اعتبرنا فيه العلاقة البيانية على رأس الأوليات العرفانية في تصنيف علاقات الانسجام وجعلنا العلاقات السببية في مرتبة ثانية.

ج. المكون الثالث: الروابط

ويسلمنا ما سبق إلى الكلام على المكون الثالث من مكونات النظرية المتعلق بالروابط أو بواسمات علاقات الانسجام، ونلاحظ عند علماء المناسبات انشدادا إلى النظرية النحوية ولا سيما إلى المتأخرين من النحاة الذين ضبطوا للروابط معاني لا يجوز الخروج عليها، يدل على ذلك حرصهم على تأويل الروابط وفقا لجدول المعاني التي ضبطها النحاة لكل رابط، على غرار ما رأيناه في تأويلهم للفاء في المثال السابق في (2). وهو ما أوقعهم في مناسبات عديدة في الحرج عندما لم يعثروا على وجه لتأويل الرابط بما يتفق مع النظرية النحوية. وقد بينا في غير هذا الموضع أوجه القصور في نظرية الفصل والوصل، ذلك أن من الروابط ما يقوم بوسم علاقة بيانية خلافا لما هو مقرر فيها من ضرورة الفصل بين الجملتين في هذه الحالة مثال ذلك ما لمسناه من حرج لدى ابن عاشور في تعليل العطف





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بالواو في المثال (5) السابق إذ يقول الشيخ: "واعتمد العطف على المغايرة في المعنى بين الجملتين لما في هذه الثانية من التمثيل وإن كانت من جهة الموقع كالتوكيد لجملة ولا تنقضوا الأيمان." (التحرير والتنوير، 14: 264) فنلاحظ هنا تذبذبه بين علاقتي المغايرة والبيان ولولا تمسكه بما أقرته النظرية النحوية من ضرورة المغايرة بين الجملتين في حالة الوصل بالواو لما كان الأمر ليطرح أي إشكال في تأويل العلاقة بين الجملتين. وليت النحاة تمسكوا بالتعريف الذي وضعوه لحروف المعاني تمييزا لها عن القسمين الآخرين من أقسام الكلم وهما الاسم والفعل، فقد عرفوا الحروف بأنها "ما دل على معنى في غيره" في مقابل الأسماء والأفعال التي تدل على معنى في ذاتما. وبهذا فإن الحرف يكتسب معناه من السياق الذي يرد فيه باعتباره عنصرا نحويا لا معجميا. هذا فضلا على أن الروابط تنهض بأدوار في الربط بين الجمل تختلف عن أدوارها في الربط بين الكلم. وهو ما تفطن إليه ابن عاشور في مواضع عدة من تفسيره. كتفى منها بالمثال الموالي:

(6) أ. ﴿ثُمُّ بَعَثْنَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ مُوسَى بِآيَاتِنَا إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَلَئِهِ فَظَلَمُوا بِمَا فَانْظُرْ كَيْفَ كَانَ عَاقِبَةُ الْمُفْسِدِينَ﴾ [الأعراف، 7: 103]

ب. ﴿ وَقَالَ مُوسَى يَا فِرْعَوْنُ إِنِيّ رَسُولٌ مِنْ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (104) حَقِيقٌ عَلَى أَنْ لَا أَقُولَ عَلَى اللَّهِ إِلَّا الْحَقَّ قَدْ جِنْتُكُمْ بِبَيِّنَةٍ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ فَأَرْسِلْ مَعِيَ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ (105)﴾ [الأعراف، 7: 104–105]

ورد في تفسير الآية في (6-ب) لدى ابن عاشور: «عُطف قول موسى بالواو، ولم يفصل عمّا قبله، مع ورد في تفسير الآية في (6-ب) لدى ابن عاشور: «عُطف قول موسى بالواو، ولم يفصل عمّا قبله، مع في إنا جملة هذا القول بمنزلة البيان لجملة هي بَعَثْنَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ مُوسَى هي [الأعراف: 103]، لأنّه لما كان قوله: ﴿ بَا يَتَنَا لَهُ اللّه على الله على الله على الله على الله على الله عليه وسلّم. فجُعلت حكاية محاورة موسى مع فرعون وملئه خبراً مستقلاً لأنّه لم يُحك فيه قوله المقارن لإظهار الآية بل ذكرت الآية من قبل، بخلاف ما حكي في القصص الّتي قبلها فإنّ حكاية أقوال الرّسل كانت قبل ذكر الآية، ولأنّ القصّة هنا قد حكي جميعها باختصار بحُمّل ﴿ بَعَثْنَا ﴾ [الأعراف: 103]، ﴿ فَظَلَمُواْ ﴾ [الأعراف: 103]، ﴿ فَظَلَمُواْ ﴾ [الأعراف: 103]، ﴿ فَطَلَمُواْ ﴾ [الأعراف: 103]، ﴿ وَاللّه للله عن ما تقدّم، فلا تكون مفصولة لأنّ الفصل إنّا يكون بين جملتين، لا بين جملة وبين عدّة جمل أخرى. » تفصيلاً لبعض ما تقدّم، فلا تكون مفصولة لأنّ الفصل إنّا يكون بين جملتين، لا بين جملة وبين عدّة جمل أخرى. » (التّحرير والتّبوير ، 9 : 37)

يبيّن التّحليل السّابق أنّ ابن عاشور يتمثّل علاقة الآية المعطوفة بما يسبقها على أغّا علاقة تفصيل بإجمال. فالآية جاءت تُفَصِّل ما ورد قبلها مجملا وهنا يصوغ ابن عاشور قاعدة خاصّة بالعطف في مستوى الأبنية الكبرى تختلف عن القاعدة الّتي قرّرها البلاغيّون للعطف في مستوى الأبنية الموضعيّة. والقاعدة هنا يمكن أن نصوغها في (7) في ما يلى:

(7) إذا كانت العلاقة بين جملة ومتتالية بيانيّة فإنّه يجوز الوصل بينهما بحرف من حروف الوصل.





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وقد غفل كثير من محللي الخطاب المعاصرين عن الدور الذي يمكن أن تنهض به الروابط في مستوى الأبنية الكبرى وقد لمسنا لدى ابن عاشور وعيا به مكنه في أحيان كثيرة من الخروج على النظرية النحوية البلاغية.

خاتمة

بناء على المنوال المقترح في العنصر السابق نلاحظ أن إجراء مفهوم المناسبة عند القدامي يندرج بحق ضمن ما يعرف عند المعاصرين بتحليل الخطاب وأن بعض المفسرين مثل ابن عاشور تجاوزوا التفسير التقليدي إلى ممارسة تحليل الخطاب. وقد لاحظنا أن مفهوم المناسبة لا يختلف عن مفهوم الانسجام المعاصر في إجرائه وأن ما يفتقر إليه القدامي هو نظرية متكاملة في المناسبة وهي ثغرة حاولنا أن نسدها بالاستئناس بمناويل تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة.

وقد رأينا أن مكونات المنوال الذي نقترحه حاضرة بالقوة في منجز القدامى وأن هناك تقاربا شديدا أحيانا بينهم وبين المعاصرين. ففي تعيين أجزاء الخطاب رأينا اتفاقا بين القدامى وكثير من المعاصرين في اعتبار الجملة المستغنية مكونا مباشرا من مكونات الخطاب. وقد رأينا أن مفهوم الأبنية الكبرى كان حاضرا لدى القدامى ولدى ابن عاشور خاصة ووقع اعتماده في تحليل الخطاب القرآني.

بل رأينا أن هذا الوعي بمفهوم البنية الكبرى قاد القدامى إلى تبين أهمية بعض المكونات التي لم يتفطن إليها المعاصرون من قبيل المكون الاعتراضي مثلا وبالتالي فالقدامى لديهم مقترحات تخص هذا المكون يمكن أن تغني مناويل تحليل الخطاب المعاصرة.

وقد رأينا أن بعض مقترحات هذه النظرية أكثر وجاهة من بعض المناويل الغربية المتعلقة بعلاقات الخطاب.

وكذلك هو الأمر في تحليل الروابط واختلاف الدور الذي تنهض به في مستوى الأبنية الكبرى عن دورها في مستوى الأبنية الموضعية واختلاف دورها في العلاقات الدلالية والعلاقات التداولية فقد رأينا وعيا خاصا بهذا الاختلاف لدى بعض المفسرين ولدى ابن عاشور بوجه خاص.

ختاما يمكن أن نجمل ما بسطناه في هذه الورقة في أن دراسات اللغة العربية يمكن أن تستفيد من المناويل الغربية في اللسانيات وتحليل الخطاب خاصة في مجال إعادة صياغة المناويل القديمة في ضوء المكتسبات المعاصرة. ولكن ذلك لا يكون من موقع التبعية والتطبيق الآلي للمنجز الغربي في مجال تحليل الخطاب على اللغة العربية ولكن من موقع المشاركة والإضافة والمساهمة في تطوير الرصيد الإنساني في هذا المجال. وهو ما يمكن أن يساهم في تقليص الظواهر السلبية للعولمة والاستعاضة عنها بنزعة عالمية أصيلة.

وقد مارست الحضارة العربية الإسلامية في تاريخها نوعا من العالمية الإيجابية القائمة على مفهوم التعاون بين الأعراق البشرية فلا يخفى علينا أن اللغة العربية كانت لغة العلم والمعرفة طيلة قرون من التاريخ البشري دون أن تطمس معالم اللغات والثقافات الأخرى المنضوية ضمن الحضارة الإسلامية. واللغة العربية اليوم تحتل المرتبة الرابعة عالميا ويعول عليها كثير من الباحثين في التصدي لهيمنة النزعة العولمية للغة الإنقليزية.





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إن العالمية التي تبشر بها الحضارة الإسلامية وتبشر بها العلوم الإسلامية لا تقوم على منطق التنافي والصراع والهيمنة بل تقوم على قيم التفاعل والتبادل والتعاون والتعارف يقول تعالى: ﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا حَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَالْمَيمنة بل تقوم على قيم التفاعل والتبادل والتعاون والتعارف يقول تعالى: ﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا حَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأَنْثَى وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ جَبِيرٌ ﴾ [سورة الحجرات: 13]. وبناء على ذلك فالحركة اللسانية في الغرب التي طالما غمطت اللسانيات العربية حقها يمكن أن تستفيد من الجهود التي لم يُعترف بها في كثير من الكتابات اللسانية المعاصرة. وكذلك يمكن للسانيات العربية أن تستفيد من المنجزات المعاصرة في مجال تحليل الخطاب، وأن تعاد صياغتها بمفاهيم مواكبة للعصر، وهذا الشكل من أشكال التفاعل والتعاون يمكن أن يمثل نموذجا يحتذى في كل المجالات العلمية الأخرى.

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The Destruction of The Symbolic of Patriarchal Construction of Discourse on Religion in the Novel *Suqūth al-Imām* by Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī

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Abstract

The material object of this writing is the novel Suqūth al-Imām by Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī and its formal object is the destruction of the Symbolic in the form of patriarchal construction of discourse on religion. Žižek's subjectivity is the theory that has been chosen by hermeneutical method. According to him, the subject is splitted and has three phases of subjectivity formation, namely The Imaginary, The Symbolic and The Real. The analysis results show that the character of the story fights by doing a radical act on patriarchal construction of discourse on religion as the oppressing Symbolic. The Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī creates a radical character of the story because literature is the author's radicalization of action to The Symbolic. Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī is a splitted subject, so that she always moves to seek her own fullness by fighting against The Symbolic. Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī is also empty and dialectic, so that she has the autonomy, freedom and great courage to revolt with her radical act of writing literature to destroy The Symbolic which does not represent the true form of religion, for setting free the Arab women.

Keywords: Suqūth al-Imām, Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī, subjectivity, destruction of patriarchy, discourse on religion.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of Arab women subject is full of image of oppression, victimization, misogyny an marginalization. Gender descrimination can be seen in the official statistical data of Arab world in education, labor, and children mortality that happen in Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Irak, Libya, Kuwait, and other Arab countries (Karm, 2000, p 107-109). Yamani (2000) stressed that the oppression of Arab women strongly corellated with the supremacy of oppressive and political islamic laws.

This patriarchal hegemony in the end clearly portrayed in the literature produced in Arabic world which placed women as subordinate, inferior and marginal (Al-Sa'dāwī, 1980: 155-168; 2003: 117-123). Therefore, Arabic literature that produced by women authors until the end of 20-th century sounded feminical protests which preceded by ever increasing availability of women to become authors and writers and the popularity of feminism issues which becomes a new consciousness (Mc Kee , 2000; Douglas, 1992).

Thousand of years of patriarchal culture is a historical effect of individual and society development which contains economical and political interests (Al-Sa'dāwī, 2000; 1980; 2003; 1974). The very old patriarchal culture in the end strongly affects the construction of discourse on the biggest religions in the world, including semitic religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam), although Islam shows the idea of more egalitary gender compared to the other two. Criticism on patriarchal construction of discourse on religions then appears, because in the setting of patriarchal dominant, the world religions are in their early formation phases; Hinduism,





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Buddhism, Confusianism, Taoism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam (Sharma 2006). Criticism also rises on the construction of the concept of masculine God as a theological justification on opressve and tyranic patriarchal culture structure (Ruether 1993).

There are many economical and political interests which cause world religions constructed into discourses which contain the hegemony of masculinity. The patriarchal construction of discourses on religion is started from "the language" of holy books. According to Van Dijk (in Udasmoro, 2018), discourses in contemporary perspective have placed "language" as not only "text", nevertheless language is a structure that forms and also formed by the social structure which called *language constitutes and language constituted* by Pierre Bourdieu (1990). "The language of holy book" can be constructed as patriarchal discourses because the holy books are always bounded by "the law of language", nameley the existence of; reduction, distortion, development of language structure, cultural structure, acceptance subjectivity of the holy book (prophets or saints that brought the religion), and subjectivity of readers who interpret them as a language (Umar, 2002).

In this questioning and criticizing the patriarchal construction of discourse on religion the Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī appears. The controvesial novelist was born in Kafr Thahla (Egypt) in 1931. Her fictional and non-fictional writings on social phenomena, politics, history, freedom of women has been translated into many languages in the world. She graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Kairo in 1955. She worked in Kairo, got the magister degree from Colombia (Tamīmī, 2005). Her writings break the sacred limitations and in many times accused as propaganda, apostasy, and infidelity (Al-Sa'dāwī, 2003). The sharpness of her pen had made her fired from her position General Director in the Ministry of Health. Her writing was censored and prohibited by the government to be published and when she was imprisoned in the jail she was strongly kept from writing (Hafidz, 1997). After getting out from the prison she build an international organization, Arab Women Solidarity Association (AWSA) in 1981. But the government shut this organization and the magazine "Nun" that initiated by Nawal Al-Sa'dawi was prohibited since her ideas in it was contra to the political policy of America (Tamīmī, 2005). Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī also actively gives lecture as foreign lecture in various universities in Europe and America, and she has got many international tributes in literature and others (Royer, 2001: 9). Until now, this feminist who has two children and also the wife of Dr. Syarif Hetata keeps actively fighting for rights of women.

2. THE NOVEL SUQŪTH AL-IMĀM AND STUDY OF REFERENCES

The Novel *Suqūth al-Imām* is a controversal novel written by Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī when she was in jail in 1981, because of arrestment of critical intelectualists in Egypt under the command of president Anwar Sadat. The novel which was published in 1987 has been translated into 14 languages in the world (al-Dadisi, 2017: 161). It tells us a story about strive and fight of a woman activists, Bintullah (which literally means "the daughter of Allah") that keeps fighting against the masculine hegemony in the construction of discourse on religion in Egypt and Arab world, as a part of the ruler's authoritarianism that oppresses the people tyranically. Bintullah is accused as a bastard (because her mother was raped by the Imam and they were not married) so that Bintullah must be sentenced death, but Bintullah keeps survive. Bintullah always rejects and fights against patriarchal interpretation of discourses on religion which destroys the holy and noble humanity of women. With her intelect, courage, and high prestige, Bintullah then acts radically by destroying the masculine construction of discourses on religion as tyrany of The Symbolic, which is pressed by the ruler, The Imam, as the ruler in her country.

Several researches has been done to study the novel *Suqūth al-Imām* from various perspectives, namely social, psychological, gender, marxism, tematic, and feminism. The analysis on social condition states that the ruler had claimed that he himself is a representative





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of God on earth and always oppressed the people, including women (Rifay, 2018). The gender perspective concluded that there are stereotype, subordination, physical violence, sexual harassment, psychological violence in the family and society (Ernakurniawati, 2018). The psychological analysis concluded that there are crysis of identity, traumatic experiences during the childhood, strive against the negative stereotype of the society and her status as a bastard (Akbar, 2007). Marxism-reflexionism emphasized the social condition of the society that contained in the novel as a reflection on the proper reality, and dictatorship of The Imam obliges the obedience to all people (Efriana, 2005). The feminism perspective concluded that the novel has described the problem of feminism concerning the inferiotity of women and superiority of men and also criticism on gender injustice (Nafisah, 2005). The tematic approach stated that there are major and minor themes. The major theme is feminists strive in defending women rights, while the minor theme is related to the gender unjust, patriarchal rulers, and the search of a woman's self (Baso, 2005).

Paying much attention to the studies that has been done to the novel *Suqūth al-Imām*, this paper can give contributions from different pattern of study, namely it emphasized the perspective of subjectivity in criticizing and destroying the patriarchal construction of discourse on religion so it can enrich the present perspectives in the studies on humanity. The question that is to be answered in this paper is: How the fight and radical act of the story character destroys The Symbolic patriarchal construction of discourse on religion and why Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī creates the radical character in the attempt of setting the Arab women free.

3. THE FRAME OF METHODOLOGY

This paper uses Žižek's theory of subjectivity. Subject is a term which is used to describe the interior life or a selfhood which related to gender, power, language, culture, politic and so on (Mansfield, 2000). The subject is splitted and empty because of traumatic experiences (Žižek, 2008: 204; 1993: 21). Three Lacanian phases raised by Žižek are The Real, The Imaginary and The Symbolic (Žižek, 2008: 182). The Real is a phase when the subject were in his mother's womb, the phase of perfectness because it is save, comfortable, and full. The Imaginary phase is a phase of mirror, since through the reflection on the mirror the subject found the different identity of one self. The Symbolic phase is a phase where the subject is surrounded by the endless marker and marked universe.

Žižek (2008: 182) gives the meaning that The Real is a pre-symbolic reality which always be craved, The Symbolic is the rule that governs our perspective on reality, while The Imaginary is an illucive entity which has no existence. If The Symbolic appeared in The Imaginary is bounded, then there is surplus in The Real, so no matter how strong the ideological interpelation as part of The Symbolic penetrates the subject, the totalization will always fail (Žižek, 2008: 23). The empty subject also develops dialectically (Žižek, 2008: 251; Wattimena 2011: 105).

The splitted subject will always seek for his fullness of self through his fight against The Symbolic which shackles him and keep moving toward The Real. For Žižek, the subject can be the *vanishing mediator*, namely the person who can disrupt the boundary of The Symbolic and The Real and make it psychotic subject who can keep the distance from The Symbolic so that subject can choose freely (Žižek 2008: 186; Myer 2003: 37; Akmal 2012: 27). Writing fiction is a form of the author's radical act as a subject to seek and approach The Real he craved. As a marxist, Žižek emphasized that the subject's radical act is an emancipatorical act to change the structure since behind every symbolic order hides the ideology (Žižek, 2008: 24).

The data collecting process is done using heuristical method, namely by reading the literature carefully several times (Endraswara, 2013: 180) or it is also called the "sima" method by focusing on significant linguistic unit in the literature text which selected by leaning on the





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theoretical concepts they refer to (Faruk, 2012: 168-169). The technique of data collecting is done by data reduction or data selection, namely by selecting data focused on the needed only based on the parameters and criterias determined before (Siswantoro, 2010: 74). The data analysis is done by interpretative or hermeneutic method. To avoid the unlimitedness of interpretation, the researcher has a solid standing point through the taken paradigm. By using Žižek's subjectivity theory in giving meaning to the destruction of The Symbolic patriarchal construction of discourse on religion done by the subject, this paper has a paradigm of humanist literature critiques and formation of subject (Faruk 2012: 61-62). The method of interpretation here refers to the practice of analysis done by Žižek himself that literature has proven the Lacanian triadic, The Real, The Symbolic and The Imaginary in the subjectivization process of a subject.

4. DISCUSSION

Patriarchal Construction of Discourse on Religion As The Symbolic

In *Suqūth al-Imām* it is protrayed three hegemonies of masculinity in the discourse on religion which rejected and fought by the main character of the novel, Bintullah, namely: 1) patriarchal construction of discourse on theology; 2) patriarchal construction of discourse on religious laws; and 3) patriarchal construction of discourse on religious escatology (paradise).

1. Patriarchal construction of discourse on theology

The idea of "rib" appeared as patriarchal construction of discourse on religion that is made as justification and philosophical base of presupposition of being women that considered inferior and subordinate in the discourse on theology. Here is the quotation.

المرأة خلقت من ضلع أعوج ناقصة العقل والدين (سقوط الإمام، ص:112)
women were created from curved rib, who lack of intelect and piety.

Generally, the semitic religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam) accept the idea of "the rib" myth as the origin of creation of women, that Eve (the first woman created in the world) was created from a man's rib. The Old Testament (Judaism) stated that Eve was created from Adam's rib, Eve's husband (Al-Sa'dāwī, 2009: 163-164). The Bible (Christianityt), Genesis 2: 18-24, stated that women (Ishshah) were created from men (Hassan, 1995: 45). Several sahih hadiths that was made as supports of the interpretation of al-Qur'an (Islam) pointed that a curved rib is the origin from which women were made.

On the esoteric side, monotheism religions (Semit) emphasized gender equality. In Judaism, two description of creation 1: 1-2:4a and 2: 4b-25 stated that men and women were created from the direct act of God and as the highest level of creation (Carmody 2006: 258). In Christianity, The Book of Genesis 1:27 stated tha men and women were created in the image of God, being His companion and the helpers of creatures (Ruether 2006: 294). In Islam, al-Qur'an several times stated that men and women were created from one soul (Al-Sa'dāwī 2000: 43; Hassan 1995: 50).

Nevertheless, the patriarchal costruction has become dominant power which has strong influences to discourse on religion so that it placed women as *being* that lack of intelect and pety. This is because women are considered as derivative creature, have lacness, sinful, and never become full subjects. While men's being assessed as full subject, perfect, become the center of the world, the structure of meaning and interpretation.

The concept of God then constructed as masculine, having two paradoxal faces. Here is the quotation.





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I dreamt seeing Allah who had two faces, the soft face like a mother, and the other face like satan.

The paradox of God's face in Bintullah's dream as stated above is because the construction of God who is a male as justification of women placement as sexual objects. In *Suqūth al-Imām* it is said that almost all women characters experienced sexual oppression, raped, so that many bastards were born. The masculine God causes depresion and hallucination in "women's faith" which is destructive, breaking and dead.

Construction of discourse that masculine God had appeared in the Old Testament, that Allah had many sons (Al-Sa'dāwī, 2010: 165). In the New Testament Allah had a son, Messiah (Jesus), which recognized as God (Al-Sa'dāwī 2010: 166) and the trinity concept; The Father, The Son, and The Holy Spirit had erased "The Mother" and replaced it by "The Holy Spirit" (Al-Sa'dāwī, 2000: 26-27). In Islam, the masculine God is related to the language of al-Qur'an which gramatically, the word "Allah" has masculine predicate so that it always uses *dhamir* (pronoun) *huwa* (he) so that Allah is understood as masculine. Because of patriarchal culture influence, God which should be transcendental and spiritual often presents in the dreams of women real-empirically; God which has male body that rapes a women until she gets pregnant. The patriarchal theology is constructed to legitimate the superiority of men on women.

2. Patriarchal construction of discourse on religious laws

When women's *being* theologically believed from rib of men and God himself in the end is portrayed as a male, then this patriarchal theological believe brings consequences to the discourses on religious laws. Here are the quotations.

I hid my wife's face behind *hijab* and on the road she walked behind me. She could not write and read the book of Allah, was lack of intelect and full of fat, a creature made from curved rib.

They said: "laws and order prevailed here is the demand and supply. The price of a buffalo in a market is higher than a woman. Men can have four women but can only have one buffalo."

The discourse on *hijab* (a cover for the entire body of a woman except for eyes) and polygamy in both of quotations above is a representation of patriarchal construction of discourse on religious laws. In Islamic laws, subordination and inferiority of women appear in the patriarchal interpretation of law verses which actually contextual, yet justified as universal verses as God's laws who had created men stronger and more superior compared to inferior





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women. Verses on gender in al-Qur'an which generally biased to preserve the patriarchal culture are: leadership of men (Q.S. an-Nisa': 34), divorce (Q.S. al-Baqarah: 228, 230), polygamy (Q.S. an-Nisa': 3), to bow down (Q.S. an-Nur: 3), *Hijab* (Q.S. al-Ahzab: 59), violence or beating on women (Q.S. an-Nisa': 34), legacy (Q.S. an-Nisa': 11), and witness (Q.S. al-Baqarah: 282).

All of the law verses above were given in the context of patriarchal dominant culture with specific *asbab an-nuzul*, which show the portrait of the slump of women condition. Therefore, the verses were given in the spirit of freedom of women which always explisitly contained in the verses as a whole, or the entire *weltanschauung* of al-Qur'an when it is dialogued with other verses. But in reality, the patriarchal interpretation reflected in the codification of islamic laws has omitted the libeartive spirit of al-Qur'an which upholds women.

Continuously, Bintullah rejects and fights against the masculine interpretation in the discourse on religion since the interpretation had separated faith from reason. The novel depictes that the whole religion can not be contemplated and it is enough to believe and follow it, including the patriarchal interpretation of gender verses. Here are the quotations.

If she kept silent then it meant that she was thinking something more than what had been determined by *shariat*, whereas women were created from curved rib which makes them weak intelectually and religiously.

Being silent means thinking, and thinking means loss of faith.

The existence of a wife in the end is quite the same with a slave, while the husband is her master, even the power of the husband is like God that he must be worshiped by the wife who has inherited the slavery tradition and economical interests. Here is the quotation.

I had bought her with a lot of dowry and I slept with her after the big party attended by the Imam. I beat her [my wife] so that she admitted her sins, then I forgave her as Allah gave forgiveness. I became idol she worshipped and she is a female worshipper of me, who liked to lay her head on my feet. I had her but she did not have me.

In the semitic religions, inferiority of subdued wife and superiority of subduing husband emerges from the patriarchal interpretation on the myth of the rib and Eve as sinner who had to accept the leadership of Adam as her wife which is contained in The Old Testament (Al-Sa'dāwī, 2010: 164). Judaism emerged in the context of dominance of the philosophy of exploitative economic values, characterized by feudalism, land ownership and slavery, including women slaves (Al-Sa'dāwī 1974: 159). At the moment, the jews came back to their





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homeland and had to rebuild their kingdom, along with various tensions they were experiencing. Then the strict understanding of inferiority of women was developed (Young, 2006: 13). This is what became the general historicity that contextual gender verses then appeared in The New Testament and al-Qur'an with various culture dialectic levels.

Shariah is not a closed system and tasyrī' ahkām (the determination of Islamic laws) can change along with the change of space, time and social condition, since shariah is not for creating oppression and absurdity but for prosperity, justice and grace for mankind (Engineer, 2007: 34-35). Therefore, the contextual reading on holy books is a necessity; the context of the whole socio-historical era before revelation, the context of the revelation's grievance (siyāq tartīb an-nuzūl), the narative context (siyāq as-sard), and the context of linguistic structure (mustawā at-tartīb al-lughawi) (Zayd, 2003: 181-183).

Therefore, *hijab* is not al-Qur'an's vision and was not practiced at the time of The Prophet Muhammad saw since the hadith showed that the early muslims did not wear *hijab*, *burqa*, or veil (Khan, 1994: 38). Islam also emphasized monogamy, not polygamy (Mulia, 2007), even in real Islam it is monogamy without dowry and without divorcement (Khan 1994). Divorcement is not originally from Islam (Thaha, 1967: 156-158; Engineer, 2007: 127-141; Zayd, 2003: 196). The leadership of men is sociological and contextual which can change along with the changes of society, that women can lead men (Zayd, 2003: 190-192; Engineer, 2007: 41-42).

3. Patriarchal construction of religious escatology (paradise)

When women are theologically and juridically considered inferior, then escatologically (life after death) women are also considered subordinate. The paradise as the final destination of one's faithful and religious journey has been constructed very masculinely and only belongs to faithful men, as it is seen from the following quotation.

Our wifes will not get into the paradise. I said, if it is happened to them to enter the paradise, then how? He answered, Allah will replace her with heavenly virgin. In the paradise there are no legitimate wife, if that is so, then what is the difference between paradise and earth?

Masculine paradise related to verses in the al-Qur'an that only show heavenly women and no heavenly men. According to Aramaic linguist, 85% of languages in al-Qur'an was taken from the Aramaic language. In Aramaic language, the word "hūr" which in a dictionary translated as "heavenly woman", actually means "white wine" (https://www.google.com/amp/s/arabic.sputniknews.com/amp/arab_world/201702091022180 285-الله (Accessed Desember 18, 2018). Here the shift of meaning is very clear which then turned patriarchal. It has been emphasized by Umar (2010: 259-260) that Arabic dictionaries are very bias and sexis.

Other than masculine and patriarchal paradise, in her other fictions Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī also portrays hell as a place for women, since the rich interpretation of religious laws are full of patriarchal legitimation; women's body are *aurat* that has to be covered, their voice, and all of their activities. If it is violated, then they are sinful and will get into the hell (Al-Sa'dāwī





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2010). Women only deserve hell, not heaven, because sinful is their nature, as it is told in the myth of Adam and Eve in The Old Testament, Eve was a sinner and filthy (Al-Sa'dāwī 2010).

Related to the problem of language in every holy book, then Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī (1980: 65) emphasizes the epistemology in understanding the holy book, that the truth of holy book must be understood as a "series" of principles, teachings, and guidance which "related each other" between one verse and the others. It is "connected" in specific situations which become "their context", which each characterized by their own "economical, social and cultural backgrounds".

Therefore, the myth of Adam and Eve in The Old Testament which contains the idea of rib, Eve the sinner, and God that portrayed as male are symbolic verses that are contextual. The myth is understood as a way to explain something. The myth is a presupposition (reason behind assumption) which is take for granted as standing point for human reason (Pannikar, 1979: 324). The myth of Adam and Eve in The Old Testament has a number of important contexts to be understood, since the construction of women in semitic religions can never be separated from the understanding and interpretation of myths (Al-Sa'dāwī, 2010).

In Žižek's perspective, it does not matter how strong the idological interpelation of The Symbolic penetrates and totalitates the subject, he will find failure. This is because there is a surplus in The Real caused by the limitation of The Imaginary reflecting the image of The Symbolic. Therefore, The Symbolic will always have *lack* that makes the subject finding the gap to fight as a process of subjectivication.

The Character of the Story's Strive Against Patriarchal Construction of Discourse on Religion

As stated by Žižek that a subject is not being which is silent without having courage to reject and fight against the structure that oppressed him as The Symbolic. Because of various life trauma in patriarchal oppression of discourse on religion, the character Bintullah as splitted subject criticizes, rejects, and fights against the patriarchal discourse in religion which constructed by the ruler with their political interests. Here are the quotations.

كنت أرتدي ملابسي كاملة. ورأيتهم يشيرون بأصابعهم إلى وجهي. عورتك هي هذا. قلت من قال لكم هذا؟ قالوا إنها كلمة الله. قلت لكنها كلمة مكتوبة وأنتم لاتعرفون القراءة. قالوا سيدنا الإمام رأى الله وعرف كلمته. قلت وإين راى الإمام الله؟ قالوا زاره الله في المنام. قلت وأنا أيضا زارني الله في المنام. (سقوط الإمام، ص: 30)

I had completely dressed and I saw them pointing my face. Your *aurat* is this, they said. I said, who had said that to you? They replied, that is the word of Allah. I said, the word of Allah is written, while you can not read and write. They said, The Imam had seen Allah and known His words. I said, where did The Imam see Allah? They said, Allah had visited him in his dream. I replied, Allah had also visited me in my dream.

وقال لماذا لا تركعين بين قدمي؟ قلت لم أركع في حياتي لأحد. قال لست أي أحد وجميع النساء تركع. قلت لست أي واحدة. قال وماذا تكونين أنت؟ قلت امرأة بلا اسم ولا أب ولا أم ولا أكتب ولا أقرأ ولكني لا أحبك وفي قلبي حب آخر (سقوط الإمام، ص: 110)

The Imam said, why do not you kneel on my feet? Bintullah replied, in my life I never kneel to anyone. The Imam said, you are no one and all women kneel before me. Bintullah replied, I am indeed no one. The





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Imam said, then who are you? Bintullah said, I am a woman without name, without father, without mother, can not write and read, but I will never love you and there is another love in my heart.

The first quotation is Bintullah's strive against the patriarchal discourse on religion which is constructed by The Imam (the ruler) which has authority in interpreting religion: theology, law, and escatology. Bintullah fights against the accusation of *aurat* on her face which is constructed by The Imam. She destroys his hegemonic argumentation. If they say that The Imam has competition and authority because he ever saw God in his dream, then Bintullah loudly replys that she also sees God in her dream.

The second quotation explains that Bintullah will never submit to anyone in her life, including to The Imam. Her statement that she is a woman without name, father, mother and can not read nor write, is a symbolization of her radical rejection and fight against the patriarchal construction of discourse on religion created by The Imam, which has shackled Arab women's reason, soul and body so they can never be humanized and lost their noble rights and pride of humanity.

Bintullah as a subject will keep fighting against The Symbolic since she has accomplished the peak of her split caused by various life traumas in patriarchal culture penetration that hides behind the concept of God, religion, or holy book. When the subject can not hold his separatedness with the craved Real, and agravated by the oppression of The Big Other, then the trauma will become a bridge to become The Real (Žižek 2008: 182; Akmal 2012: 24).

The Character of the Story's Radical Act as a Subject Destroying the Patriarchal Construction of Discourse on Religion

The Subject Bintullah does an authentic act in her attempt to destroy The Symbolic. Her act is based on her believe that God is not religion. If she criticizes a religion, it does not mean that she has rejected God. Here is the quotation

(Bintullah come here, he whispered with a low voice. I arose from my bed and laid beside him. He hugged me with trembling body. "I am afraid", he said. "What are you afraid of?", "I am afraid of Allah", "Why?". "I don't know". "Aren't you afraid of Allah?" "I am the daughter of Allah, do I need to be afraid of my own father?"

The quotation above describes the closeness that Bintullah feels with Allah. Her very name also shows the closeness, since Bintullah means "the daughter of Allah". Therefore there is no any thought in her heart and head to be afraid of Allah if she destroys the pathriachal discourse on religion since it is only a construction of culture made by human, which full of political and economic interests.

Bintullah never wants to stop fighting against the authoritarian Imam, never wants to submit to the *shariah* that has been constructed patriarchally, in the end she is given choices by the Imam: stops fighting or die. Consciously and freely she chooses death since there is no any single reason for her to surrender. For her, death is a radical act and authentic which can not be stopped by anyone.





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In the end of the novel, with accusation of insulting Allah, religion, and The Imam, then Bintullah is accused as infidel who has mountly sins and officially sentenced death by the court of the state. Nevertheless, Bintullah does not want to surrender. She believes, athough her body will be dead, yet her mind will not. They will never be able to kill Bintullah's "mind", although they can kill her body.

Here is Bintullah's last words before he was excecuted.

وإذا مات جسدي فلن يموت قلبي. وآخر مايموت في هو العقل. فهو يعيش على أقل شيئ. وكل شيئ يموت في قبل العقل. ولا أحد فيكم نال عقلي. لاأحد. ومهما نلتم جسدي ظل عقلي بعيد المنال. كعين الشمس في النهار. كعين السماء في الليل. ورأتهم واقفين أمامها في طابور طويل يضربون كفا بكف ويتعجبون غاية العجب. وقالوا: ليست ساحرة ولا مجنونة وإنما عاقلة وكلامها عين العقل (سقوط الإمام، ص: 58)

When my body dies my heart will not. The latest dying part of me is my mind. At least, my mind will live. All things in me will die before my mind. No one of you can get my mind. No one. Although you have got my body, my mind will be far beyond your reach. Like the sun on the daytime. Like the eye of the sky on the nighttime. She (Bintullah) saw them standing in front of her in a long line by giving her applause in amazement. They said: she (Bintullah) is not a witch and not an insane woman, she is a rational woman and her words are eyes of mind.

Here is the quotation for the death sentence on Bintullah.

و<mark>أص</mark>بح <mark>ع</mark>قلها أ<mark>خطر من جنونها.</mark> فحكموا عل<mark>ي</mark>ها بالموت ب<mark>طر</mark>يقة أ<mark>س</mark>رع من الرجم. وعدم إعطائها أي فرصة أخرى للكلام. وعدم ن<mark>ش</mark>ر المحاكمة <mark>ف</mark>ي الصحف. وإغلاق الملف ودفنه في بطن الأرض إلى الأبد (*سقوط الإمام*، ص: 158)

Her mind (Bintullah) had become more dangerous than her madness, and therefore they sentenced her death in a way faster than stonning. Without giving her one more chance to speak, also without telling the news to the press. They had covered her news and buried her in the womb of earth forever.

Bintullah as a radical subject is the *vanishing mediator* who is able to take a distance from The Symbolic. The condition had brought her to the *pshychotic subject*, namely the one who is able to distrupt the boundary between The Symbolic and The Real. The radical act is an authentic act for emancipatorical purpose for freedom of Arab women, who express her dicision of freedom, who always have power "to choose" an act, not accepting the act because it is imposed by the dominant structure which had done a penetration. Bintullah is a splitted, empty and dialectic subject who can never be formed by the structure, yet she creates structure, comes after the craved Real, a freedom of Arab women.

Suqūth al-Imām: Subjectivication Process of Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī A Struggle for The Autonomy of Arab Women

The character Bintullah in *Suqūth al-Imām* is a representation of the author who experiences processing in her subjectivity. Žižek emphasized that a literature is a radical act of





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the author as a splitted subject who keeps moving to destroy The Symbolic as an attempt to fulfill himself for seeking and approaching the craved Real. Therefore, Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī as a splitted subject, empty and dialectic, emerged with an authenticity of act, is brave to move against the flow and take a distance from The Symbolic. The presence of surplus in The Real because of limitations of The Imaginary reflection, then the totalization of The Symbolic always finds failure so that Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī always finds a gap to create a new structure by destroying the old Symbolic.

The life journey of Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī which is full of pathriachal-tyranical discourse on religion trauma that wound her mind, her soul and body makes her a splitted subject which is full of *lack*. Imprisonment, bans, censorship, exile, accusation of infidelity which make her allowed to be killed, become fugitive, are a number of traumatic experiences of Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī. Therefore, Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī does an authentic act, a radical act to kill the old Symbolic and come after the new Symbolic through her act of writing literature.

5. CONCLUSION

In the process of subjectivication, the subject will pass three phases, namely The Imaginary, The Symbolic, and The Real. Writing a literature is a radicalization of action from the author as a splitted subject who moves to seek for his fulfilness. The author's movement, Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī, as a subject is her fight against The Symbolic of patriarchal construction of discourse on religion which does not show the nature of religion, namely just and humanistic. The Symbolic will always fail to totalisate since there is surplus in The Real because of reflection the limited Imaginary. Lack will always emerge in The Symbolic, in the form of discourse on religion (theology, law, and escatology) which are patriarchal and shackling to the humanity of Arab women. As a splitted, empty and dialectic subject, Subject Nawāl Al-Sa'dāwī wrote the novel *Suqūth al-Imām* by creating a radical character, Bintullah, who is able to do an authentic and radical act full of courage and freedom to destroy and kill The Symbolic of patriarchal construction of discourse on religion. The destruction of The Symbolic has a purpose to kill the old structure and create a new structure, namely the discourse of humanistic and egalitary religion to set free and fight for the autonomy of Arab women from the chains of thousand years discourse on patriarchal religion.

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THE STRATEGIES FOR MAINSTREAMING WASATIYAT ISLAM (ISLAMIC MODERATION)

IN INDONESIA:

The Wavs Forward

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Abstract

The global rise of intolerant radical Islam in recent times, no doubt, has created a number of challenges for the Muslim and international world. Therefore, all concerned Muslims in particular should find ways in which these challenges can be rightly and sufficiently addressed.

Taking into consideration the complexities that contributed to the rise of intolerant Islam, responses provided should be conducted at both levels of conceptual and practical. This paper attempts to suggest a number of ways in which initiatives and programs can be carried out to respond to challenges posed by intolerant and radical Islam by taking some experiences of Indonesian Islam to learn.

Wasatiyat Islam: Strategies for Promoting Moderasi Islam

First of all, Indonesian Islam has a number of distinctive characters vis-à-vis Islam in any other place. Indonesian Islam, I would argue, Indonesian Islam can also rightly be called Wasatiyah Islam. In the pre-independence period, Islam of Kepulauan Nusantara (Archipelago) referred to Southeast Asian Islam as a whole. But in the post-independent era, it is Indonesian Islam can also be correctly called Indonesian Wasatiyah Islam. The reason is clear: Indonesian Islam remains inclusive, accommodative and tolerant; while on the other hand, Islam somewhere else in Southeast Asia is becoming more exclusive because it is made as part and parcel of state and politics.

Again, Indonesia Islam, no doubt, is a wasatiyyah Islam (justly-balanced or middle path Islam) which is, by and large, an inclusive, and accommodative Islam, and the least Arabicized Islam. Therefore, Indonesian Islam, much less rigid compared to Islam in some other places, can be a model of moderate Islam; the religio-cultural expression of Indonesian Muslim can be right called as moderasi beragama.

Even though some circles in much of the other parts of the Muslim world maintain that they also adhered to wasatiyyah Islam, it is apparent that to large extent, Muslims there are much less tolerant to differences in schools of thought existing among them. That is why religious sectarianism is very strong among Arab Muslims or South Asian or African Muslims for that matter. On the other hand, Indonesian Muslims who are also rich with differences in Islamic understanding and practices of different Islamic tendencies are more tolerant and accommodative towards each other. That is why religious sectarianism is much less among Indonesian Muslims; they have wasatiyah understanding and praxis, expressing moderasi beragama or moderasi berislam.

For that reason, Newsweek magazine once called Indonesian Islam as 'Islam with a smiling face'; "Islam which in many ways is compatible with modernity, democracy and plurality,





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where Muslim women enjoy lofty position", said Hillary Clinton, then the US Secretary of State to writer of this paper during her first visit after she was inaugurated by President Barack Obama. Despite these distinctions, Indonesian Islam is no less Islamic compared to Islam somewhere else. It is true that geographically, Islamic Indonesia is far away from the so-called centers of Islam in the Middle East, but that does not mean that Indonesian Islam is religiously peripheral that can simply be dismissed.

In the last few years, however, more and more scholars—Indonesians and foreigners alike—question the 'smiling face' of Indonesian Islam. This is because of the increased tendency of intolerance and radicalism among very limited number of Indonesian Muslims. Even though the number of those intolerant and radical Islam is relatively very small, their intolerant attitude is quite worrying and at the same time they have tainted the peaceful image of Indonesian Islam.

The writer of this paper believes that the radicals would not been able to change the moderate and peaceful nature of Indonesian Islam which is 'too big to fail' because there are some important factors—as outlined below—that make intolerance and radicalism have not much place in the country. This paper, therefore, encourages some optimism on the future of Indonesian Islam. But, again the moderates cannot take this for granted; they should take concerted efforts to address the challenges of the intolerant and radical groups existing in their midst.

Therefore, there are some basic strategies for mainstreaming of wasatiyat Islam or ummatan wasatan or moderasi Islam or moderasi berislam in order to be able to respond appropriately to challenges of the radicals today in the future.

First Strategy:

The *Pancasila* State; re-Strengthening de-Confessional Ideology

Despite the fact that Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world, neither is Indonesia an Islamic state, nor is Islam the official religion of the Indonesian state. Even though around 88,2 per cent of Indonesian total population (some 260 million) is Muslim, Indonesia since its independence on August 17, 1945, is the Pancasila state. Pancasila (Five Pillars) consists of; first, belief in One Supreme God; second, just and civilized humanity; third, Indonesian unity; fourth, people democracy led by wisdom through deliberation and representation; and fifth, social justice for all Indonesian people.

Pancasila, accepted by virtually all Muslim, secular and non-Muslim leaders, is the common ideological platform (in Qur'anic terms called, *kalimatun sawa*) of the Indonesian state that is has a lot of diversity and plurality, not only in terms of ethnicity and culture, but also in terms of religion. For mainstream Muslims, however, the Pancasila is already Islamic enough; all pillars of Pancasila are basically in conformity with the fundamental teachings of Islam. There were (and still are) splinter groups that wished to established an Islamic state in Indonesia both through constitutional and illegal means—like rebellion in the late 1950s—but they all failed, particularly because mainstream Muslims did not support the idea.

The adoption of Pancasila makes Indonesia is neither theocratic nor purely secular state. Even though some foreign observers love to call Indonesia as a secular state, Indonesian state is not secular in a strict sense of the very term 'secular'. Indonesia is founded—as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila—on the basis of the belief in One Supreme God. As a consequence on this, religion is not fully separated from political and public life. In fact, the Indonesian state since the time of independence, has the Ministry of Religious Affairs as a part and parcel of the state bureaucracy. The Ministry is responsible for the administration of social and political aspects of the believers; it does not intervene in theological and doctrinal matters of any religion.





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The fact that Indonesia is ideologically not a secular state makes those who aspire to create an Islamic state in this country lost their *raison d'etre*. Since the Indonesian state with Pancasila ideology is already Islamic enough, there is no reasonable reason for mainstream Muslims to transform Indonesia into an Islamic state. That is why any attempt to create an Islamic state Indonesia fails to attract the interest of mainstream Muslims.

With the same token, there is a strong possibility that a purely secular or 'un-Islamic' ideology would become *raison d'etre* for radicalization of certain Muslim groups. In fact, it is a sacred mission for them to topple regimes that adopt that kind of ideology and replace it with what they consider as an Islamic ideology. Therefore, the state ideology should be 'neutral' towards religion, but at quite 'Islamic' at the same time, so that it can be accepted by mainstream Muslims.

The challenge for the mainstream Muslim organizations and government now is to revitalize and re-strengthen Pancasila. In post-Soeharto period Pancasila seems to have lost its importance because it is by many as having used by the Soeharto regime as a tool of regimentation to maintain its political status-quo.

Without revitalization of Pancasila, the intolerants and radicals could gain their momentum with their un-Pancasila ideologies such as *dawlah Islamiyah* (Islamic state), *khilafah* (caliphate), and the like. If they go unchecked by the restrengthening of the Pancasila, then more and more Muslim could be misled by these kinds of ideologies.

Re-strengthening of Pancasila has gained momentum when President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo three years ago (17 June 2017) formed the Unit Kerja Presiden (untuk) Pembinaan Ideologi Pancasila (UKP PIP/Presidential Working Unit for Re-strengthening of Pancasila Ideology. Later (28 February 2018) the UKP PIP was reorganized into a special agency called Badan Pembinaan Ideologi Pancasila (BPIP, the Agency for Re-strengthening of Pancasila Ideology).

Second Strategy:

Deepening of Democracy from Within

With its distinctive characters, Indonesia—the largest Muslim nation in the world—according to a number of reports released by Freedom House New York has often been mentioned as one of 'bright spots' of democracy together with other pre-dominant least Arabicized Muslim countries such as Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Iran. Freedom House in its reports stated that while there is an obvious democracy deficit in the Islamic Arab world—which is called as Arabic core—democratic ferment is considerable in countries which have predominant or significant Muslim population such as Albania, Bangladesh, Djibouti, the Gambia, Indonesia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Turkey.

The fact that democratic ferment is considerable in Indonesia can be clearly seen in the success of Indonesia to conduct general elections in 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 that were generally peaceful. All elections showed that Indonesian Muslims do not have any problem with democracy; Islam is compatible with democracy in the country. The peaceful general elections have consolidated democracy in the country even further. As the third largest democracy in the world, after India and USA, Indonesia has some best practices of democracy to offer.

It is important to point out that democracy in Indonesia is not imposed from without; in fact, democracy has been nurtured since the state gained independence on August 17, 1945. Since then, there has been some kind of continuous 'contextualization' of democracy with Indonesian local contexts, even though they were not always successful. There were two kinds of 'contextual' democracy implemented in Indonesia before the adoption of the current form of democracy. The first one was 'guided democracy' implemented by Indonesian first president, Soekarno; and the second one was 'Pancasila democracy' adopted by President





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Soeharto; both were not democratic enough, and in the end were replaced by the current form of 'liberal' and multi-party-democracy.

Democracy, no doubt, allows the widest possible participation of Muslim and non-Muslim groups in the Indonesian political process. They can express their political aspiration in peaceful and civilized way and make democracy as the 'only game in town'. This in the end would contain the possible rise of radicalism.

Therefore, further strengthening and empowerment of democratic elements from within mainstream Indonesian Muslims are one of the ways to address radicalism. It is a special responsibility of Muslims to enhance Indonesian nascent democracy; and given Muslim numerical majority, this can be done through mainstream Islamic institutions and organizations that have strong commitment to the ideals and building of Islamic civility, democracy, plurality, tolerance, peaceful co-existence and respect for human rights among various groups.

Third Strategy:

Empowering Mainstream Muslim Organizations

The existence of Muhammadiyah, NU and many other mainstream Muslim organizations across Indonesia is again another distinctive feature of Indonesian Islam. These Muslim organizations are non-political, operating not only as religious organizations, but also as social, cultural, educational and economic organizations. These organizations own thousands of schools, and *madrasah*s from elementary to university levels, *pesantrens* (traditional Islamic boarding schools), health centers, co-operatives, peoples' credit unions, environmental preservation centers, and many others.

Furthermore, they are a perfect representation of civil society since they are 'voluntary, independent from the state, self-regulating and self-financing working for the better ordering of society. Most of these Islamic-based civil society organizations were founded in the colonial period; Muhammadiyah—inspired by the reformist thought in Egypt in the early 20th century—was established in 1912. Since then, Muhammadiyah is known as a modernist Muslim movement. The NU—the largest Muslim organization in Indonesia—was founded in 1926, and since then is known as a 'traditionalist' Muslim organization.

As civil society organizations, these Muslim organizations play an important role as mediating and bridging forces between societies on the one hand and the state on the other; they are crucial in the creation and maintenance of peace. In much of their history they are not involved in practical and day-to-day politics or power politics, they call 'low politics'. Rather, they are involved in the so-called 'high politics', that is, politics of morality and ethics. There is little doubt that they have strong political leverage in Indonesian political processes. In this respect, they also play an important role as actors of governance, influencing the decision making processes.

Islamic-based civil society organizations have been instrumental in the democratization process, even during the period of the autocratic Soeharto regime. They nurtured civic culture and civility among people; and leaders of these Muslim organizations were involved in the democracy movements throughout the period; in fact, they were at the forefront of the opposition movement against the autocratic regime.

The role of Islamic-based civil society organizations in the consolidation and deepening of democracy in Indonesia is then very instrumental. With a strong emphasis on the role of civil society in democratic process, they are able not only to consolidate their own organizations in order to be able to function more effectively, but also to disseminate the ideals and practices of democracy. For that purpose, they have been involved in such programs as voters' education, civic education, democracy education, gender empowerment and the like. In addition, they also conduct a number of programs to combat corruption for the creation of good governance.





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As far as their response to intolerant Islam is concerned, mainstream Muslim organizations have often been a subject of criticism. This is because they tend to be silent or speak not loud enough confronting intolerant and radical Muslim groups. This creates an impression as if they condone intolerance and radicalism. Since the rise of ISIS (August 2014), however, Indonesian mainstream Muslim organizations speaks more loudly and loudly, making it clear that what the ISIS is doing runs contrary with the true teachings of Islam.

With the seemingly continued rise of radical groups, the two largest mainstream Muslim organizations—Muhammadiyah, NU and others—have voiced their objection to radical ways. But their voices seem to have been not strong enough, or have tended to be overlooked by mass-media, which is more interested in the voices and action of radical groups. But since November 2002, the two organizations began to take a more serious attention to the impacts of Muslim hardliners upon the image of Indonesian Islam.

Therefore, leaders of both organizations have agreed that they will again project a calm image of Islam that protects people of other religions. The national leaders of the NU and Muhammadiyah state that the image of Islam has been politicized by certain radical groups for their own vested interests; such radicalism demonstrated by the groups represents the political influences and not the Islamic way of thinking. Both organizations carry out a series of activities to tackle extremism through open dialogues, joint-programs and the like. Both also appeal to Indonesian government to take harsh measures against groups that transgress the law. Should the law enforcers be afraid to take stern measures against radical groups, they could pave the way for the increased radicalism. With the stronger position held by mainstream Muslim organizations, the influence of radical groups can be contained and, therefore, they will fail to have any significant impact that could change the peaceful nature of Indonesian Islam.

There should be concerted and systematic efforts to empower the moderates, encouraging them to take a more pro-active attitude so far as radicalism is concerned. They should also play a greater role in the reinterpretation and reformulation of the crucial concepts such as *iihad* and other related issues.

With the continued challenges posed by the radical, it is necessary for mainstream Muslim organizations to strengthen the distinctive nature of Indonesian Islam. They need to upscale efforts to spread the inclusive and tolerant character of Indonesian Islam, and at the same time protect their institutions from the intolerant infiltration.

Fourth Strategy:

Strengthening the Role of Women

Indonesian Muslim women (*muslimah*) enjoy a much greater freedom compared to the fellow Muslimah somewhere. This has a lot to do with the structure of Indonesian society, very different from Middle Eastern society. To take one example, while Islamic Middle Eastern society is a male-dominated society where women are confined to domestic sphere, Islamic Indonesian society is basically more loosely structured, where women enjoy much greater freedom.

Therefore, there is no segregation of Indonesian Muslim women from society in general; Indonesian Muslim women since the time of the spread of Islam in the late 12th century on have been involved in almost all walks of life from religion, education, social, cultural, trade to politics. In the last realm, for instance, there were four successive queens ruling the Acehnese sultanate.

In recent history, Vice President Megawati Soekarnoputri was elected by the People Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat/MPR) to replace the embattled President Abdurrahman Wahid on July 23, 2001. With the history of the four queens in the





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Acehnese Sultanate, the election of Megawati Soekarnoputri to the presidency is not without historical precedence.

President Megawati gained uncontested support not only from the MPR (MPR) but also from the bulk majority of Indonesian Muslims. She was accepted by Islamic or Muslim-based parties. It is also important to mention that mainstream Muslim organizations such as Muhammadiyah and NU—each of which claims a membership of some 35 and 40 million followers respectively—did not have any objection on religious reason to Megawati being a female as the president.

Indonesian Muslim women are now occupying various sectors of public life, ranging from cabinet ministers, governors and mayors, government bureaucrats, legislature members, NGO activists to education and business leaders. Despite this achievement, there is still a lot to do in order for Indonesian Muslim women to achieve a much better position in public life.

Muslim women, therefore, should be encouraged to play a greater role in the public sphere. For that purpose, reformist thought that aims to reinterpret and reformulate the position of Muslim women in society at large should be facilitated. At the same time, some affirmative policies on the part of governments need to also be adopted.

In this context, it is indeed historical that our Rector today is a Muslim woman, Professor Amany Lubis; the first one among 17 UINs across Indonesia. This is indeed a showcase not only for all UINs, but also for an expression of progress of Muslim women in the country.

Fifth Strategy:

Reform of Islamic Education

Islamic educational institutions, particularly those traditional ones like *madrasah*. have often been viewed by Western observers and journalists as 'hotbed' or intolerance and radicalism. This is probably true in the case of *madrasah*s in Paklstan, Afghanistan or Yemen mainly because the failure of government of respective country to bring them into mainstream of national education. As a rule, *madrasah*s in these countries are fully in the hands of the 'ulama or shaykhs who teach their students as they wish—without curriculum.

Indonesia is a different case in the context of Islamic education. Indonesian *madrasah*s are from being the hotbed of radicalism. That is also true in the case of *pesantrens*, traditional Islamic boarding schools. This is mainly because Islamic educational institutions are very adaptive to progress that in the end leads to their mainstreaming and integration into national education.

Indonesian Islamic education has a long and rich history. Since the early acceleration of the spread of Islam in Indonesia from the 12th century onward with many Islamic educational institutions such as *surau*, *dayah* and *pesantren*—all of which are traditional Islamic boarding schools—and *madrasah*, Islamic schools were founded by 'ulama and Muslim communities.

Up to the period of early 1970s most of these Islamic educational institutions taught mainly Islamic sciences; there were not many general subject matters. From the early 1970s onwards, however, the programs of reforms and modernization of Islamic educational institutions in order to bring them into mainstream of national education have been carried out by both government and Muslim organizations and foundations that owned them.

The peak of the modernization of Islamic educational institutions took place since the early 1990s when in line with the enactment of 1989 Law on National Education, *madrasah* adopted national curriculum issued by Ministry of National Education. Since then, *madrasah* is equivalent to general school. So that, graduates of primary *madrasah*, for instance, can continue their education in secondary general school or graduate of secondary *madrasah* can also continue their education in general or 'secular' university.





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Modernization of Islamic education also touch Islamic higher education institutions. State Institute of Islamic Studies (Institut Agama Islam Negeri/IAIN and Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri/STAIN or State Islamic College) since 2002 have been transformed into full-fledged universities (State Islamic University or Universitas Islam Negeri/UIN) that include 'non-religious faculties', such as economics, science and technology, psychology, and medical and health sciences. There are 17 UINs, 34 IAINs and 7 STAINs as of the end of October 2020.

This mainstreaming of Islamic educational institutions will undoubtedly open up the horizon of their graduates. They are exposed not only to the so-called 'Islamic religious sciences' (*al-'ulum al-diniyyah*), but also to general sciences or the so-called 'secular sciences.

Therefore, reforms, modernization and mainstreaming of Islamic educational institutions should be in the top priorities in Muslim countries. Systematic and comprehensive reforms and modernization should be conducted by Muslim governments and organizations. So long as they are in their traditional forms, they will continue to produce graduates with traditional Islamic outlook.

Sixth Strategy:

Decisive Law Enforcement

There is a number of hardliner Muslim groups who came to the forefront of Indonesian public in more visible, vocal, and militant manner in the two decades, I believe that they exerted only a limited influence among Indonesian Muslims as a whole, they tried to make use any possible issue related to Islam and Muslims for their own purposes.

The existence of hardliner, intolerant, radical Muslims within Indonesian Islam, so obvious recently, is actually not new. There were radical groups during the period of both Presidents Soekarno and Soeharto that attempted to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia. These groups had been known as the DI/TII (Dar al-Islam/Tentera Islam Indonesia, or Islamic State/the Army of Islam in Indonesia) in the 1950s. Later, during Soeharto period, there were also radical groups like the NII (Negara Islam Indonesia, Islamic State of Indonesia) and 'Komando Jihad' (Jihad Command) groups that, again, attempted to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia. Some of these radical groups during Soeharto period were believed to have been engineered by certain army generals in order to discredit Islam.

The fall of President Soeharto from his long-held power of more than three decades, followed by political liberalization, has brought momentum for the new Muslim radical groups. These groups tend to adopt a literal interpretation and understanding of Islam. They insist that Muslims should practice only what they call as the 'pure' and 'pristine' Islam as practiced by the Prophet Muhammad and his Companions (*Sahabah*, or the *Salaf*). In terms of this, they can be included among the Salafi movements. Based on their literal understanding of Islam and Salafi's activism, they attacked discotheques, bars, and other places they considered as the 'places of vices'.

In addition, there are older groups that have been in existence since Soeharto time, but escaped the regime's harsh measures. The most important of such groups is the Hizb al-Tahrir (Party of Liberation), which was originally established in Lebanon by Shaykh Taqi al-Din al-Nabhani, and firstly introduced to Indonesia in the 1970s. The main objectives of the Hizb al-Tahrir are to perpetuate what they regarded as the true Islamic way of life globally and, most importantly, to re-establish the *khilafah* (caliphate), a universal Islamic political entity. The Hizb Tahrir is quite popular among disenchanted students and young people, not only in the Middle East, but also among Muslim students pursuing their degrees in Western countries. After the fall of Soeharto the Indonesian Hizb al-Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) becomes more visible, assertive, and vocal to voice their ideals' Despite that, it does not seem to increase its membership in any significant way.





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Responding to these phenomena, President Jokowi in 2017 issued Presidential Order No 2/2017 that bans radical organization or group. And HTI was the first to be banned. Challenging the ban in the court, the HTI failed to contest the Presidential Order. Later the Presidential Order was adopted by the Indonesian Parliament as the Law No 16/2017 of Mass Organization.

There is little doubt that all radical groups have in one way or another certain connection at either theological or organizational levels or both with particular groups in the Middle East or elsewhere in the Muslim world. Radical groups by and large have been lying low following the arrest and trial of perpetrators of a number of bombings in Indonesia since the time of suicide bombing in Denpasar, Bali (2002). Some of the perpetrators of these bombing have been sentenced to death or life-imprisonment or other heavy sentences. A good number of suspects that linked in violent and terrorist act one another have been in police custody. There is no doubt that resoluteness of law enforcement agencies to uproot terrorist groups is a key factor to resolve the matter.

The radical groups could gain momentum when the government and law enforcement agencies particularly the Police Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terrorism (Densus 88) and the National Agency for Combatting Terrorism (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme/BNPT) fail to enforce the law. Therefore, one important key to solve the rise of intolerance and radicalism is restoring government authority and re-strengthening law enforcement agencies.

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RELIGIOUS MODERATION IN THE TRADITION OF **CONTEMPORARY SUFISM IN INDONESIA**

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A. Preface

Islamic religious life in Indonesia has recently grown in diversity and massive differences. Therefore, efforts to seek religious moderation are carried out by various parties in order to find alternative methods, models or solutions for overcoming various symptoms of conflict, and finding a harmony atmosphere of the people in this country.

The search for a model of religious moderation can actually be carried out on its potential in the realm of Islam itself. As is well known, the Islamic teaching system is based on the Quran and Hadith, then it becomes the Islamic trilogy: Agidah (belief), Syari'ah (worship and muamalah), and Akhlak (tasawwuf). Each of these aspects developed in the thought of the scholars who gave birth to various ideologies and genres according to the historical and sociocultural context of the Muslim community. Meanwhile, tasawuf or sufism is assumed to have more unique and significant potential for religious moderation, because Sufism which is oriented towards the formation of Islam is moderate, both in thought, movement and religious behavior in Muslim societies.

The general significance of Sufism can be seen in its history in the spread of Islam to various parts of the world. John Renard, for example, mentions that Sufism plays a conducive role for the spread of Islam, because Sufism acts as a "mystical expression of the Islamic faith" (Renard, 1996: 307). Similarly, Marshall G.S. Hodgson, that Sufism in this role is the main stream of the international social order. Sufism contributes to strong moral support for the social life order formally developed by shari'ah along with religious institutions such as universities and madrasah. (Hodgson, 1977: 220).

Starting from the historical reasons for the spread and the very broad role of Sufism, many scholars have made a deeper understanding and explanation of it based on a historical and social (historical-sociological) approach. In this case, historians and anthropologists in particular show that the characteristics of the development of Sufism in the modern and contemporary period represent the role and movements that promote internal criticism and external responses. Sufism development displays responsive and adaptive methods, forms and attitudes to the challenges of modernity (Bruinessen and Howell (eds.), 2007: 8).

The trend of modern Sufism is also conceptualized by Fazlur Rahman as 'NeoSufism'. According to him, the tendency of Sufism is the amalgamation of as many Sufi heritage as possible which can be reconciled with orthodox Islam and which can be processed to produce positive contributions to the development of Islam. In neo-sufism there is a moderation effort to generate orthodox activism and to re-establish a positive attitude towards the world. In this case, the moral motive of Sufism is emphasized and part of the technique of zikir or muragabah and spiritual concentration is still accepted, but the object and spiritual content of Sufism is based on moral and puritanical meanings and orthodox ethos (Rahman, 1984: 285).

Meanwhile, the development of Sufism in the contemporary era shows its characteristics, as stated by John O. Voll (1997), that Sufism is surviving and progressive in a wide area, but Sufism is also dialogical and adaptive to the latest social theories. The social symptoms of the development of Sufism in this era, explained by Bruinessen and Howell as concluded by Shokhi Huda, are the following nine historical characters: (1) Sufism as a variety





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of transnationalism, (2) changes in authority relations and association patterns in Sufism, (3) emphasis Sufism as a solemn, (4) Sufism's accommodative attitude towards the new regime, (5) Sufism as the basis for the political mobilization of civil society, (6) developing the form of local voluntary association units, (7) the attitude of Sufism's solution in the political vortex, (8) the incorporation of Sufism with the spirit of salafi and political activism, and (9) global relations and transnationalism. (Huda, 2017: 81-82).

In accordance with the focus of this study, namely religious moderation in Sufism in Indonesia, the theoretical basis for the concept of moderation in question starts with the word moderation, which means not exaggeration or means moderate. This word later became modern (Indonesian) which means the reduction of violence, or avoidance of extremes. Moderation in Arabic is known as the word wasath or wasathiyah, which has the equivalent meaning of the words tawassuth (middle), i'tidal (fair), and tawazun (balanced). Another definition of the word wasathiyah is usually meant as "the best choice". But all of them imply the same meaning, namely fair and means choosing a middle ground position among various extreme choices. Meanwhile, moderation in religious life is usually termed "religious moderation". This term means referring to attitudes to reduce violence, or avoid extremism in religious practice. The spirit of moderation in religion is to seek a meeting point for the two extremes of religion, for example between followers of extreme religions who believe in the absolute truth of one interpretation of a religious text, while considering other interpreters as heretical; with extreme religious communities deify reason to ignore the sanctity of religion. Religious moderation in a very plural and multicultural nation like Indonesia, on the one hand means that religious values are preserved, combined with values of local wisdom and customs. But on the other hand, religious moderation is also interpreted as a balanced religious attitude between the practice of one's own religion (exclusive) and respect for the religious practices of other people of different beliefs (inclusive) in a pluralistic society (Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019: 18).

What is meant by the potential for religious moderation in a religion that is Sufism in nature? This issue was the first to encourage this study to be carried out based on the development of Sufism in Indonesia. One of the reasons is that besides Sufism in its history in this country, it has shown an important role since the beginning of Islamization until the development of Islam today, as well as Sufism in a practical method called Thariqah (Indonesian, tarekat) which has given birth to various tarekat orders in the life of Islamic society. Likewise, the roles of religious moderation can be analyzed from the aspects of the religious and social significance of the tarekat (Trimingham, 1999: 245).

Another reason is that the 19th and early 20th centuries were historical facts for Sufism, which was under attack from all sides. The first attack came from secular movements and ideas that undermined the Sufi order or brotherhood. Secularists think and worry that tarekat is an obstacle to progress. However, due to these two challenges, the Sufism community tried to take a middle path, namely through the movement that Fazlur Rahman called the 'neo-sufism' movement. The movement and revival of neoSufism that developed in the 20th century until now, is shown, among others, by the many Muslim communities who seek protection from the unrest of life in the modern world, and they feel the need to maintain spiritual values. Because of this, many tariqahs have managed to defend themselves in several regions in Indonesia. Thus, Sufism in modern and contemporary times still shows its vitality for the spiritual welfare of Muslims.

The second reason is also the background of this discussion issue further, namely to explain the patterns of religious moderation displayed by Sufism in Indonesia, so that this study comes to an analytical understanding of why Sufism is still potential and significant as an alternative in efforts to build a moderate religious life in the country. this. This discussion is





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based on the historical-sociological approach to the development of Sufism in the socioreligious orders of the tarekat.

B. Flashbacks to Sufism in Modern Indonesia

Early research on the development of Sufism in the modern era can be linked first with contextual issues with Islamic reform in the perspective of Sufism. According to Azyumardi Azra, this has actually started in the 17th century, which was spearheaded by three prominent Malay-Indonesian scholars: Al-Raniri, Al-Sinkili, and Al-Magassari, with their ongoing reforms under the influence of Islamic reform and the ulama network in the Middle East. (Azra, 1994: 240). The neo-Sufism trend, however, became even more pronounced in the eighteenth century. During this period, several Indonesian Malay ulama who came from various regions and ethnic groups in the archipelago carried out the development of neo-Sufism until the early nineteenth century. At least it can be explained here at a glance about two very influential Sufi figures, namely: First, 'Abd Al-Shamad Al-Palimbani (1704-1789), a Sufi figure who was the most prominent among the Palembang scholars. He was very influential, especially through his works on the teachings of neosufi figures, which were widely circulated in the archipelago. AlPalimbani's tendency towards Sufism is clear that he studied Sufism especially with AlSamani, from which he also took the Khalwatiyah and Sammaniyah orders. Furthermore, through Al-Palimbani the Sammaniyah tarekat developed rapidly not only in Palembang, but also in other areas in the archipelago. Second, the most important Sufi figure from Kalimantan named Muhammad Nafis bin Idris bin Husayn Al-Banjari. He was known as a Sufi scholar for his famous work entitled Al-Durr Al-Nafis, and he was affiliated with several tarekat: Qadiriyah, Syathariyyah, Sammaniyah, Naqsyabandiyah, and Khalwatiyah. In his work, Muhammad Nafis emphasized the absolute transcendence of the Oneness of God, rejecting Jabariyyah which maintained a fatalistic determinism that was against free will (Qadariyah). Therefore, Muhammad Nafis was a supporter of activism, one of the basic features of neo-Sufism. With strong pressure on Muslim activism, his book was banned by the Dutch, because it was feared that it would encourage Muslims to wage jihad ((Azra, 1994: 243, 251, 257).

Further discussion can also be seen from the process of spreading the orders of the tarekat carried out by the intermediaries of the pilgrims in the 19th century. Based on the tarekat teacher network, there are five very influential tarekat schools, namely the Qadiriyah order (Abdul Qadir Jailani), the Syattariyah order (Ahmad al-Qusyasyi and Ibrahim al-Kurani), the Sammaniyah tarekat (Muhammad al-Samman), the Naqsyabandiyah order (Bahauddin an-Naqsyabandi), and the Qadiriyah wa Naqsyabandiyah order (Ahmad Khatib Sambas). Each of these tarekat forms associations with distinctive religious patterns, namely through ritual forms and tarekat practices. Thus, the tarekat becomes the teachings and values that are absorbed or internalized by its followers, so that the tarekat can involve a series of creativity that forms a culture, communication, social mobility, and community actions and behavior (Steenbrink, 1994: 179184).

In its time, the tarekat was not only recorded as a group of dhikr assemblies that only concentrated on their relationship with Allah alone and they ignored the social conditions around them. Many of the struggles or resistance carried out by the tarekat against the colonialists at that time, such as the Diponegoro War which caused quite a stir and made the Dutch government chaotic, received the support of Kyai Maja and a number of students. The rebellion in Cilegon, which involved Haji Wasid and his Qadiriyah order, waged a jihad war against the Dutch government in Banten in 1888. Likewise, the Akmaliyah movement led by Kyai Nurhakim (1866), and the Haji Ahmad Ripangi movement in Kalisalak, Central Java (1855) were quite troublesome local ruler (Ibid.). Several other tarekat, such as Syattariyah in West Sumatra, have also been recorded as having protected the community.





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Meanwhile, a review of the development of Sufism in Indonesia in the twentieth century needs to be discussed further about what is the position of Sufism in the flow of Indonesian modernization. The salient feature of the development of the Muslim community at the beginning of this century was the change in the Muslim movement, especially in opposition to the Dutch colonialism, from forms of militant resistance to being replaced by new approaches and forms of organization; later the structure of holy war (jihad) was replaced by modern social and political associations. Meanwhile, internal Muslim struggles occurred between syncretic local Islam and a more fundamentalist form of Islam in Indonesia, and there was a separation between devout Muslims and syncretic local Muslims, coupled with the separation between modern Muslims and traditional Muslims. In this context there is also a distinction between conservative Islam which intends to maintain the special adjustments made to local culture; on the other hand, it is fundamentalist Islam, which is identified with opposition to popular religious customs and tendencies of Sufism (Voll, 1997: 293).

In the midst of the struggle for the nationalism movement and Islamic reform, the development of sufism-tarekat at the beginning of the twentieth century did not show its role in socio-politics as in the past, but at this time a number of tarekat still maintained themselves as the socio-religious and spiritual support of rural communities in many areas. Indonesia. This was the case during the Indonesian independence era, even though the Sufi brothers and sisters were not able to gain the influence of reformists, modernists and traditionalists who were affiliated in organizations. However, many Muslim communities seek protection from the unrest of life in the modern world, and they feel the need to maintain spiritual values. Simultaneously with such a modern situation, Sufism-tarekat circles re-emerge in new forms of tarekat development and respond to other aspects of modern life. Thus, sociologically sufism-tarekat continues to fulfill its mission of maintaining the spirituality of Islam through special links and relationships with the spiritual world represented by a number of tarekat, while still showing its vitality for the spiritual welfare of mankind (Trimingham, Madzhab Sufi., P. 266).

Sufism in Indonesia from the 20th century to the present day can be explained in a number of sufisms which were influential and played an important role in the development of Islam in Indonesia. First, the Nagsyabandiyah Tarekat, a tarekat founded by Bahauddin an-Nagsyabandi in Turkey, since the early 17th century, and this tarekat spread to Indonesian territory is estimated to be around the middle of the eighteenth century. As an in-depth study has been carried out by Martin van Bruinessen (1982), that the Nagsyabandiyah has experienced continuous development, both geographically and in the number of followers. The rapid development of the Nagsyabandiyah in this century was partly due to the urge to refresh and grow this tarekat which was driven from within its own country. Unlike the previous period until 1925, the impetus for refreshing the Naqshbandiyah always came from the Middle East. To date, the spread of adherents to this tarekat is represented in all Muslim-majority provinces. The spread of the Nagshbandiyah adherents was more widely accepted by lay people from various backgrounds, thus causing local variations in the practice of this tarekat. In addition, especially in the last quarter of the twentieth century the tendency of this tarekat did not only appeal to the social strata in the countryside, but also existed in urban areas among all professional groups. (Bruienesen, 1982: 219).

Second, the Qadiriyah Wa Naqsyabandiyah Tarekat, which is also called a branch of the Naqsyabandiyah Order, but in its development in Indonesia in the modern period is a new and independent tarekat. This tarekat as the name implies is an amalgamation of selected elements from the Qadiriyah and also the Naqsyabandiyah. The integration between the two orders was carried out by the Sufi scholar from Indonesia, Ahmad Khatib ibn 'Abd Al-Ghaffar Sambas, who lived and taught in Mecca in the midnineteenth century. He had many students who later played a role in the spread of this tarekat, namely among the Indonesians who visited Mecca





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from all parts of the archipelago: Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bali and Lombok. Syekh Sambas also appointed many caliphs, including his three main caliphs, Shaykh Abdul Al-Karim from Banten. Although he lived for most of his life in Mecca, under his influence the Qadiriyah Wa Naqshbandiyah Order became extremely popular in Banten. Two other influential caliphs were Shaykh Tothah in Cirebon and Kiai Ahmad Hasbullah ibn Muhammad (a Madurese who also lived in Mecca).

The branch of the Tarekat Qdiriyah wa Naqsyabandiyah from the 'Abd Al-Karim teacher route, developed mostly in the Banten area especially under the influence of its last caliph. The most famous being Ki Armin (d. 1988) from Cibuntu, near Pandeglang. Some of its other branches are scattered in the Bogor area, especially through another caliph, namely Kiai Falak at Pesantren Pagentongan. Another important center of this tarekat was developed by another caliph 'Abdul Al-Karim at Pesantren Futuhiyah in Meranggen, Semarang, namely Kiai Muslikh (d. 1981). Meanwhile, the Tarekat Qadiriyah wa Nagsyabandiyah branch of the Cirebon Shaykh Tolhah teacher training path was developed by its most important caliph, 'Abdllah Mubarak (Abah Sepuh) through the pesantren he founded in Suryalaya Tasikmalaya in 1905. This Tareka which became known as TON Survalava made progress, and its broader influence during the leadership of the CRC Shohibulwafa Tadjul Arifin (or better known as Abah Anom). The spread of TQN Survalaya branches is throughout Java, East Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Lombok, and in Singapore and Malaysia. As for Ahmad Hasbullah's teacher training path, the Qadiriyah wa Naqsyabandiyah branch is more developed in East Java and Madura Island, especially through its center of education at Darul Ulum Islamic Boarding School in Rejoso (Jombang). The Qadiriyah Wa Naqsyabandiyah Order was first introduced by Khalil, a son-inlaw of Kiai Tamin from Madura, the founder of the pesantren. Khalil, who also came from Madura, received a diploma from Ahmad Hasbullah in Mecca, but later Khalil's robe of leadership was given to Kiai Tamim's son named Ramly, and was later replaced by his son Musta'in Ramly. The authority of Kiai Musta'in Ramly led the tarekat at the pesanten for a long time until the end of the 1970s (Bruinessen, 1992: 98).

Third, the Khalwatiyah Order which has a very broad influence in South Sulawesi. This tarekat became the basis of religion among the Bugis and Makassarese people. This tarekat was introduced for the first time in Sulawesi by Shaykh Yusuf Makassar (d. 1699) who was known as the honorary title Al-Taj Al-Khalwati (Crown of the Khalwatiyah Order). He was not only a Sufi, but also well known as a 17th century Makassar scholar and warrior, and he is still highly respected in South Sulawesi. Shaykh Yusuf spent several decades in Arabia and studied with many teachers. He became a follower of the Khalwatiyah order in Damascus by Abu Barakat Ayyub bin Ahmad AlKhalwati Al-Qusyaisyi, an imam and preacher at the Ibn 'Arabi mosque. Nevertheless, Yusuf also studied several tarekat and studied with a number of Sufi scholars and spiritual predecessors. Therefore, after his return to the archipelago, Shaykh Yusuf taught the Khalwatiyah Order as well as incorporating elements of other tarekat he had studied such as Qadiriyah, Naqsyabandiyah, Syatariyyah, and Ba'lawiyah (Bruinessen, 1995: 287-289).

The dissemination and development of the Khalwatiyah Order from the teacher training path of Shaykh Yusuf, which was later called Khalwatiyah Yusuf, is still developing today. Meanwhile, another branch of the Khalwatiyah order, is the order associated with Muhammad bin 'Abds Al-Karim Al-Samman (1718-1775), a well-known scholar and Sufi who taught in Medina. This branch of the tarekat became known as Khalwatiyah Samman, flourishing in the charismatic leadership of Haji 'Abd Al-Razzaq alias Puang Palopo (d. 1910), and most local chapters in South Sulawesi have been affiliated with Khalwatiyah Samman since the beginning of the twentieth century. Furthermore, the differences between the two Khalwatiyah tarekat actually still show continuity in terms of teaching, while the changes are solely in the path of teacher training or the lineage of the tarekat. This is because the spread of Sammaniyah's





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influence was first integrated naturally into the tradition that had been built by Shaykh Yusuf Makassar. But sociologically, the difference between the two can be seen from the number of followers of each tarekat, as in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Religion in 1973, that the Khalwatiyah Yusuf tarekat in the province of South Sulawesi has around 25,000 followers, while the Khalwatiyah Samman congregation has 117,435 followers. (Bruinessen, 1995: 285). Fourth, the Tijaniyah Order, which spread in the West Java region since the beginning of the twentieth century. As G.F. Pijper stated that in 1928 this tarekat had spread in Cirebon, Brebes, Pekalongan, Tasikmalaya, and Ciamis. Its spread in the Priangan area was first introduced by Ali ibn Abdillah al-Thayyib al-Azhari, an Arab scholar from Medina. At the first he lived in Cianjur for three years. After that, he lived in Bogor. In these two cities, he lives in an Arab village and works as a teacher at a madrasa belonging to his fellow citizens. Then, in 1928 Ali Abdillah moved to Tasikmalaya (Pijper, 1987: 86-87).

Among Sheikh al-Tayyib's students, who immediately became his representative in leading the Tijaniyah Order in Tasikmalaya was Ajengan Ahmad Qaljoebi, who had studied in Mecca for six years (1910-916). Since meeting Sheikh al-Tayyib, he has continued to maintain a close relationship with him. In fact, the Sheikh himself often spent his time at Ajengan Qaljoebi's house. Their relationship also concerns issues of teaching and Tijaniyah development, so that Sheikh al-Tayyib appointed Qaljoebi to be his representative who has the right to give allegiance to anyone to practice the teachings of this tarekat. K.H.A. Qaljoebi in the lineage of the Tijaniyah Order is the 8th teacher (Al-Qaljoebi, t.t: 20 and Pijper, 1987: 87). The development of the Tijaniyah Order was further carried out by another caliph of Sheikh al-Tayyib, named K.H. Badruzzaman, caretaker of the Blue Islamic Boarding School in the Garut area, with his appointment as caliph in 1935. The development of Tijaniyah originated from the K.H. Badruzzaman in Garut then spread to several other areas in West Java, such as Bandung, Cianjur, Tangerang, Kerawang, Subang, Sumedang, and Bogor; while the distribution of the Tijaniyah Order in Cirebon took place from the teacher training route of Kiai Abbas.

Fifth, the Idrisiyah Order. The spread of this tarekat first took place in Tasikmalaya, with the services of Ajengan Abdul Fatah, a scholar from Cidahu after he studied in Makkah (1924-1932). He obtained a teacher hirqah (degree) in this tarekat from Sayyid Ahmad Syarif al-Sanusi in Jabal Abi Qubais, when Abdul Fatah studied in the Holy Land (Sya'roni, 1992: 104-105). As the name of the tarekat taught by Syarif al-Sanusi, basically the tarekat that Abdul Fatah followed was the Sanusiyah Order. However, he popularized the name of his tarekat with the Idrisiyah Tarekat because it was intended as an effort to avoid the suspicion of the Dutch colonial government, which considered that the Sanusiyah people, especially in North Africa, were mostly involved in politics and opposed the Western colonialists (Ziadeh, 1983: 132). In addition, Abdul Fatah was only more interested in developing Sanusiyah teachings only in the field of worship. Therefore, he put aside his political ideology and movement.

C. Patterns of Moderation of Sufism

Further analysis of religious moderation in the perspective of Sufism can be carried out based on the recent discourse of wasathiyah or moderation in Indonesia, which is objectively described through three pillars: moderation of thought, moderation of movement, and moderation of deeds. These three objects of religious moderation can be seen in the symptoms that are indicated in the traditions and movements of Sufism below, based on the symptoms found in each subject of Sufism, especially the tarekat mentioned in the previous discussion.

1. Thought Moderation

One of the signs of moderate religious thought in Sufism is the tendency of neoSufism, as explained in the preliminary discussion above. The historical symptoms of this kind of





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moderation in the development of modern Sufism in Indonesia were shown by almost all tarekat, although with varying degrees of moderation from one tarekat to another. As seen in Naqsyabandiyah Sufism thought, that before the modern period there were not a few cases showing how the Naqsyabandiyah tarekat gradually took elements of local traditions, or at least adopted traditions that tended to deviate from the point of view of the authenticity of Naqsyabandiyah. However, along with the neo-Sufism movement, including what occurred in the Naqsyabandiyah centers in Mecca and Medina, not a few Indonesian scholars also continued to establish contact with Naqsyabandiyah centers there, so after returning from Hijaz they made corrections to the trend of Naqsyabandiyah deviations in Indonesia. Therefore, during the twentieth century the Naqshbandiyah Order as a whole, or practiced by most of its teachers, held fast to its original teachings. In general, the emphasis on shari'ah has not changed, and many murshids have mastered Islamic science steadily (Bruinessen, 1992: 212), and practice moral activism in accordance with the modern context.

Some Naqsyabandiyah figures who pioneered neo-Sufism based on their area of influence can be mentioned here, including: 1) in Sumatra a famous scholar named Khatib Ali (1861-1936) came from Parak Gadang, Padang West Sumatra, he had been in Mecca (1884 - 1890) and studied from the reformer Ahmad Khatib, but also entered the Naqsyabandiyah tarekat at the hands of 'Uthman Al-Fauzi. After returning to his homeland, Khatib Ali emerged as a traditionalist, but he also played a role as a moderate modernizer. He became an active educator and founded a modern style madrasa. He developed Naqsyabandiyah and provided his defenses for the attacks of the reformers through his treatises. But Khatib Ali was also active in the formation of modern political organizations, he himself formed a local branch of the Sarekat Islam in West Sumatra in 1916, then in 1928 Khatib also played a role in the establishment of PERTI (Persatuan Tarbiyah Islamiyah) (Schrike, 1921; 306-9; Abdullah, 1971: 24-27).

A similar trend was carried out by other figures in North Sumatra in the mid-twentieth century, especially Prof. Dr. Haji Syekh Kadirun Yahya, M.Sc., a scientist who since the 1950s has taught chemistry at the University of North Sumatra in Medan. Kadirun studied the Nagsyabandiyah tarekat from Muhammad Hasyim from Buayan (between Bukittinggi and Padang), West Sumatra, and he received a diploma as caliph in 1950, about two years later as a shaykh. In the development of the Nagsyabandiyah, he was known as a reformer who had given this tarekat a scientific foundation. The followers are estimated to reach 2.5 million people in Indonesia, especially in the area of Medan, South Tapanuli, and spread in several cities in Java, while in Malaysia it reaches around 40,000 followers (Bruinessen, 1992: 151). Another symptom of the neo-Sufism direction can be noted from the development of the Naqsyabandiyah on the north coast of Central Java, for example K.H. Muhammad Hadi from Girikusumo, apart from mastering the science of Thariqah, he is also highly educated in figh, which since 1918 has developed his knowledge through the pesantren he founded in Popongan (between Solo and Klaten). Thus the successors of Kyai Muhammad Hadi to his present grandson, Muhammad Nadlif was very influential in the Nagsyabandiyah network in Central Java, and because he had studied at the Islamic University in Medina it seems that he directed Nagsyabandiyah to a somewhat 'puritan' climate; as was the case with Kiai Arwani from holy, he is not only a tarekat teacher, but also an expert in the knowledge of the Koran, even his pesantren is called Pondok Huffadz Yanbu'u Al-Quran (Bruinessen, 1992: 156-159).

The accommodation of shari'ah into the tarekat as this is a prominent feature of the neosufism process more clearly occurs in the Idrisiyah tarekat. This tarekat, as seen from its original character in North Africa, Idrisiyah was oriented towards religious orthodoxy of Sufism under the influence of Wahabi teachings. However, for Idrisiyah in Indonesia, the orthodoxy process was developed in an accommodative manner, so that the authors call it a tarekat with a fundamentalism-accommodative pattern. In general, this can be seen from the





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development of the Idrisiyah tarekat which is centered at the Pagendingan Islamic Boarding School. Among other things, it was stated that Ajengan Abdul Fatah was more oriented towards worship and had no political potential which was seen as threatening the Dutch. Meanwhile, the development of fiqh in Idrisiyah was quite thick, especially their views and attitudes towards madzhab. Following the principles developed by the two main teachers of this tarekat, Shaykh Ahmad bin Idris and Sheikh Muhammad bin Ali as-Sanusi, who called for ijtihad and did not obey any school, the Idrisi saw the Sheikhs as the imams of the school. Therefore, the Shaykh does not only act as murshid tarekat, but he also serves as an imam in matters of sharia. In general, the principle held in solving fiqh problems is the rule of al-muhafadatu ala qaulil qadim wa al-akhdu bi al-qauli sheikh, so they acknowledge the opinion of previous scholars but also take or hold on to the opinion or ijtihad sheikh. The opinion of the sheikh of the Idrisiyah tarekat is believed to be the result of ijtihad that must be practiced, because he is also seen as referring to the opinions of previous scholars (Dahlan, 1979).

2. Movement moderation

This second pattern of moderation can be observed from social Sufism movements, especially seen from the community movements of each tarekat in responding to social or political problems facing them in certain situations. But normatively, the movements of the tarekat must depart from the principle of spreading religion, in this case based on Sufism, which aims to invite goodness and distance oneself from evil, but is based on invitations based on the tendency of moderation to take place in ways accommodating, persuasive, and peaceful way. Historical symptoms that illustrate such patterns of moderation can be learned from the following orders. The Nagsyabandiyah Tarekat, for example, which in the period before the twentieth century was known as a radical mobilization medium in opposition to the Dutch colonialism, among others in the case of the Banten peasants' rebellion at the end of the 19th century, actually in the twentieth century showed its changing patterns in accommodative ways In this case, in particular adapting to modern nationalist movements, or the Nagsyabandiyah tarekat itself, carries out social movements through the organization as carried out by modernists. Nagsyabandiyah in West Sumatra for example, as mentioned above, apart from accommodating the Sarekat Islam, the Nagsyabandiyah circles themselves also pioneered the establishment of similar organizations with reformers.

One of the factors in the revival of the tarekat at the beginning of the twentieth century was the emergence of Islamic reformism with a puritan style, which gave it criticism, even for them that the tarekat was part of the religious experience that had to be removed from Islam. Another factor is the emergence of politically oriented mass organizations, especially the Sarekat Islam representing Islamic modernism and organizations with nationalist ideology. At least on these two factors, the sheikhs atarekat and other "traditional" religious leaders came together and established their own organizations to defend their practice and worship, tatepi also to respond to the political situation in the Indonesian nationalism process. In 1928 a number of traditional ulama in Sumatra established a new organization called Persatuan Tarbiyah Islamiyah (PERTI). Among the founders of this organization the most influential was Sulaiman Al-Rasuli, a Naqsyabandi, and until the end of the Dutch government Al-Rasuli managed to direct PERTI as the main vehicle for accommodating the interests of Naqsyabandiyah.

In the 1940s, a Naqsyabandi figure named Haji Jalaluddin, who was previously a PERTI activist with Sulaiman Al-Rasuli, founded the Islamic Tarekat Political Party (PPTI). The success of Haji Jalaluddin in fostering PPTI was evident in the 1955 general election, in which the party gained strong support in Central Sumatra (including Minangkabau) and North Sumatra (including Mandailing). The success in the general election also led to Haji Jalaluddin being elected as a member of the national parliament, and it was a momentum for him to expand





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his influence and the influence of PPTI. During the Guided Democracy period, he cultivated good relations with President Soekarno, then he also showed flexibility with the political climate at that time (Bruinessen, 1992: 132).

PPTI's accommodative politics were further developed during the New Order era. Haji Jalaluddin directed PPTI as one of the first organizations to join the Golkar Secretariat. At that time he also tried to bring shaykhs and followers of tarekat other than the Naqsyabandiyah in Sumatra into his organization, and he also placed representatives throughout the country. Among his main followers was Abah Anom, the caliph of TQN Suryalaya who was then starting to gain influence in West Java. Haji Jalaluddin also succeeded in developing his representatives in Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Jakarta.

PPTI appears to have no representation in East Java, because in this region the Nagsyabandiyah branches, particularly the Qadiriyah wa Nagsyabandiyah tarekat are affiliated with Nahdlatul Ulama. In 1957 the tarekat kiai established an organization called Jam'iyyah Ahl Al-Tharigah Al-Mu'tabarah, which was intended to unite all bona fide tarekat (mu'tabar) or tarekat-tarekat that were in accordance with the principles of Ahl Al-sunnah wa Al. -Pilgrims. This organization publishes a list of 44 tarigah which are considered mu'tabar. Although in practice, only the Nagsyabandiyah and Oadiriyah wa Nagsyabandiyah orders are well represented in the Jam'iyyah and are limited to East Java and Central Java. Even the Qadiriyah wa Naqsyabandiyah tarekat, which is based at the Darul Ulum Pesantren in Rejoso, Jombang, can control its umbrella organization. During the leadership of Kiai Musta'in Romly, he was able to maintain good relations with his father's students, Kiai Romly, who had raised about eighty badals scattered throughout East Java and Madura. Because of this, Kiai Musta'in Romly added a strong influence to his position as chairman of the Jam'iyyah (Ibid: 171). Shortly after he was elected chairman of Jam'iyah, ahead of the 1977 general election, he supported Golongan Karya, a government political organization, rather than the Islamic political party PPP, the platform in which Nahdlatul Ulama was represented. Apart from the conflict among Nahdlivin due to Musta'in Romly's political stance, it can be said that his political stance indicates a similar pattern to the leadership of Haji Jalaluddin through PPTI and Abah Anom in TQN Survalaya, all of which show accommodative political attitudes with the government or the rulers. in this country.

3. Moderation of Religious Traditions and Practices

This moderation pattern can be seen from the tendency of sufism-acculturative tarekat with local culture. This kind of religious moderation is a characteristic feature of the development of tarekat in Indonesia. The acculturation process took place in at least two tendencies: on the one hand some tarekat gradually took on elements of local traditions or took on a more typical Indonesian character, while on the other hand there were local mystical currents that took the tarekat influence. Such a tendency shows the same symptoms in every community and religious practice of the tarekat, among others, it can be analyzed from the socio-anthropological Sufism below

a. Community and Congregational Traditions. Every association or tarekat community is always established between teachers ((murshid / shaykh) and students (adherents / ikhwan), as well as between students in the tarekat, in turn, forming a distinctive pattern of communication and perhaps not found in religious communities outside the tarekat. In tarekat associations, it always describes a communication event that reflects the esoteric rite identity of Islamic religious teachings, which is communicated in symbolic form and is addressed as' a means to achieve high potential and life goals (insan kamil / akhlak karimah) (Abdurahman, 2019: 48 - 49).

Tarekat adherents generally explain and communicate all experiences of closeness religiosity to the teacher or murshid, whether it is done in sacred ritual meetings or personal





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encounters. Adherents of tarekat generally interpret the teacher as a figure who has the ability to transform consciousness, especially consciousness related to "blessings". This blessing is linked to very broad dimensions: economic, political, cultural, religious and social. Therefore, those who come and become disciples of the tarekat come from different walks of life, different social status, and different purposes. After they become part of the tarekat community, the murshid corrects the intentions deemed "incorrect" by being linked to the metaphysical goals of the taught tarekat.

In the development of religion and culture in society in general, the communication pattern of the tarekat which is centered on the murshid figure and integrated in the teachings and ritual systems of the tarekat, has in turn been able to change the religious relationship of the community. As described by Hasan Moestapa, among others, it relates to the ways some people overcome a life crisis. According to him, "When a person has a disease that is difficult to cure or it is difficult to know the cause from birth, people immediately suspect that it is due to demon possession, hooked up, witchcraft, or as a result of ancestral vows. These people are usually referred to as lay people. Some people overcome a crisis or try to achieve what they want by asking the kiai for help. Then the therapy is given by the tarekat kiai or teachers, that the person concerned is asked to worship a lot, take repentance baths at night, and routinely practice wirid and tarekat dzikir (Moestafa, 1985: 115-121). This phenomenon can indicate a religious change in the role of the tarekat, but it may also be a pattern of tarekat accommodation with local culture. Because the amalgamation of metaphysical ideas, magic words, holy water and so on, with tarekat meditation techniques is also a tradition of the Javanese teachers at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The religious tradition among Sufism-tarekat is wirid or dhikr. Wirid are readings that students must practice every day on a regular basis. These readings include dhikr, istigfâr, salawât and hizb. Each tarekat requires adherents to practice certain wirid. Although each tarekat has its own uniqueness, in essence there is uniformity that rests on the pronunciation, understanding and appreciation of these wirid-wazifa. Wirid does not only have meaning and function of pronunciation with the tongue coupled with complacency with the heart. Wirid has a broader meaning and function and is related to all physical and spiritual activities in obeying Allah by carrying out all His commands, keeping away from His prohibitions, and always seeking His pleasure. (Ibid:51).

b. *Pilgrimage Traditions*. Pilgrimage to the graves of saints is another form of tarekat practice that is used as public communication. Apart from the individual pilgrimages, there is also a collective pilgrimage (ziyârah " umah) which is performed annually, which is popularly known as haul. Such rituals are meant beside as a reminder of death, tabarruk, friendship, and trying to take the example of the saints.

In the aspect of public communication, the pilgrimage ritual is the central point of tarekat activities, in which the Sufi ritual is maintained and local leadership is strengthened. In addition, the pilgrimage is a medium for interpersonal and cultural communication and interaction, as well as a momentum for preaching and the transfer of religious knowledge to the general public. According to R.B. Sarjeant, haul is a form of ritual inherited from the ancient pre-Islamic Arab society that helps specifically in the consolidation of inter-tribal politics (Sarjeant, 1998: 167-184).

The pilgrimage model carried out by this tarekat group is quite effective in gaining sympathy from the community. Long before Islam entered the archipelago, the people of the archipelago were very happy to visit sacred places. No doubt, when this wali pilgrimage tradition was encouraged by the tarekat group, he also received a pretty good reception. Even today, pilgrimage and guardianship have become an Islamic tradition that continues to live on,





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even though it has been battered by modernity. The graves of the saints, in this case the tarekat predecessors, are often seen as sacred poles or branches of Mecca.

c. *Immunity and Power*. This is a unique religious pattern of the tarekat which is closely related or intertwined with local traditions. In tarekat tradition, especially in the XVIII and XIX centuries, immunity and supernatural powers are one of the most popular rituals of the tarekat, for example immunity and supernatural powers in the debus tradition. The game of debus in the Qadiriyah order in Kurdistan has also developed in several regions in Indonesia, including Aceh, Minangkabau, Banten and Maluku. Although now it is only practiced as people's entertainment. In Aceh, debus (daboih or also rapa'i) is included as part of the practice of the Rifa'iyah and Sammaniyah tarekat (Bruinessen, 1995: 271). This is another phenomenon, many pesantren have been centers of martial arts and supernatural powers in addition to fiqh, monotheism and tasawuf. (Ibid: 272).

The teachings of the tarekat such as the above example have attracted the attention of many followers with different motivations. Through the tarekat, the Sufis also develop the teaching of the science of kasampurnaan, science of saefi, and hijib, all of which are compiled from the teachings of zikrullah. The methods of developing the tarekat adopted by the Sufis in such a way indicate their openness in the development and teaching of the tarekat, so that the tarekat has influenced various levels of society. d. Community Ritual Traditions. In this case, the tarekat also uses cultural institutions, such as life cycle ceremonies, farming, coping with calamities, glorified timing, calculation, and prediction, although in such cultural institutions it appears that they contain elements of khurafat and superstitions that affect the belief system. and religious experience. For this reason, the religious life of the community still shows the mixing of Islamic elements with traditional elements. For example, they still believe in sacred objects, sacred graves, and spirits such as ririwa, jurig, dedemit, kelong, and kuntilanak.

In addition to their belief in supernatural things, most of the people of the archipelago still develop a system of Islamic religious rituals that contain local traditions, namely on Islamic holidays, such as Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, Maulud, Rajab, and Ruwah which are common celebrated as religious ceremonies in community groups. Likewise ceremonies performed by a family, such as marhabaan at birth, tahlilan ceremony on death anniversary ceremonies, and slametan ceremonies, namely ceremonies when a person or family obtains gifts and enjoyment.

D. Closing

This is the picture of religious moderation in the development and tradition of Sufism, which can be concluded that Sufism develops in various streams of tarekat in Indonesia, presenting religious life with patterns that are: 1) neo-sufism in the development of religious thought, 2) accommodating in socio-political activities and 3) acculturative in socio-cultural behavior.

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KIAI AND ISLAMIC MODERATION (A STUDY OF KIAI'S ROLES IN BUILDING ISLAMIC MODERATION AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND PANCASILA IN TASIKMALAYA 1945-1950)

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Abstract

This article elaborates the significant roles of two kiai in Tasikmalaya during the Physical Revolution in 1945-1950 to build Islamic moderation and their influences on the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and *Pancasila* as State Philosophy of this republic. The two *kiai* were Kiai Abdullah Mubarok, also known as Abah Sepuh, the leader of the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School and Kiai Rukhiyat, the leader of the Cipasung Islamic Boarding School. They responded to two extreme socio-political movements threatening the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and *Pancasila* as the State Philosophy. First, the Military Aggression by the Dutch and their allies to recolonize Indonesia after the Proclamation of Indonesia's Independence in 1945-1948. Second, the DI/TII socio-political movement led by Kartosuwirjo, proclaiming the Islamic State of Indonesia (NII) on August 7, 1949 in Tasikmalaya. In terms of the responses to the two movements, both kiai rejected and opposed them for they preferred to maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and uphold *Pancasila* as the State Philosophy of the Republic of Indonesia. The rejection of these two *kiai* is a manifestation of Islamic moderation. In fact, kiai in Tasikmalaya had a significant role in building Islamic moderation and defending the Republic of Indonesia from being recolonized by the Dutch in Indonesia and the integrity of Pancasila from being undermined by DI/TII. Second, the fact that kiai had significant roles and influences has positioned the *kiai* in Tasikmalaya not only as a leader of Islamic boarding school and a central figure in a society, but also as a leader in national movement who was directly involved in national struggle during the physical revolution.

A. INTRODUCTION

In general, kiai is positioned as the leader of pesantren (Islamic boarding school) and community leaders, who only plays a role, as defined by Clifford Geertz, as a cultural broker or charismatic figure, of which the role is predominantly in terms of religious matters. However, kiai actually played a significant role in the history of the Indonesian movement, including the era of both pre- and post-independence of Indonesia. Unfortunately, this role has often been distorted in the history of Islam in Indonesia, so it is necessary to reconstruct the role through local historical studies as a part of rectifying recorded history. As a central figure in society and a leader of *pesantren* or *tarekat*, *kiai* often appeared in the history of Indonesian colonialization as an opposition, who opposed the colonialism. *Kiai* opposed colonialization through non-cooperative attitudes, especially towards the Dutch colonialism, either in silence



⁸ Subhan SD, *Ulama-Ulama Oposan*, (Bandung: Pustaka Hidayah, 2000).



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or by fighting, which Pijper defined *ulama bebas* (*ulama* who was not a part of certain institutions).⁹

However, in the history, *kiai* had a relatively dynamic struggle intensity and varied roles, according to the demands of the era. For example during the Dutch colonial period, *kiai* tended to be non-cooperative and fought against the colonizers. On the other hand, during the Japanese colonialization, *kiai* tended to cooperate and compromise with the Dai Nippon government. After independence, precisely during the Physical Revolution, *kiai* were faced not only with the Dutch colonialism who had the ambition to recolonize Indonesia, but also with internal and external forces which imposed both right-wing and left-wing ideologies.

An example of the *kiai's* involvement in dealing with national problems which is interesting to be a topic of discussion is their roles during the Physical Revolution (1945-1950) in Tasikmalaya, West Java. During this relatively short period, the Indonesian nation in general and Muslims in particular, had to deal with two challenges at the same time, i.e. challenges coming from the external parties and from within the Indonesian society itself. The first challenge was the return of colonial powers and their allies who wanted to recolonize Indonesia after Indonesia's independence. Meanwhile, the second challenge was the emergence of the Darul Islam (DI) separatist movement and the Indonesian Islamic Army (TII) founded by Kartosuwirjo in the border area of Garut and Tasikmalaya. The two of them upheld different ideologies which tended to oppose each other. Colonialism had the ideology of capitalism and imperialism, while DI/TII upheld right-wing Islamic ideology, which aimed to enforce the Islamic system by coercing the Muslim community in Tasikmalaya. In fact, *kiai* as an influential figure among traditional society became the main targets to be recruited as DI/TII members.

An interesting thing about *kiai's* involvement in this role is its relation to national integrity and the attitudes of religious moderation or Islamic moderation in facing the challenges coming from both the Dutch and DI/TII in Tasikmalaya. In this context, the history of local Islam in Tasikmalaya had a direct connection with or served as an important part of the national history. Such direct connection lied not only in their roles in facing the two abovementioned challenges, but also in their implications for the local community in Tasikmalaya in particular and for the Indonesian nation in general.

National integrity is a form of struggle done by the two *kiai* in defending Indonesia's independence, the unity of the Republic of Indonesia, and the ideology of Pancasila as the State Philosophy, manifested in various sacrifices they had to give. Based on these three things, the two *kiai* in Tasikmalaya became two figures of national movement and fighters who, as stated by Taufiq Abdullah, had an external role,¹¹ in the context of both society and nation and state. Or, as mentioned by Muhammad Iskandar, these *kiai* had a unique enabling in dealing with the national problems.

The national integrity of the two above-mentioned *kiai* was built based on a comprehensive understanding of Islam religion, so both of them did not hesitate to fight for the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila against any internal and external challenges and threats: DI/TII and the Dutch who had the ambition to recolonize Indonesia. In fact, this integrity was the reason why Islamic moderation became a part of the fight selected by the two *kiai*.

Islamic moderation in the context of the roles of the two *kiai* and local history in Tasikmalaya showed its own uniqueness. This is because Islamic moderation was able to

¹¹ Taufiq Abdullah, *Islam dan Masyarakat : Pantulan Sejarah Indonesia*, (Jakarta : LP2S, Send Edition, 1996), pp.111-115.



⁹ Pijper, *Beberapa Studi tentang Sejarah Islam di Indonesia*, 1900 – 1970, translated by Tujimah and Yessi Angustin, (Jakarta: UII Press, 1984), p.72.

¹⁰ Aziz, M.A., *Japan's Colonialism and Indonesia*, (The Haque: Martinus Nijhoff, 1955), p. 200.



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harmonize the relationship between religion (Islam) and the nation, strengthen the Republic of Indonesia and maintain the ideology of Pancasila. On the other hand, both of them were not trapped by the symbol of the Islamic ideology imposed by DI/TII in Tasikmalaya in the form of the Islamic State of Indonesia.

In relation to some of the explanation above, this article attempts to elaborate two main topics. First, the role of Kiai Abdullah Mubarok and Kiai Rukhiyat in facing the two internal and external forces: the Dutch colonial power who had the ambition to recolonize Indonesia after the proclamation of Indonesia's independence and internal forces from the DI/TII movement led by Kartosuwirjo of which the proclamation was on August 7, 1949. Second, the form of the Islamic moderation promoted by the two *kiai* in facing these two forces during the Physical Revolution (1945 – 1950). Therefore, this study focuses on the following problems. First, what were the roles of the two *kiai* in Tasikmalaya in facing the Dutch colonial power which had the ambition to recolonize Indonesia after its independence proclamation and the DI/TII power led by Kartosuwirjo who had the ambition to establish an Islamic State? What was the form of the Islamic moderation promoted by the two *kiai* in Tasikmalaya in dealing with the Dutch power in the post-independence era (1945 – 1950) and the ideology of DI/TII? Why did the two *kiai* in Tasikmalaya reject the ideology of DI/TII and prefer to uphold the ideology of Pancasila as the state philosophy? What were the socio-political consequences and implications of the form of Islamic moderation promoted by these two *kiai* by rejecting DI/TII?

This study only focuses on Kiai Ruhiyat, the founder and leader of the Cipasung Islamic Boarding School Tasikmalaya and Kiai Shohibul Wafa or known as Abah Sepuh, the founder of the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School and the Qodiriyah Naqsyabandiyah Islamic Boarding School (TQN). The two *kiai* were selected in this study because of some reasons. First, they were directly involved in the fighting for defending the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila against both internal and external forces. Second, both of them were two influential *kiai* among the local community in Tasikmalaya. Third, as *pesantren kiai*, both of them represented the role of Muslims for the nation and state, especially in terms of the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila as the state philosophy, which unfortunately was rarely included in the historical records.

In order to explain and analyze the three above-mentioned research problems, the author used some conceptual and theoretical frameworks related to the problems and focus of the research. First, it is crucial to conceptually and operationally define some key terms used in this study such as *kiai*, Islamic moderation and role. Second, it is also necessary to add a theoretical framework of several key terms considered important, significant, and relevant to this study.

Kiai are the leaders of Islamic boarding schools or traditional religious elite figures who receive informal recognition from the community for their deep religion-related knowledge. As stated by Zamakhsyari Dofier, *kiai* have a close relationship with *pesantren*, the yellow book (*kitab kuning*) and *santri* (students of Islamic boarding houses); all of which are what constitute a *pesantren*.¹² According to Hiroko Horikoshi, the characters of *kiai* are open, straightforward, charismatic, and have broad religious knowledge.¹³ Meanwhile, according to Taufiq Abdullah, *kiai* have three inherent roles, namely internal role (in terms of the internal affairs of *pesantren*), external role (in terms of the affairs of a wider community, including the nation), and the relationship between the central *pesantren* and branch *pesantren*. These three definitions were relevant to this study, even though the definition proposed by Taufiq Abdullah was more relevant to this study. In addition, in relation to the Physical Revolution period (1945-

¹³ Hiroko Horikoshi, Kiai dan Perubahan Sosial, (Jakarta: P3M, 1987), p. 1.



¹² Zamakhsyari Dhofier, *Tradisi Pesantren : Studi tentang Pandangan Hidup Kiai* (Jakarta : LP3S, Sixth Edition, 1994), p. 89.



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1950) which became the focus of this study, *kiai* also played a role as a national movement figure directly involved in facing and solving the problems of the Indonesian nation. Thus, in this context, *kiai* is not only a leader of *pesantren* and community, but also a part of an agent of change.

Meanwhile, Islamic moderation is the attitude and position of being in the middle ground or moderate, between two different extreme attitudes or positions. Conceptually, moderation has a different definition, for example the concepts of Western and Islamic moderation. In the Western (European) conception, moderation is not only related to the attitude of being in the middle ground (moderation), tolerance and democratic practices, but it is also closely related to individual rights, the notion of freedom (liberal), pluralism and cooperation.¹⁴

In Islamic terminology, moderation refers to the concept of *Wasathiyah* or *wasathan*, as stated in the Koran. In the Koran, Muslims are called as *umatan washathan*. The term *wasathan*, as stated by al-Asfahani, is defined as *sawa* which means being in the middle or in between two boundaries (poles), justice, and standards. Being just or promoting justice, as stated by al-Tabari, the earliest *mufassir*, as quoted by Tajul Islam, is the definition of *wasath* itself, so *ummatan wasathan* means a just society. The term *wasathan* is also defined as preventing one's own self from being uncompromising and imposing one's own way.

In this context, according to Prof. Quraisy Syihab, moderation is characterized by justice, balance and tolerance. *Ummatan wasathan* is a moderate people, of which the position is in the middle ground, in order to be fair and just, and can be seen by all people from any directions. ¹⁷ Meanwhile, according to Afrizal Nur and Mukhlish, moderation or *wasathiyah* contains nine characteristics, namely 1) *tawasuth* or taking the middle way/path, 2) *tawazun* or balance, 3) *i'tidal* or straight and upright, 4) *tasammuh* or tolerance, 5) *musawah* or being egalitarian, 6) *syura* (deliberation), 7) *islah* or reformation, 8) *aulawiyah* or priority scale, 9) *tathawwur* and *ibtikar* or being dynamic and innovative. ¹⁸ In addition of the two abovementioned definitions, the definition of moderation is often contrasted with extreme attitudes and actions. That is, moderation is an attitude and action that is not extreme, so any extreme attitudes and actions are defined as counter-moderation. From the description above, it can be assumed that Islamic moderation is the attitude of being in the middle ground and *tawazun* in implementing Islamic teachings, by considering justice, tolerance, egalitarianism and other characteristics. From the three definitions of moderation explained above, the definition of Islamic moderation used in this study refers to the second and third definition.

To elaborate the roles of the two *kiai* in Tasikmalaya, namely Kiai Abdullah Mubarok and Kiai Rukhiyat, in dealing with the internal and external forces, namely DI/TII and the Dutch, it is necessary to first define role. Role, as explained by Peter Burke, is a pattern or behavior of a person in relation to her/his position in the structure of society. Role is closely related to social relationships and behavior in social interactions, so Burke names it as social role. In this context, the social action theory, as proposed by Max Weber, is relevant to be used as an analytical tool in explaining the behavior of both Kiai Abdullah Mubarok and Kiai Rukhiyat in Tasikmalaya in relation to their roles in maintaining the unity of the Republic of

¹⁹ Peter Burke, *History and Social Theory*, (Oxpord: Blackwell Publishers, 1992), p.47.



¹⁴ Tajul Islam and Amina Khotun, "Islamic Moderation in Perspectives, A Comparison Between Oriental and Occidental Scholarship", in *International Journal of Nusantara Islam*, vol.3, no. 1, 2015.

¹⁵ Read Q.S. al-Baqarah (2): 143.

¹⁶ Thamem Usama," Is Islam a Religion of Moderation or Ekstremism? A Study of Key Islamic Teachings" in *Jurnal Asian Social Science*, vol.10, no.8, 2014, p. 186-187.

¹⁷ M. Qurasy Shihab, Wawasan al-Qur'an, (Bandung: Mizan, 1996), p. 432

¹⁸ Muhammad Fahri and Ahmad Zaenuri, *Moderasi beragama di Indonesia, dalam Jurnal Intizar*, vol.25, No.2, 2019, p. 99.



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Indonesia and Pancasila and in rejecting, opposing and fighting against DI/TII and the Dutch in Tasikmalaya during the Physical Revolution (1945-1950). Because, as stated by Max Weber, individual actions in social interactions are characterized by their oriented movements and the meaning is related to the subjective purposes, goals and motives in society.²⁰

Based on this theory, it can be emphasized that the actions taken by the two *kiai* in Tasikmalaya to refuse to join DI/TII had an implication, i.e. the spread of the Islamic ideology brought by DI/TII as founded by Kartosuwirjo failed due to the fact that the two *kiai* had a significant influence. This is evident from a large number of people who followed the attitude of the two *kiai* although what they did had some risks, i.e. *pesantren* was burned down and the lives of the *kiai* and their *santri* were threatened.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Physical Revolution Era and Three Ideological Powers

The struggle of the Indonesian people in defending Indonesia's independence after the proclamation of its independence on August 17, 1945 and saving the ideology of Pancasila as the state philosophy is known as the period of the Physical Revolution, the National Revolution or the Indonesian Revolution.²¹ This period was marked by two historical phenomena in the history of modern Indonesian. First, the return of the Dutch colonialism and their allies to Indonesia to recolonize this country after Indonesia had proclaimed its independence on August 17, 1945. Second, the emergence of right-wing and left-wing ideological forces which undermined Pancasila and threatened the Republic of Indonesia. The right-wing ideology was Islamic ideology, of which the main idea was to implement Islamic system and establish the Islamic State of Indonesia (NII), such as Darul Islam (DI) and the Indonesian Islamic Army (TII) led by Kartosoewirjo. On the other hand, the left-wing ideology was communism, marked by the emergence of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). These two ideologies both undermined Pancasila as the state philosophy and threatened the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Indonesia, which was fought for by the Indonesian people. In addition to these two internal ideologies which threatened the state ideology, there was also an external ideology which threatened Indonesia's independence, i.e. the Dutch colonial ideology, capitalism and imperialism, with their ambition to recolonize Indonesia.

The established government of the Republic of Indonesia already had its own ideology, namely nationalism, which opposed the right-wing (Islamic) ideology, the left-wing (communism) ideology, and the Dutch colonial (capitalism-imperialism) ideology. Nationalism as an ideology was led by President Soekarno through a political party, i.e. the Indonesian National Party (PNI), representing the majority of the Indonesian people.

In addition to DI/TII, Masyumi also represented Islamic ideology as an Islamic party. Nonetheless, Masyumi fought for the aspirations of the Muslim community constitutionally through a political party. Besides, this party did not rebel against the nation as DI/TII did. This way, this article did not focus on Masyumi but DI/TII, particularly in West Java, led by SM Kartosoewirjo.

In relation to the emergence of some ideologies that threatened Pancasila and the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, including the Islamic ideology by DI/TII, communism by PKI, and capitalism-imperialism by the Dutch colonialism, many Muslim figures from Islamic boarding schools, represented by *kiai*, opposed the three ideologies.

²¹ M.C. Ricklefs, Sejarah Indonesia Modern, (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2017), p.317. Sartono Kartodirdjo, "Wajah Revolusi Indonesia dipandang dari Perspektif Struktural," in Prisma, 8 Agustus 1981, p. 3. Karool Kresten, Mengislamkan Indonesia, Sejarah Peradaban Islam di Nusantara, translated by Zia Anshor, (Tangerang Selatan: Baca), 2017, p. 237.



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²⁰ Tom Campbell, *Tujuh Teori Sosial*, translated by F.Budi Hardiman, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1994), p. 1999-204.



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However, in Tasikmalaya, West Java in particular, the attitude and opposition of *kiai* focused on the Islamic ideology brought by DI/TII led by Kartosoewirjo. This is because this ideology emerged in West Java, especially in Tasikmalaya and Garut, which became the birthplace and center of the DI/TII rebellion. In Tasikmalaya, there were Kiai Ruhiyat, the founder and leader of the Cipasung Islamic Boarding School and Kiai Abdullah Mubarok, or known as Abah Sepuh, the founder and leader of the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School and the leader of the Qodiriyah Naqsyabandiah (TQN) Islamic Boarding School. Their struggle and opposition to DI/TII will be discussed in the following sub-chapter, as the focus of this article. Both were the representation of two *kiai* in Tasikmalaya who openly rejected and opposed the idea of DI/TII led by Kartosuwirjo to establish an Islamic State of Indonesia, based on Islamic law. Such attitude and opposition were the focus of this article, which were linked and elaborated to historically analyze the model of Islamic moderation promoted by the *kiai* in Tasikmalaya. However, the DI/TII movements in Tasikmalaya were firstly elaborated as a socio-historical background of the attitude and opposition carried out by the two *Kiai* in Tasikmalaya.

2. Darul Islam (DI) and Indonesian Islamic Army (TII) Movements in Tasikmalava

The movements of Darul Islam (DI) and the Indonesian Islamic Army (TII) were founded by SM Kartosoewirjo in 1948 as his struggle to establish an Islamic state. This movement arose due to at least three main factors. First, the return of the Dutch colonialism and their allies to Indonesia even after Indonesia had proclaimed its independence on August 17, 1945, of which the purpose was to recolonize this country. This was evident from a number of political and military measures taken by the Dutch, for examples violating the Linggar Jati Agreement, carrying out Military Aggression I in 1947 and Military Aggression II in 1948, and establishing a Puppet State particularly in West Java and Tasikmalaya. In this context, the initial struggle of Darul Islam (DI) and the Indonesian Islamic Army (TII) was to expel the Dutch or fight against the Dutch in 1948 through warfare against Dutch military aggression. Second, as a manifestation of disappointment with the Indonesian government, which was led by a nationalist party, who was considered to fail to prevent the return of the Dutch colonialism to Indonesia. Third, Kartosuwirjo considered that the tendency of Prime Minister Amir Syarifudin, who succeeded Sjahrir, had brought Indonesian politics to have more left-wing ideology or more of socialism-communism.

Due to these three factors, Kartosuwirjo established Darul Islam and the Indonesian Islamic Army in Tasikmalaya. He was previously active in Masyumi, one of the post-independence Islamic political parties. During this time, the war among three political ideologies had peaked, involving Islamic ideology, communism and nationalism. The return of the Dutch to Indonesia in fact strengthened Islamic politics because those upholding nationalism, who were a part of the Indonesian National Party (PNI) led by Soekarno were deemed to have failed in anticipating the return of the Dutch and their allies.²⁴ On the other hand, the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) also emerged as Indonesia's political force. For this reason, Islamic politics had strengthened and manifested not only as political parties such as Masyumi, but as an Islamic religion-based ideology. "The ideological war, especially between Islamic ideology and communism which were contradictory, had become stronger after independence.

Al-Chaidar, Pengantar Pemikiran Politik Proklamator Negara Islam Indonesia S.M. Kartosoewirjo, Mengungkap Manipulasi Sejarah Darul Islam/DI-TII Semasa Orde Lama dan Orde Baru, (Darul Falah, 1420 H.), p.68.



²⁴ Ibid.

²² Karool Kersten, *Op. Cit.*, p.251.



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The representation of Islamic ideology, apart from Masyumi, in the political movement was shown by the establishment of Darul Islam (DI) and the Indonesian Islamic Army (TII), of which the operations were massive in East Priangan region, between Tasikmalaya and Garut. The DI/TII movement in Tasikmalaya could be divided into two parts. First, the DI/TII movement before the proclamation of the Islamic State of Indonesia (NII). Second, the DI/TII movement after the proclamation of NII by SM Kartosoewirjo. Of these two categories, the second type of the DI/TII movement became the focus of this study, while the first was more of a background of its early emergence and continuity after Indonesia's independence in 1945,²⁵ particularly between 1947-1949. In fact, Kartosuwirjo as the leader of Masyumi left the Masyumi Party in 1947 after he gained confidence to struggle for the establishment of the Islamic State of Indonesia (NII). He started his guerrilla in 1948 in response to Military Aggression II of the Dutch in the same year. However, the establishment of the NII was officially proclaimed on August 7, 1949.

In addition to the DI/TII Islamic ideology, the Dutch colonialism as a foreign power which upheld capitalism-imperialism had the ambition to return to power in Indonesia after Indonesia's independence in 1945. In Tasikmalaya, West Java, the ambition of the Dutch colonialism to control or recolonize Indonesia was realized by forming the Pasundan State as a puppet state on April 24, 1948. By forming such puppet state, the Dutch colonialism still held power in Indonesia, especially in Tasikmalaya by appointing Wali Negara Pasundan, led by Wiranata Kusumah. In fact, the formation of the Pasundan State had even increased the intensity of violence and social rebellion by DI/TII in Tasikmalaya.

Prior to the proclamation of the NII by Kartosuwirjo on August 7, 1949, a year earlier in 1948, DI/TII in East Priangan, Tasikmalaya and Garut had conducted a series of rebellions and murder to individuals, groups and religious institutions who were considered to have betrayed the religion, state and nation. This included any individuals, groups and religious institutions who rejected the idea proposed by DI/TII in relation to Islamic ideology or an Islamic state. *Kiai* and Islamic boarding schools in Tasikmalaya, which had many followers, *santri* (students) and community members were among the targets of rebellion and murder. For this reason, there was a sweeping of *kiai* and *pesantren* in Tasikmalaya.

3. Responses and Rejection of *Kiai* to Puppet State Formed by the Dutch and DI/TII Movement in Tasikmalaya

Some of *kiai* and *pesantren* that became the targets of rebellion and murder by DI/TII were K.H. Ruhiyat, the leader of the Cipasung Islamic Boarding School in Tasikmalaya and K.H. Abdullah Mubarok, also known as Abah Sepuh from the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School. Both of them were influential figures in Tasikmalaya. In addition to being the founder and leader of the Cipasung Islamic Boarding School, K.H. Ruhiyat was a former Rois Syuriah NU in Tasikmalaya Regency and the most respected figure among *kiai* in Tasikmalaya, particularly in Singaparna. He had a network with other *kiai* in Singaparna and Tasikmalaya through regular recitation of the *Ihya Ulumuddin* book held every Wednesday morning. This recitation was attended by *kiai* and *ajengan* (respected figures) from various regions in Singaparna, Leuwisari and Tasikmalaya. Therefore, he had quite deep-rooted influence among the community in Singaparna and its surroundings in Tasikmalaya Regency.

Meanwhile, in addition to being the founder and leader of the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School in Tasikmalaya, K.H. Abdullah Mubarok was also the leader of the Qodiriyah

²⁶ Holk H. Dengel, *Darul Islam dan Kartosuwirjo "Angan-Angan yang Gagal*,"(Jakarta: Pustaka Sinar Harapan, 1995), p. 74.



²⁵ C. Van Dijk, *Darul Islam, Sebuah Pemberontakan*, (Jakarta: PT. Utama Grafiti, Fourth Edition, 1955), p. 1.



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wa Naqsyabandiyah (TQN) Islamic Boarding School, which had many followers both from Tasikmalaya and outside Tasikmalaya. The TQN network as *Muktabaroh tarekat* was widespread among the community in Tasikmalaya, Cirebon, West Java.

DI/TII under the leadership of Kartosuwirjo conducted sweeping and death threats against *kiai* and *pesantren* in Tasikmalaya. K.H. Ruhiyat and K.H. Abdullah Mubarok, as two of the most influential *pesantren kiai* at that time, also received death threats because both of them rejected and opposed the idea to establish an Islamic state or Islamic ideology as state ideology. In fact, they rejected the idea diplomatically by giving clear reasons. K.H. Ruhiyat rejected it because he believed that it was not the correct time and context for the Indonesian people to go for *jihad* by establishing an Islamic state, as proposed by DI/TII under the leadership of Kartosuwirjo. According to K.H. Ruhiyat, *jihad* can be done through education by developing Islamic boarding schools and establishing Islamic schools. In addition, Indonesia had become an independent country with Pancasila as the state philosophy, so it was not necessary to establish an Islamic State of Indonesia even though Islamic law was to be used as the ideology.

Meanwhile, the reason why K.H. Abdullah Mubarok refused to join DI/TII and uphold the ideology of Islamic state was because he believed that Pancasila was the result of the consensus of the Indonesian nation, through its founding fathers who represented various groups, backgrounds, religions and ethnicities. In addition, he also believed that the Islamic state proposed by DI/TII which was established by Kartosuwirjo was only the idea imposed by individuals and separatist groups instead of the result of a consensus.²⁷

Due to such rejection and the fact that Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School was pro TNI and NKRI, in 1949, the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School became the target of DI/TII attacks. DII/TII sporadically attacked the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School using heavy and light weapons 38 times. They aimed to kill Kiai Abdullah Mubarok and burn down the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School. To fight against this attack, Kiai Abdullah Mubarok sent and armed his *santri* and ordered them to join the TNI Siliwangi Division.

DI/TII troops in 1950 entered the Cipasung Islamic Boarding School to search for Kiai Rukhiat. Inside the *pesantren*, they surrounded Kiai Rukhiat's house and some of them broke into his house and bedroom. At that time, Kiai Rukhiat was resting in his bedroom. They forced him to go with them to Mount Cupu, the DI/TII hideout in the border between Tasikmalaya and Garut, West Java. In their opinion, joining DI/TII to establish the Islamic State of Indonesia was a part of *Jihad fi Sabilillah*. They also threatened if Kiai Rukhiat was not willing to join DI/TII to go to Mount Cupu, they would burn down the Cipasung Islamic Boarding School. In fact, Kiai Rukhiat refused to join the DI/TII because he still believed that it was not the correct time to go for *jihad*. After receiving this rejection, the DI/TII troops then carried him from his bed. However, they could not carry him because it was as if he was so heavy, ²⁸ so they failed to bring Kiai Rukhiat to Mount Cupu.

4. Rejecting DI/TII as Moderation Attitude Shown by *Kiai* in Tasikmalaya

In the context of *kiai* and *pesantren* in Tasikmalaya, the moderation attitude of Kiai Rukhiyat and Kiai Abdullah Mubarak was shown by rejecting the two extreme ideologies (right-wing and left-wing ideologies): the Islamic ideology proposed by DI/TII which imposed them to establish the Islamic State of Indonesia and the colonial ideology (capitalism and imperialism). As the middle way and moderation attitude, both of them upheld Pancasila as the state philosophy, which had been agreed upon by a consensus as the state philosophy of Indonesia. This is the meaning of how Islamic moderation is a middle way or moderation

²⁸ Nurul Hak, Perubahan Sosial Pesantren di Tasikmalaya Pada Paroh Pertama Abad ke-20 (1905-1950), A Thesis of the Department of History Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2003, p.193.



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²⁷ R.H. Untung Sunardjo, Sejarah Pondok Pesantren Suryalaya, p. 31.



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attitude, by upholding Pancasila and maintaining the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia based on the consensus of the founding fathers, without being trapped by the Islamic ideology symbols imposed by DI/TII in Tasikmalaya.

Although both the two kiai and Kartosuwirjo as the founder of DI/TII were Muslims and both had organizational backgrounds, namely NU organization for Kiai Rukhiyat and Kiai Abdullah Mubarok and they met in the Masjumi political party, in terms of state ideology, it seems that Kiai Rukhiyat and Kiai Abdullah Mubarok, as pesantren kiai, had a strong nationalism. This fact also emphasizes that *pesantren* as an Islamic educational institution and kiai as the central figure of pesantren and society serve as a miniature of Islamic moderation in Indonesia. This can be seen from the attitude of these pesantren kiai who showed their Islamic moderation in facing and responding to the two big challenges during the Physical Revolution. As stated by Syamsun Ni'am, the fact that pesantren is a miniature of Islamic moderation is relevant to the fact of the struggles of the two above-mentioned kiai in facing the two extreme forces, namely The Dutch whose ambition was to recolonize Indonesia by establishing a puppet state in Tasikmalaya, and DI/TII led by Kartosuwirjo whose ambition was to establish an Islamic State of Indonesia. In fact, there are at least three factors for the moderation attitude of the two pesantren kiai. First, the two kiai loved the country and had a deep-rooted nationalism which was in line with Islamic teachings. This fact can also be understood from the struggles of kiai and ulama against the Dutch colonialism and their struggle for the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. Second, pesantren had heterodoxy traditions and doctrines, reflected in the teaching and learning processes in *pesantren* which used various sources and books. Instead of only using the Koran and hadith of the Prophet Muhammad, they also used the yellow books written by many Islamic scholars in various scientific disciplines. Third, Pancasila as the state philosophy was the result of a consensus of various national figures who represented various religions, cultures, ethnicities and races, in line with Islamic teachings.

5. Impacts of Kiai Rukhiyat and Kiai Abdullah Mubarok's Rejection

The moderation attitude shown by the two kiai by rejecting the Puppet State established by the Dutch and DI/TII led by Kartosuwirjo in Tasikmalaya had brought at least three implications. First, in the context of the local history in Tasikmalaya, the attitudes of the two kiai had an implication where the Islamic community in Tasikmalaya in particular and West Java in general also rejected the ideology introduced by DI/TII, preventing this right-wing ideology from spreading in Tasikmalaya. Further, this ideology gradually disappeared. This is because Kiai Rukhiyat and Kiai Abdullah Mubarok were two pesantren kiai with significant influences among the people in Tasikmalaya, so the fact that kiai were a central figure and the role model of community was still relevant in Tasikmalaya. Second, in the middle of the 20th century, pesantren in Tasikmalaya became a miniature of Islamic moderation in Indonesia. This is in line with a statement by Syamsun Ni'am that pesantren is a miniature of Islamic moderation in Indonesia, ²⁹ which had been proven in the history of Islam in Indonesia, for examples in the context of the Cipasung and Suryalaya Islamic Boarding Schools in Tasikmalaya during the Physical Revolution. Third, at the national level, the rejection of the two kiai had also brought a positive implication, i.e. protecting the Republic of Indonesia as a unitary state and Pancasila as the state philosophy from various threats, both from DI/TII who wanted to change the state ideology to Islamic ideology and from the Dutch and their allies who wanted to recolonize Indonesia. Therefore, both of them were a part of Indonesian fighters who had a crucial role in maintaining Indonesia's independence from the Dutch colonialism and their allies and the integrity of Pancasila from being undermined by DI/TII. Based on these

²⁹ Syamsun Ni'am, "Pesantren: The Miniature of Moderate Islam in Indonesia," in *Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societes*, Vol V, No. 1, Juni 2015, p. 125.





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two roles, it is clear that Islamic moderation in the context of *kiai* and *pesantren* in Tasikmalaya is closely related to the struggle to protect the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila from both internal and external ideological threats, namely the threats brought by the Dutch and DI/TII. In the study of local history of Islam in Tasikmalaya, the roles of the two *kiai* were also closely related to the national history during the Physical Revolution.

C. CONCLUSION

Islamic moderation in the context of local history in Tasikmalaya during the Physical Revolution was unique for two reasons. First, in the context of the two *pesantren kiai* in Tasikmalaya, namely Kiai Abdullah Mubarok and Kiai Rukhiyat, and two internal ideological forces, namely DI/TII founded by Kartosuwirjo and the external ideological forces of the Dutch imperialism whose ambition was to recolonize Indonesia after Indonesia's independence in 1945. In this context, the two *kiai* played a role in rejecting the two forces. Second, in terms of their decision, the fact that both of them preferred to uphold Pancasila as the state philosophy was a manifestation of Islamic moderation.

With the roles of the two *kiai* in Tasikmalaya, during the Physical Revolution *kiai* not only served as the leader of *pesantren* and religious leader of their community, but also served as drivers of national movement who had significant contribution to the socio-politics of the nation in maintaining the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila as the state philosophy. This also indicates that Kiai Abdullah Mubarok and Kiai Rukhiat were able to demonstrate Islamic moderation as a miniature of the life of being a part of the nation and state through socio-political and socio-cultural roles in dealing with the ideological threats brought by DI/TII and the Dutch.

The roles of the two above-mentioned *kiai* had some local implications, i.e. weakening the power of DI/TII and weakening the power of the puppet state established by the Dutch because what they did was followed by the people in Tasikmalaya, i.e. opposing DI/TII and followed by the elite government in Tasikmalaya by separating from the puppet state. In addition, the national implication of the role of these *kiai* was to maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila from being undermined and threatened by the Dutch and DI/TII.





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PUSTAKA, TRADITION, AND TRANFORMATION: A HISTORICAL APPROACH

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Abstract

This article attempts to depart from functional and technical analysis of libraries, and instead is looking at Indonesian librarianship within the context of literacy and literature development. The word 'pustaka' is etymologically investigated to understand the meaning intended by the formal use of it in the institutional name of 'perpustakaan' (library), as well as to place it in historical context of the literacy tradition that had existed before the Dutch colonisation, when it was again used as the name of an institution, Balai Pustaka. It is hoped that by critically studying its historical context we can have more than one perspective in looking at the role – or neglect of it – that librarianship (kepustakawanan) plays in the development and transformation of a society.

1. INTRODUCTION

Most content of this article is drawn from my two books (Pendit, 2018; Pendit, 2019) which together discuss librarianships as a long-lasting tradition with an optimistic view of its relevance to current and future development of such a huge and multicultural nation as Indonesia. Both books are started with an investigation of the root word 'pustaka' which Indonesian language took from Sanskrit (पुस्तक) as the obvious result of a close relationships between the archipelago and the sub-continent India, particularly during the initial development of writing and reading culture under the influence of Hinduism and Buddhism ¹

A brief etymological investigation would reveal the origin of this word in 'post', a word found in a system of language which now is called Middle-Iranian (Persia). According to Falk (2010), 'pustaka' is one of a small number of borrowed words mainly entering India during the second and third centuries AD and begun to be used extensively mostly in a formal setting such as in administration by the King or in education which was predominantly a religious activity. This usually sparks a more serious debate on which culture influence which, and is beyond the scope of this paper. Suffice to say here that 'pustaka' in both culture refers not only to a system of writing but also to a culture which puts a high value on reading and writing.

In particular Hindu iconography mentions 'pustaka' as one of the heirlooms of Dewi Saraswatī - the goddess of knowledge and education which is also popular in Indonesia, to whom a special ritual of devotion is still being practised among Hindu followers, for example in Bali. The same case can also be found in the Mahayana, the largest tradition of Buddhism which is also prominent in Indonesia. The tradition specifically underlined the importance of 'pustaka' not only because it carries the teaching of Siddharta but more so because it is the

¹ According to Daniels (2018) there are two stages of the arrival of written culture to Southeast Asia and the archipelago which we now call Indonesia. There is evidence that writings from the areas that are now Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand were all in Sanskrit from the 2nd and 5th centuries. These writings resemble those used in South India. There is also evidence that local languages became written and script languages in the seventh and eighth centuries, mainly due to the copying practices of Hindu prayers, while written languages from North India entered Cambodia through Mahayana Buddhist practice.





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embodiment of the Porphet himself (see Schoppen, 1995; Apple, 2014). As the use of this word in Sanskrit was almost always associated with religion and ritual, it can be safely assumed that people in Indonesia used the word 'pustaka' at first not as a substitute for the more ordinary word of 'buku' (from the English word, book or book in Dutch) but instead as a reference to act of appreciation for, or even glorification of, text which certainly is also fundamental in both Judaism and Islam. Furedi (2015) suggests the term "sacralisation" of the text to refer to similar phenomenon that occurred in Western when the development of writing intersected with human efforts to find enlightenment of life and truth through religious practices.

It follows that reading by religious adherents which stems from the appreciation and glorification of the sacred text had also provided the first corner-stone of the development of reading habit along side the written tradition in each communities, and this habit seemingly preceded the more mundane use of reading as we now understand it. In Indonesia, the word 'pustaka' had from the begining been referred to a tradition which was initiated in religious practices and beliefs system. For instance, the Batak ethnic communities of North Sumatera used the word 'pustaha' to refer to not only to an object in the form of a medium resembling of a book made of bark, but also to a cultural institution related to local beliefs, especially concerning matters of sacredness and reverence. In other words, 'pustaha' is not just "any book", because it contains ethnic respect for the virtues of the past (see Wilken, 1887; Teygeler, 1993; and Kozok, 2000).

Javanese kingships, especially kings in Solo and in Yogyakarta, applied the word 'pustaka' extensively, for example in "Rekso Pustoko" and "Radya Pustaka" to refer to a collection of important texts that are closely related to the Javanese philosophy of life, and to a tradition of reading them among a circle of communities within the king's court (See Wyatt, 1982). Both Rekso Pustoko and Radya Pustaka were founded, cared for, and further developed by the Court under the auspicies of a special administrator with a specific mandate from the King., resembling an organisation that in modern time is called a library. This establishment, in turn, proved to be a continuation of the previous development of Javanese literature. Desawarnana (or Negarakartagama) is one of the excellent examples of literature that was already present in the XIV Century as part of the Majapahit literacy and reading culture. Even before that, literature was also widely used for the development of Hinduism in the archipelago. As stated by Acri (2013), major kingdoms, especially in Java, used 'lontar' (palm-leaf manuscript) called tattva to form a compendium called tutur which in turn became a collection fo works. This practices of collecting and developing works for religious purposes were not dissimilar to phenomenon in India, Middle East, or Europe where churches and kingdoms used libraries and books as part of the spread of religion. In the Archipelago, religious literature flourished during the classical period of the Indo-Javanese civilization (circa VIII to XII century), long before Europeans arrived. So, too, the chronicle or the official royal story (court chronicle). For example, Babad Tanah Jawi, Malay History, Hikayat Banjar, Salasilah Kutai, and so on, which actually follow the chronicle pattern of the previous period, such as Pararaton which was written in the Majapahit era.

The Dutch arrived for the first time in the Archipelago at the end of 16th Century to encounter all the above as an already developed literacy tradition in each own context. In fact, when they arrived in Java to build a trading post which then exponientally grew to become one of the most powerful multinational companies in global history, a period of awakening in Javanese literature had already been brewing and later spanned for 125 years to form an extensive system of literacy. It surely was not coicidental that an interest in this local literacy did start to build up amongst the Dutch at the begining of colonisation of Java. Historians noted that the renaiscance of Javanese literature was started when Kraton Kartasura moved to Sala (Surakarta) in 1745 or possibly 1757, after the political situation in Central Java was consolidated and formalised by the separation of the Mataram Empire into three separate





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sovereign regions, with the involvement of Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (VOC) to represent Dutch colonial interests. The year 1757 also marked the end of a period of conflict and chaos which after the death of Sultan Agung Anyakrakusuma had continued for more than a hundred years (Theodore, 1967; Drewes, 1974).

The budding interest of the Dutch in Javanese literatures may also be related to the development in their motherlands, where an ubiquitous artistic and political movement called romantic nationalism was prospering from the middle of the XVIII century to the middle of the XIX century. Together with new concepts of Germanic identity, this movement explored the myths and cultural heritage of European people (folklore) to replace and in some sense also to overthrow the dominant culture instilled by royal dynasties. One of the main vehicles of this movement was book - a medium that had become revolutionary since the birth of the modern printing press, represented by Guttenberg in Mainz. We also cannot entirely avoid the assumption that a preoccupation among the Dutch with literature and literacies in their colony went hand in hand with a growing liberal orientation which led to the abandonment of a seemingly more cruel approach of Cultivation System (or 'Tanam Paksa' as Indonesian calls it). It was liberalism that ultimately paved the way to a new period in Indonesian history, known as the Liberal Period (around 1870 to 1900), when private capitalism had a very large influence on the Dutch colonial policy in the Archipelago.

Liberal policies also preceded the succeeding approach by the Dutch which is known as Ethical Policies and it was during this time that interest on literature in particular and in language in general materialised into more practical policies on education (mainly Westernised) and cultural development. The Dutch also started their formal and more organised involvement in the development of Westernised idea of a nation amongst their native fellows during this time. It was in the midst of all this profound development of Indonesian nationality that the Dutch commenced a special bureau dedicated to literacy and literature, called 'Kantoor voor de Volklectuur' or simply bureau of literature, firstly as a committee and a small unit in the department of education, but then rapidly grew into an impressive network of publishing unit and libraries that frist extensively span in Java, Bali, and Sumatera, but later on also spread to other regions of the Archipelago. This bureau was formally known as Balai Pustaka to obviously refers to the literacy tradtion which had existed long before the Dutch arrived.

After Independence Balai Pustaka continued to be the official body for government publishing with the task of developing Indonesian literature, while its library elements were put together and was placed as a unit within the Ministry of Education which later detached it to form 'badan pembinaan perpustakaan' or 'library development agency' which further down the track became the embryo of 'Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia (National Library of the Republic of Indonesia)'. Currently, Balai Pustaka is a state-owned company, and although all of its capital comes from the state, its management is separated from state assets. As well, Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia is now a non-ministerial government body that carries out governmental duties in the field of libraries.

Pustaka as Tradition: transition from orality to writing, and collection, organisation, and preservation of text.

The persistence of both the use and meaning of 'pustaka' during Indonesia's preindependence history briefly explained above, and the fact that the same exact word is still in used until now, may inform us with an understanding of "tradition" which differs from common perception of it as something mainly concerning the past, ancient, or even antique. Instead, 'pustaka' refers to prevailing practices or activities that involves a process and is very likely to produce a product that are still relevant until now. This does not say that 'pustaka' as a tradition is in a state of stagnation or atrophied, because on the contrary, a tradition is often involving a continuous development, and becomes a source of creativity and dynamics (see Bronner,





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1998), as well as being the "root" of identity in the midst of the times (Yadgar, 2013). In this sense, something traditional cannot be directly contrasted with "modernity" which commonly associated with better ways of doing things when the old ways are considered inadequate in resolving present issues, because tradition essentially provides the sense of continuity during the time when certain changes are unavoidable, or during what can be called a "renovation of the culture" that has been passed down for generations (Zheng, 2012).

At this point in the discussion we may also need to recognize that "traditions" have different connotations in a written-based culture and in an oral-based one, especially with regards to changes. Ong (1990) makes several distinctions between orality and writing, such as that the oral tradition is being more static in nature, in the sense that it is difficult to conceptualize change. If there are changes, they must be slow or unconscious throughout life. Often the idea of "change" itself is feared for its tendency to lead to disaster and therefore accuracy in repetitions is considered very vital and 'blind repetition' is often the main learning method. This is then followed by the assumption that there are some explanations or information that should not be written down and recorded, creating an almost absolute dependence on humans or community leaders as memory stores.

As writing became more common but the existing community was mainly still in a semiliterate condition, the act of remembering was retained as an essential part of the transition, and a new form of communication was employed. This is evident for instance when the Buddhist's Mahayana tradition began to turn into text while keeping their orthodoxy and continuing with their practice of worshiping sacred text (McMahan, 1998). Presumably as the teaching spread throughout South East Asia and became dominant in the Archipelago this practice also initiated 'pustaka' tradition in the region, mainly in the form of "writing down" of oral-based communication. This was common in Javanese prose and poetic versions of Hindu and Buddhist teachings, which was also borrowing in part from Indian poetry in Sanskrit. Other parts of Indonesia subsequently followed suit; for instance the Bandanese in Eastern Indonesia used to turn oral performances into circulating texts to maintain their tradition and to provide a base for ethnic identity (Kaartinen, 2013). It should also be noticed, however, that the transition is not always a clear-cut shift from one form of communication to the other, as apparent in the case of Makassar language in which not only there was interplay and connection between both forms, but also counterpoint and seggregation (Cummings, 2003).

Writen communication apparently also make it possible for a different form of interpreting and commenting. This is particulary true in relation with the dissemination of religious related myth and reading practices that come with it, in which writing is considered to be incomplete without some form of interpretation. It is in this context that the need for a written "record" began to emerge, where a comment will be addressed and where an interpretation comes from. Innovation and change are made possible, because we can track what was changed and updated. The adaptation of a Buddhist story in the Sutasoma kakawin, for instance, shows how the Old Javanese poem was different from the Indian version, and continued to be sources of innovation when later the story became popular in Bali (Marrison, 1987; Hobart, 1990).

Based on the above brief discussion, and as also indicated by Prickett (2009), we can now look at "tradition" in the context of writing and literacy as slightly different than "custom" because the latter is more to do with ritual and symbolic action; nor is it the same as 'convention' because it is not merely an agreed upon habit, although a functional covention can become a tradition in certain contexts. In general, the traditions we are talking about are often the result of deliberate social engineering in the form of a series of practices (activities), which are managed through accepted rules - either openly or tacitly - and have both rituals. or symbolic characters, as an effort to instill certain values and behavior based on certain norms. Planting or seeding this value is done by repeating the practice, recording them in writing, and





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transferred them down the generation by way of reading and education, which eventually shows continuity with the past, and therefore every tradition can always be seen as a continuoum or series of practices from past to present.

Several studies on literacy practices amongst various ethnic group in Indonesia may shed some lights to the existence of 'pustaka' tradition as a deliberate and careful social engineering using the "technology of writing" to uphold certain norms and values. Drakard's study on kingdom of Minangkabau in Sumatera during the 17th and 18th centuries, for example, portrays kings who ruled the area as accomplished communicators that used writing and symbols to broadcast their power. It was the literacy tradition of Minangkabau that made possible for kings to simply rely on written words to maintain their territorial authority, by writing various forms of letters, either containing statements or orders, complete with beautiful and magnificent words, and hats or coat of arms of the kingdom. The use of written rhetoric was an integral part of the king's power as a reinforcement of his legitimacy without having to rely on direct and face-to-face communication which was the order of past practices (Drakard, 1999).

In his book, Making The Blood White about the kingdom of Gowa in Eastern Indonesia (stood around 1500, reached its peak in the early 17th century, and finally collapsed tragically in 1669) Cummings focuses on the ways in which the Gowa rulers used the Makassar language – which at that time already had its own script system – to manage their power. Evidently rulers of the time took control and monopolise the productions of manuscripts in Makassar language and used this position to officiate the history of the nation. However, there was no evidence that the Kingdom of Gowa has produced original Makassar literary works in written form. In contrast to the Bugis kingdom which had made a written literary masterpiece, I La Galigo and at the same time also retained their tradition in keeping their 'pustaka' (called lontaraq) both as heirloom objects and as literature which utilized the novelty of the technology of writing.

The social organization which enabled the careful engineering of 'pustaka' tradition was also developing alongside the evolution of writing in each community, and with this also came a more innovative way of recording and organizing the text. One of the traditions in the Archipelago that can exemplify this is the tradition of producing an encyclopaedic text as parts of collecting, arranging, and preserving written knowledge which started to appear during the peak of the Hindu-Buddhist kingdom in a form of both prose and poems. According to Arps (1999), Old Javanese lexicography dated back to Eight Century provides the first example of text organisation where entries were used to form series of synonymous nouns in reference books called kretabhasa. Then there was also the Old Sundanese Sang Hyang Siksakandang Karesian, which is essentially a prose with ethical treatise as its content, and the more recent one: the nineteenth-century Central Javanese Serat Centhini. Altogether these texts portrays an evolution in sophistication in using written language to preserve and to transfer knowledge down to the next generation. They also underline the obvious continuation of tradition which in turn provide a "footing" for subsequent development. As argued by Wieringa (2000), the modern (Western) sense of encyclopaedia is only apparent in later works by Padmasusastra, Layang Bauwarna, which allegedly written with obvious influence of the Dutch.

When the printing press finally arrived in the archipelago at the end of 17 Century, the existing 'pustaka' tradition provided a context for this "new technology" to take part in literacy and literature development, although there was no proof that it immidiately caused profound changes in 'pustaka' tradition. Unlike the rapid alterations it caused when it was first introduced in Europe, the printing press in the Archipelago only caused a gradual and sporadical development. According to some studies on Christianity, it was the Protestant Church in the Dutch East Indies that initiated the introduction of a printing press, mainly to publish Christian literatures in local languages for Christian interests (see Aritonang and Steenbrink, 2008). This religious endeavour apparently provided an impetus for a slowly but steady growth of printed





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publication in some predominantly Christian area such as the Batak region, where printed book were to become part of "officially approved" text books to be used in schools (Rodgers, 2012). We should noted that it took long for the printing press to gradually enter into the existing 'pustaka' tradition. For example, only in 1890 Sasradiningrat IV, Grand Vicer of Surakarta founded Radya Pustaka to preserve and develop Javanese culture, and to develop an institution resembling what later in modern sense is called a library. Nine years after this establishment, Padmasusastra was appointed as the head with the task of managing and developing the collection, especially manuscripts from earlier times, but also printed books which at that time began to appear. One of the activities carried out by Padmasusastra is compiling a modern encyclopedia. This encyclopedia was later published at a time historians called "the rise of Javanese nationalism", and was later considered to be one of the driving forces behind the Boedi Oetomo movement (see Wieringa, 2000).

Thus, with the 'pustaka' tradition already spaned for centuries in the Archipelago, when the Dutch finally invented Balai Pustaka it was obviously a deliberate effort to win the mind and the heart of locals while a new emerging sense of nationalism was brewing in the Archipelago. It is also allegedly aimed more at instilling a culture in favor of Dutch's interest rather than fostering an indigenous culture (Setiadi, 1992; Farid, 2016). In a very critical review, Jedamski (1992) also describes Balai Pustaka as a "colonial wolf in sheep's clothing" to conclude that this institution had the sole purpose of advancing interests of the colonizers. In the same vein, however, we can also see it as a continuation of what was in mind of its predecessors in the King's court of Mataram, where 'pustaka' was installed to basically assert the Emperor's authority over people in matters of religion and state. However far-fetched it seems to be to view the Dutch's institution as simply a reflection of how written language affect power-relationships between the rulers and their subjects, we cannot avoid the fact that Balai Pustaka helped the Dutch to effectively retain power by way of mastering and controlling how 'pustaka' was developed and managed.

This brings us to the next topic of this discussion, namely the social transformation that is made possible and at the same time is influencing further development of 'pustaka' tradition in Indonesia.

Pustaka, Discontinuation, and Transformation.

The 'Kantoor voor de Volklectuur' which later turned into Balai Pustaka was started in 1905 as a low rank colonial employee's bid to the Department van Onderwijs en Eeredienst or the Department of Education and Religious Affairs, to open a clerical position to coordinate the production, distribution and storage of books for schools in Java and Madura, especially in rural areas. After weighing the option for three years the Minister finally granted the request and formed the Commissie voor de Inlandsche School- en Volkslectuur (Commission for Indigenous Schools and People's Reading) which acted as a combination of a censorship body and a translation office. The managers were all Dutch, except for the Indonesian typists. It was this commission that translated, composed, and even completely altered folk stories in Javanese into Dutch or Malay with Latin scripts.

After two years in operation, an intellectual by the name of D.A. Rinkes took to the helm, worked rigorously for seven years, and succeeded in increasing the status of this institution from just a unit to an autonomous body with the name Bureau voor de Volkslectuur which eventually became an "office", Kantoor voor de Volkslectuur and with a Malay name, Balai Pustaka. In this sense, Rinkes was an initiator of a successful colonial policy through education and reading. He changed the activity from only translating books, into a serious effort to form a literacy and book-based culture in the colony (Fitzpatrick, 2008) and to significantly influenced Indonesian literature in particular and literacy in general (Teeuw, 1972). The initial strategy was to invite a small group of Indonesian elites with a "western" bekground education





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to take part in managing Balai Pustaka. Through this small group, Rinkes succeeded in penetrating all levels of Indonesian society. Subsequently, as stated by Mahayana (1994), Rinkes fully applied assimilation and adaptation techniques to incorporate elements of "Western superiority" in textbooks and general reading books. The success of this institution was the envy of other colonialists, and was even imitated by the French Colonial Government in Vietnam (see Pasquel-Rageau & Lombard-Salmon, 1992).

By 1930, the Dutch colonial government had established a large number of what was then called Taman Poestaka or "garden of pustaka" apparently to refer to collection of printed books which specifically organised to serve a growing number of readers in many areas, but mostly in Java and Bali. It was quite an extensive network of 2,686 units of publically available collection of printed texts (Hardjo-Prakoso, 1975, p. 29), resembling public libraries we are so accustomed to today. This, according to Setiadi (1991), was included in the colonial government's strategy to play a role in the formation of Indonesian culture and intellectual development through control and monopoly of information. Balai Pustaka became the main Dutch engine for writing, printing, publishing and distributing them through libraries, including through mobile libraries. In addition, it should also be noticed that the interest of the Dutch in Indonesian culture, language and plants for the benefit of colonialism also contributed to the development of libraries in "modern" sense preceding Balai Pustaka (Sulistyo-Basuki, 1994).

After the Independence, in 1951 the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture decided to coordinate all existing public libraries under one roof. According to Hadi (1956) the government at that time was aiming at expanding the legacy of the Dutch to also include 189 regional libraries with 2,657 branches, plus 14,377 village libraries. It was indeed a tall order for a newly established nation! In the same year the Library Bureau was established which began working three years later with the task of organizing libraries "in the interest of the Government for the benefit of the people" (Tjoen and Pardede, 1966). The government also mobilized librarianship enthusiasts to fill job vacancies in libraries left by their Dutch colleagues. All of these endeavour was focussed on helping the Government to eradicate illiteracy.

It is seemingly not making any sense that a region which was so rich in literature were now illiterate, until we realise that the Latin script and Malay language that comprises the now official Indonesian Language or "Bahasa Indonesia" is not the scripts and language which had flourished through out the regions for centuries before the colonization. Ramifying our discussion to issues of multiliteracies is not the intention of this paper, however we must immediately underline the fact that problem of illiteracy in Indonesia during the early era of Independence included the issue of a break from the past practices which put 'pustaka' as a tradition in a crisis during the time when it was to be accommodated into the national literacy programme. We may also need to see it as one point in time during several crises which had been gradually altering 'pustaka' as a tradition.

For instance, a break – or rather several breaks – in 'pustaka' tradition is quite apparent in terms of changing of its iconic meaning, particularly as part of cultural imagery and also as part of a change in the paradigm of social space function which the philosopher Jurgen Habermas calls the public sphere. In the early days of its development, 'pustaka' as collections of text were built together with or near places of worship (temples) or sacred places associated with power. This continued to be a tradition in every major religion in Indonesia, including Hindu and Buddha in the early days, and in Christian and Islam in latter time, which always included collection of texts as part of their preaching and religious education. Then in the days of big kingdoms, almost every king or emperor always collected 'pustaka' and placed them in magnificent and prestigious buildings. These gave rise to cultural-images that associate 'pustaka' with benovelent Kings, with greatness and nobleness. Still later, when the roles of religion and kingdom were replaced by science and secular systems such as states, the library





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as an icon and as a space experienced further change, and were no longer icons of pomp and grandeur, but rather an open public space where ideas meet and a place for everyone to seek and acquire knowledge.

Bearing the above in mind, and putting Balai Pustaka in its social context during its inception, would then inform us that this institution was fisrtly and foremostly built into what was called an 'Ethical Policy' in the presumption that the Dutch rulers was benevolent and they had interests of the people in their heart, but at the same time it was also an active pursuit of the development of the Archipelago by its colonial ruler according to a Western model. During the time when the policy was implemented, life in the colony was changing drastically, and the Dutch people themselves realised it as a period in which the old familiar society gave way to a new one which later then gave rise to the popularity of such catchwords as kemadjoean or 'progress' among both the Dutch and the locals (Van Dijk, 2007). This sense of progress brought about a concept of "modern world" into a life where Western-model education was increasingly considered as essentials and everyone was to be treated equal with regard to access to it. Political aspirations also begun to take shape as organisation when Budi Utomo was founded in 1908, to be regarded as the first native political society in the Dutch East Indies and with membership of upper class elite of natives, government officials and intellectuals.

This was also the time when printed materials in Latin were becoming more widely available albeit being circulated only in confined elite or intellectual communities. The colonial government had also setup an elementary school system for natives called volkschool equipped with a unit resembling a school library that we know today. We should immediately notice that what happened to 'pustaka' tradition in this period of Indonesian history has never been studied in the context of society's progress and development during colonialism, let alone in the context of librarianships which only appeared as an interest much later after the Independence. The advent and advances of popular printed materials such as newspapers and books was considered as playing a more prominent role especially in the development of nationalism that led to open movement toward independency which ended the Dutch colonialism in the 1940s. Such concept as 'imagined community' (Andersen, 1991) that theorises nation building as an inherent part of a socially constructed and imagined community is mostly related to printed media. Neither has any issues of competing scripts when Latin was introduced to the Archipelago ever been related to what happened to 'pustaka' tradition when finally and officially Bahasa Indonesia was declared the national language, despite being the native language of only about 5% of the population.

Equally lacking is any interest in how development in 'pustaka' tradition relates to variation in reading habits or reading capacity. As described previously, literature and written language initially and primarily served as a means of worship and later as part of the "material text" which mean that when a text later took the form of a 'pustaka', it was more often seen as the embodiment of a thought process, especially a religious one but also as part of cultural recollection of indigineous knowledge, hence the central role of religions and cultural institutions. Some 'pustaka' such as kakawin (old Javanese poetry) relies on scripts which comprehension is not a matter of the script itself, but depends upon the corresponding cultural activities that includes process of reading as well as audible oral interpretation and even accompanied by musical performance, still widely practice in present-day Bali (Schumacher, 1995). Likewise in Islam, the reading tradition is accompanied by spoken language which are assisted by several short written notes, especially in the context of riwaya bi'l-ma'na (transmission of meaning) as opposed to riwaya bi'l-lafz (literal transmission) (Schoeler, 2006). The practice of pengajian which embedded in the pesantren tradition of Islam religious education is essentially an application of aural reading in which text is often directed to the ear as much as to the eye (visual reading), whereas participants "hear" (sami'a) the text.





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The practice of reading in silent came later and is not entirely unrelated to the introduction of Latin as the main script of Bahasa Indonesia and the adoption of a schooling system modelled on Western system. Reading was also more associated with an act of self-isolation when borrowing reading materials by individuals was made possible by the presence of lending libraries. As the access to both schooling system and its library component were limited to a very small number of Indonesians it should not comes to surprise that when the newly founded nation started its literacy program the government of the time was facing a seemingly insurmountable task of turning almost 95% of the population to reading Latin scripts and to a reading habit that includes a component of reading indipendently. The massive program at that time was called "ABC Course" – obviously referring to an introduction of basic reading of Latin scripts. This was followed in 1951 by a ten years community education plan to "combat illiteracy" which only abled to convert 60% of the population into basic reading and writing of Latin script.

It is against this background that we should now consider the role of 'pustaka' as part of a bigger social trajectory that transform Indonesia into what is is now, while at the same time it was also an attempt to continue what the Dutch had done with their educational policy. As concluded by Rodgers (2002) Dutch colonialism cannot be separated from language politics and education; the colonial regime built their hegemony through discursive practices which included the use of the 'new technology' of printing and helped the nation to develop a common language which were considered to benefit colonialism more by gradually extinguishing the influence of regional languages. Although there were also attempts to reject the colonial hegemony when kingdoms and local cultures tried to utilise the same printing technology to produce their folklores, they were quickly met with harsh respond by the Dutch. Rodgers gave an example of the Mandailing Batak tribe, where the poem 'Mandailing' by Iskandar was published in 1872 using Batak language and included in the reading of elementary school children. Through these poems and readings the writer evoked anti-colonial sentiment by arousing children's pride in their ancestral land – which eventually led to it being banned by the Dutch.

As briefly discussed above, when the Dutch abandoned the country they left behind a library infrastructure with colonial orientation which was by no means relevant nor sufficient for the newly found Indonesia. After a short period of neglect, the government started to revive the library activities and the Department of Education was assigned to manage it with only a handful of librarians to help. An office for library development was quickly establish and a program to invite more people into library professions was quickly conceive. The work of UNESCO's consultant, AGW Dunningham, describes perfectly how at the onset Indonesian librarianships was also shaped by the Dutch legacy (see Williamson, 1999). Dunningham was assisted by a Dutch expert, S. Koperberg, a close friend of Bung Hatta, the first Indonesia's Vice President. Another Dutch expert, Cora Vreede-de Stuers, was assigned the task to establish a training center for Indonesian librarians, the curriculum of which was prepared by still another Dutch expert, A.H. Habraken (see Harahap dan Tairas, 1998). We can safely assume that by that time the colonial librarianships infrastructure was remain intact, complete with its closed system and centralized planning and control. The training (and later the formal education) of librarians in Indonesia at that time was mainly aimed at preserving the system.

In the mean time, the original Balai Pustaka was detached from its library components and was given a task of promoting and publishing Indonesian literature in Bahasa Indonesia. At the onset it was also developed against a bleak background of scarcities in publication, despite the fact that there had been commercial developments in books that grew out of the context of the colonial rulers' policies. According to Watson (1971) literature in "lowly" Malay (popular language) was blooming before the colonial government established a special institution that took care of reading. Much of this commercial literature is in the form of





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"cheap" stories or novels and is often seen as insignificant, even though some of the novels, such as Lie Kim Hok's Sjair Rossina and Njaie Dasima, which were published in Dutch and Malay, contain important thoughts that have contributed to the development of nationalism, at least in the form of common fate and language similarity. Likewise with the birth of the mass media which was new and revolutionary for the size of Indonesia at that time, namely printed newspapers. As described by Adam (1994), the development of printed newspapers in the colonial era received a very strong boost from the introduction of Malay as the lingua franca. This opened up opportunities for Indonesian of Chinese descendence to play a role in the association of colonial society.

What Balai Pustaka was concentrating on during the start of the nation, therefore had no bearing on what was being developed in early librarianships in Indonesia. Both instituions which actually was borned out of a single establishment continued on their own separate ways during subsequent years, and especially during the New Order with its adherence to developmentalism when the link between reading and development became the main logic behind every government's policies on literacy; the government belive that the higher the level of literacy, the more successful the development of a society is. The relationship between the two is often considered direct and definite. As indicated by Rogers (2001) this is the most persistent view in the world literacy movement and even a world body such as the World Bank directly links literacy with seven other development indicators, including the level of community autonomy, family hygiene, nutrition and health, participation in political life, etc. It is as if all these indicators go hand in hand as indications of the ups and downs in the quality of development of a society.

With continuing scarcity in publication and lack of professionals, libraries in Indonesia continued to play a minor role in literacy program. This is inspite of claims of accomplishment in eradicating illiteracies made by successive governments during the 32 years reign of the New Order due to, among others, the impresive increase in level of participation in elementary education. Libraries were also remain irrelevant to the fact that some slowdown in literacy rate was closely related to the presence of 824 ethnic groups whose members were still treating Bahasa Indonesia as their second language, and who have no access to material written or translanted into their languages (Jalal and Sadjurnani, 2005). Despite retaining the term 'pustaka' in their proper name, regional and local libraries in Indonesia have been detached from local 'pustaka' tradition and have never been involved in any effort to bridge the cultural gap resulting from inadequate understanding of the presence of multiple literacies.

Is 'Pustaka' Tradition Relevant to Social Transformation?

By way of conclusion it is hoped that the above discussion shed some light however dimmed it may be on how 'pustaka' as a tradition in Indonesia experienced some breaks akin to internal crises that inter alia caused failure in responding to profound changes in literacy practices in such a multiple cultures like Indonesia. The Dutch colonial policy on education and language provided the break which facilitated the forming of lingua franca and paved the way to the development of 'modern' education support system modelled on Western libraries, but at the same time challenged and threatened the sustainability of many indigineous 'pustaka' tradition. After the Independence, the Dutch legacy in librarianships failed to provide an impetus to revive a librarianships that both acknowledge local variations and able to adapt to newer development, while at the same time lost its bearing on the dynamic of Indonesian written culture as libraries are developed separately from endeavour in promoting literatures.

It is therefore not difficult to perceive that when positioned within the bigger framework and concept of national development, such 'pustaka' tradition seems to be out of place if not entirely left out. We understand that the notion of development often implies a firm belief in





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progression towards a predetermined goal, most usually of the type of economy and society to be found in the "highly-developed" (and mostly Western) countries. Despite its previous strategic position in the colonial policy, the original Balai Pustaka was split into two, and resulted in uncoordinated effort to provide essential contribution to the progress. When economic outputs, achievements and targets are paramount, libraries in Indonesia have been considered as mostly appendixes to other prominent undertakings, be it in education or in other social development programs.

In the same vein, neither can we confidently place Indonesian libraries and librarianships in a social transformation, which by contrast does not imply any predetermined outcome, nor that the process is essentially a positive one (Castles, 2001). Within the context of literacy, social transformation is often related to social uses of literacy as opposed to literacy as autonomous, individualized skill often targeted by most literacy program (Castleton and McDonald, 2002) or to reproductive and transformative aspects of cross-linguistic literacy practices in a multi-literacy communities (Collins, 2011). The awkward position of libraries as state apparatuses and their inherently bureaucratic nature is seemingly inadequate to play a more communal role in a multi-cultural situation, while focusing on technicalities of running efficient libraries may become further impediments.

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UNLOCKING THE LIVES OF HUMAN BOOKS: SHARING VIDEOS TO INSPIRE PEOPLE HIDING IN THE SHADOWS

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Human books voluntarily share their life stories with readers to let them understand what they are going through and how they survived their struggles. Speaking up may not be easy for them yet their courage to break stereotypes thrown upon them will be much recognized and accepted in an open and decent dialogue. Just like any other library programming events, human libraries are vividly documented in photographs, videos, social media, newsletters, and activity reports. This research study seeks to explore the role of video sharing sites as a tool to promote library events, specifically human libraries. Existing uploaded playlist videos pertaining to human libraries hosted by academic and public libraries will be the focus of this paper.

Keywords: human library, human books, stereotypes, social cohesion, YouTube

1. INTRODUCTION

For the last twenty years, the human library (HL) program became a huge success and is now visible in more than 85 countries around the world across six continents (Human Library Organization, 2019). Human Library (HL) sessions started in Denmark in 2000 to have a venue for dialogue among those stereotyped, judged, oppressed and discriminated against (Schijf et. al, 2020; Yap, et. al, 2017; Wentz, 2013). The program's ultimate vision is to empower people to accept themselves and let others view those who are prejudiced with tolerance and understanding (Yap & Labangon, 2015). Unjudging someone is the most desirable frame of mind that we can practice as individuals to promote social cohesion (Bordonaro, 2020). To fully achieve this purpose, a powerful discourse is initiated as an innovative way to reach a progressive discussion. Sharing of life and first-hand experiences without inflicting emotional harm to another person reduces the act of prejudice among individuals (Kwan, 2020; Yap, Labangon, & Cajes, 2017; Zhai, Zhao, & Wang, 2012).

During human library dialogue sessions, organizers are expected to document the program. One way to do it is by video recording. Video recording is a robust primary source document which potentially holds memories and contains vital information for knowledge sharing and dissemination. After careful evaluation based on its purpose and evidentiary value, it becomes archival material that will be useful for future viewers and researchers. As part of documenting the lives of human books, with their permission to share their stories online, numerous library YouTube accounts uploaded human library events in the video sharing platform. This way, it can reach more audience and transcends the real meaning of the program by making it publicly accessible. Moreover, it contributes to a wider impact, to influence, to inspire and to advocate for social equity, equality, and acceptance. This is the real message of the human library.

This research study explores the role of video sharing sites as a tool to promote library events, specifically the human library. Existing playlist videos pertaining to human libraries will be the focus of this paper.





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2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Sharing content whether educational, inspirational or for purposes of entertainment becomes a trend nowadays. Making videos openly accessible makes it easier to communicate to the target audience. Video recording of actual human library events with the permission of human books to share it publicly makes the program more authentic in reaching out to the people. As a social media platform, YouTube is well-known as the biggest video-sharing site and user-generated content. Three years after YouTube was launched, it already received 79 million viewers in the US alone (Chenail, 2011) and in 2019, it reached a huge amount of 1.68 billion viewers as reported by Statista (2020).

This paper analyzes the content of human library videos uploaded on YouTube by academic and public libraries. Specifically, the research would like to answer the following questions:

- 1. What were the common stereotypes or prejudice featured in each published YouTube playlist?
- 2. What is the average length of each human library video? Is the video length enough to show what the program is all about?
- 3. What is the most watched content among the playlist?

This research would also like to analyze the interaction between human books and readers through observation.

3. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

3.1 The Power of YouTube

YouTube is proving to be a platform that manages to satisfy a wide range of visual needs. The emergence of new media in today's generation is a product of technological inventions in the Internet-led environment. Taking a few years back in history, Katz et al. (1973) said that "audience is active and that it consciously selects channels that can meet its needs" (Buf, 2020, p. 76). Living in the world of social media, we consume them for various reasons such as for information seeking, entertainment, social interaction, self-expression, and impression management (Buf, 2020). YouTube gratifies its users by providing unbounded content to which the viewer selects, watches, engages, processes and shares. Producing content for YouTube makes every creator grow their artistic, instructor, and comedic side. In turn, those who believe and consume videos receive social and emotional support.

3.2 YouTube as an Information Sharing Platform

People who have access to the Internet and have the ability to own smartphones and electronic devices can simply download the YouTube app and play any video they want to watch. Video creators upload their content to share it with their subscribers and the general audience. Whatever the purpose of producing and publishing their content, its impartial intention is to influence, educate or entertain. Vlogging became popular and became a means to document the daily lives of ordinary people. Sharing life stories online may be regarded as authentic and organic as to how vloggers genuinely behave as it depicts real-life situations. Bou-Franch, Lorenzo-Dus & Blitvich (2012) identified its contribution in today's society as a place to share clips as a form of "post-television". Television (TV) networks keep track of personal vlogs as competitors since they gain a huge number of subscribers. TV shows are now uploading content after each episode to expand their online presence and to reach more viewers locally and internationally.

In difficult, extraordinary and unavoidable conditions such as pandemic, acts of war or natural calamities, YouTube creators can supply both useful and misleading information to its viewers depending on the individual or organization that created it (Li, Bailey, Huynh & Chan,





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2020). The impact of YouTube videos may also lead to a catastrophe if misinformation or disinformation is rampantly shared. The public being the target of sometimes non-factual information will be placed in danger, therefore monitoring of social media is advised (Donzelli, et al., 2018). Being truthful is always in question and can be deceiving so careful evaluation competency is an asset. It is appropriate to look for videos created or uploaded by experts in a particular field rather than viewing unauthoritative sources of information.

3.3 Interactions in YouTube

Watching an online video is a one-way communication. But, YouTube changed this landscape as viewers can comment, subscribe, like, and share the content. Viewers are empowered to share their voices as long as the comments section is open to the public. Content providers open this feature to get feedback as well. Insults may also be commented on in a form of bashing which can be harmful to the uploader or owner of the video (Lowry & Ewert, 2017).

Viewers who comment positive feedback may picture the video as inspirational or informative (Dale, et al., 2017). People who are emotional can strongly relate to what they are watching and may elicit a deeper connection with the video. Social interaction with co-viewers increases the popularity of the video thus it becomes interesting to other non-viewers. The more time viewers devote to online videos and social media suggests that viewers get little attention within their social circles and they get their comfort from interacting with online users. The face-to-face communication with the people we value becomes less and when loneliness attacks them, they turn to online platforms to find warmth and satisfaction (Haridakis & Hanson, 2009).

3.4 Video Analysis

Existing YouTube videos consist of visual data that can be used for research. For instance, Adami (2009) examined video responses and how it relates to the initial video uploaded by the YouTuber. The interactions between the uploader and its viewers were triggered by the challenge posted by the uploader and the comments section received more than 2, 000 responses as of September 2020. Online video like YouTube, allows the public and the researchers to understand the recorded data in multiple viewpoints. The viewers who interact online allow the researchers to observe how they criticize, behave, or converse virtually (Jewitt, 2012). Some gratifications lead to cyberbullying and this can also be looked as part of the analysis. The risk of putting videos online may result in online bashing. Oftentimes, cyberbullying is anonymous, does not use real accounts (Camelford & Ebrahim, 2016), and is intentional humiliation in social media (Haryanti & Sari, 2018).

4. METHODOLOGY

This study employs video analysis using openly accessible video data from select playlist videos uploaded in YouTube. Social interactions captured in the video will be the basis for analysis. Adapting to the methodological approach of Knoblauch & Schnettler (2012), finding meaning to the actions and interactions in each video is vital for this study as the observation process remains to be interpretive.

Using "human library" as the keyword, the author searched for this phrase in the YouTube search box. Results are filtered by selecting "playlist" as the type of video. Three YouTube library accounts were considered for this research. These are the:

- a. Griffith University Libraries (Australia)
- b. Charleston County Public Library (United States)
- c. De La Salle University Libraries (Philippines)





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The YouTube channels selected should be owned and maintained by the libraries and not uploaded by any third parties. There are also playlists curated containing human library videos but the list is entirely an album coming from different accounts.

Also, metrics will be shown to compare the number of views, comments, likes or dislikes received by each video. It is a measure to gauge which content is interesting among online viewers.

For the purpose of analyzing metrics as data may change daily, the channels were viewed on the following dates below.

- a. Griffith University Libraries Human Library Playlist August 21, 2020
- b. Charleston County Public Library Human Library Playlist August 24, 2020
- c. De La Salle University Libraries Human Library Playlist August 26, 2020

5. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Three YouTube playlists containing human library videos publicly available are considered for this study. The videos were viewed and analyzed between August 21 - 26, 2020. Table 1 below shows an overview of YouTube channels that were analyzed. Charleston County Public Library (CCPL) created their channel 13 years ago with 581 subscribers as of August 2020. De La Salle University (DLSU) Libraries and Griffith University Libraries (GUL) both created their channels in 2014. The number of subscribers for GUL is hidden to the public while DLSU Libraries have less than 600 subscribers which they managed to accumulate in the last six years.

Table 1. Overview of library YouTube channels with human library playlist

LIBRARY	YOUTUBE CHANNEL LINK	DATE CREATED	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBER S AS OF AUGUST 2020	NUMBER OF HUMAN LIBRARY VIDEOS IN THE PLAYLIST
Griffith University Libraries (Australia)	https://www.yo utube.com/chan nel/UCyABCN 0jQS3y- Y5HsfBgkEw	December 2014	No information	25 videos. Note: There is a second playlist with 8 videos
Charleston County Public Library (United States)	https://www.yo utube.com/chan nel/UCNidP2Fu eNTQK462FnA iK7w	July 2007	581	19 videos
De La Salle University Libraries (Philippines)	https://www.yo utube.com/chan nel/UCYWLwp 8c13TemnRgiJ 2Z47A	March 2014	569	29 videos





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Table 2 shows topics or prejudice represented by human books during the human library event. These stereotypes are common in everyday life and these people are judged based on their race, religion, sexual identity, health condition, disability, status in life, past experiences or chosen career. There are 46 kinds of prejudice listed below and each of them is encountered by real people. Unfortunately, it earns a deep mark in their minds and hearts. Across three channel playlists, transgender is the most common topic/stereotype featured. GUL and CCPL both featured chronic conditions and refugees. GUL and DLSU both featured persons with disabilities, persons who suffered depression, and lesbians, gays and bisexuals. CCPL and DLSU both featured persons living with HIV.

Table 2 List of Prejudice Compiled from Three HL Events Found in YouTube Playlists

Prejudice	Griffith University Libraries	Charleston County Public Library	De La Salle University Libraries
1. Addiction		1	
2. Adopted	1		
3. African/American		1	
4. Alcoholic	1		
5. Anti-Crime Advocate			1
6. Atheist			1
7. Athlete	1		2
8. Attorney		1	
9. Bullied	1		
10. Cancer / Chronic Condition	1	1	
11. Chinese Writer			1
12. Deaf / Midget / PWD	1		1
13. Depressed	1		1
14. Fashion			1
15. Female Elder	1		
16. Female Plumber	1		
17. Girl in Van	1		
18. Gullah Geechee Culture and Traditions		2	
19. Holocaust Survivor		1	
20. Incarcerated		1	
21. Indigenous	1		





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Prejudice	Griffith University Libraries	Charleston County Public Library	De La Salle University Libraries
22. Jew	1		
23. Journalist		1	
24. Law Enforcer		1	
25. LGBT	1		2
26. Librarian			2
27. Lifelong Learner			1
28. Military Veteran		1	
29. Multicultural advocate	1		
30. Muslim	1		
31. Obese			1
32. PLHIV		1	1
33. Politician			4

5.1 Griffith University Libraries HL

The HL playlist from GUL Libraries contains 20 human book videos. Each video approximately runs one minute. It gives a summary of the human books featured in the channel. Some of the stereotypes talked about are people who became alcoholics, lesbian priest, Muslim, adopted, and a sexually abused man. Table 3 summarizes the user interaction coming from 20 human book videos. It received a 94% approval rating based on likes and dislikes.

Table 3 Summary of User Engagement of GUL

Number of Comments	Number of Views	Likes	Dislikes
5	675	17	1

Given that the average video shared in the human library playlist runs for only one minute, it only gives a preview of what the event is all about. The human books interviewed as shown in the videos shared their positive experiences while in the program. Through the session, one of the human books believed that she made a difference with the lives she has touched. This was uttered by a patient living with cancer. The difficult issues that are spoken in public give them time and space to heal as described by one of human books who suffered from abuse. By joining the program as a human book, one of them mentioned that it is good to share one's life story and that being a human book is highly recommended by a depressed man. With a total of more than 109 views, the video about cancer survivors was the most viewed content in this playlist. It also received four likes and one comment. Based on the interviews publicly shared, the human books enjoyed their participation and would love to join again. This was the answer of an indigenous person when asked about the human library experience. One





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of the human books who represented the Muslims said that there was a sense of fulfillment after articulating and expressing oneself as a person who believes in Islam.

5.2 Charleston County Public Library HL

The HL playlist from CCPL accumulated 16 videos. The whole playlist had an average video duration of 49 minutes. The stereotypes covered in their program are people who are recovering from drug addiction, previously captivated in prison, prejudice against news/media personnel, and African-Americans. Table 4 summarizes the user engagement received by 16 HL videos. It has a 74% approval rating.

Table 3 Summary of User Engagement of GUL

Number of Comments	Number of Views	Likes	Dislikes
5	675	17	1

Human books who participated in these videos felt a sense of community and acceptance. Finding a support system through the human library program is one of the best outcomes of taking part in the human library event said by a person with chronic conditions. In some situations there are readers who are emotional. To prevent any harsh exchange of conversation, the human book must remain to be calm. Afterall, the human library is a place for dialogue. The lack of trust among law enforcement can also be a topic of interest. In this session, the human books enjoined their readers to restore faith among people who manage peace and order since they represent the communities they serve. The most watched video in the playlist is the session on transgender with four panel members. It has more than 800 views. At the same time, it also received the number of highest dislikes among all videos. 90% of dislikes went to this video.

5.3 De La Salle University Libraries HL

Since DLSU Libraries started their Human Library Program six years ago in 2014, a total of 29 HL videos were publicly available in their YouTube account. The average video duration is 33 minutes. Viewers of the playlist might not understand the video since the language used is in vernacular. Subtitles may also be confusing to read. The stereotypes tackled during their sessions are atheist, tattooed people, persons living with HIV, LGBTQIA+, political personalities, and faithful devotees. Their videos received a 97% approval rating. Table 5 provides a summary of user engagement of DLSU Libraries' YouTube playlist on human library.

Table 5 Summary of User Engagement of DLSU

Number of Comments	Number of Views	Likes	Dislikes
60	31,506	460	14

With over 22, 000 views, the human book catering to bisexual had the most number of views. It also received almost 50 comments, 355 likes, and 8 dislikes. In this specific session, the mood is light and the human book speaks genuinely in her native language. The session on





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political personalities particularly by Vico Sotto received almost 5, 000 views with 11 comments, 61 likes and 1 dislike. This session breaks the prejudice on traditional politicians who do not fully serve the people with integrity and sincerity. Watching human books online will also make the readers feel close to the person. In the session of Br. Mark Salvan FSC, where he represents those people judged for their pure vocation, he engages his readers and transcends that inviting atmosphere even to those who watch him. His way of telling stories is appealing.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Information sharing is becoming accessible for those who have stable internet connection. Libraries maximize the use of social media platforms and video sharing sites in order to expand the availability of their programs and services. As the world of YouTube is being explored and analyzing user engagement with the library accounts, interaction is low. The use of a video sharing site to promote the products of a library is an additional online space for 24/7 interaction. Using YouTube to realize the ultimate goal of Human Library to address prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination is commendable. It needs more marketing strategies to entice more viewers to visit their channels. The amount of viewers, users, and subscribers informs us that there needs to be more effective ways to get people's attention. However, no matter how small the viewership is, the stories told during sessions will last forever. These stories when discovered will be a source of social and emotional support to even just one person watching it. Those videos with more comments found their niche and created a venue for deeper connection among users. It is hoped that these videos will generate more viewers and that the objectives of the Human Library is attained in an online environment.

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GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE AND THE PROBLEM OF INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

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Abstract

Basically, people always have information need to answer their curiosity or to help solve their problems. From childhood to adult years, humans engage with information behaviour, and activity related to information seeking such as finding, gathering, organize and using information. The information need grows as the complexity of problem that people face increases. And at the same time the number of information increase significantly as the emergence of internet as media to disseminate information from many places around the world. From the moment of Guttenberg's invention on printing machine that enables information and knowledge creation and production, diverse information becomes more accessible for people. And the emergence of internet that is viewed as a major and paradigmatic medium of information age makes rapid dissemination of information become more excessive. Also, the development of Information Technology and Communications (ICT) gives significant impact on knowledge spread in which the effect of ICT is to accelerate the creation and accumulation of global knowledge. Today, people live in global knowledge, knowledge that is beyond local and indigenous context that is characterized by diversity in source and coming from diverse place across nations. The growth of information stored on the web gives impact on information retrieval. The process of identifying, indexing and retrieving information become more complex. Without good information retrieval system design, it would be uneasy to access effectively and precisely stored information. Using theory on global knowledge and information retrieval, this paper aims to uncover how information retrieval design may support easy access to global knowledge with focus on Google as search engine and electronic journal database.

Keywords: globalization, global knowledge, information retrieval, information retrieval design.

A. INTRODUCTION

From childhood to adult years, humans engage with information behaviour, and activity related to information seeking such as finding, gathering, organize and using information (Spink; 2010, xi). As an example, a mother has information need on recipe of various food for daily basis and she has to be able to find her information need using appropriate retrieval tools, then select relevant information, and finally organise retrieved information in systematic way in order to provide easy access when she need that information. This means that information seeking become an important activity in a human's daily life. Actually, information seeking had been a part of human life before the advent of printing press in which information was transferred orally or through manuscripts (Large; 2001, 1). The moment of Guttenberg's invention on printing machine in 15th century that enable information and knowledge creation and production in massive way became important period since it allowed people to access various information. And the emergence of internet that is viewed as a major and paradigmatic medium of information age makes rapid dissemination of information become more excessive. Users make benefit of internet to access more diverse information on any disciplines from





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diverse sources. On another hand, immediacy and global dissemination of online information makes the internet a very useful space-biased medium, potential for storing information (Segev: 2010, 5). Therefore, internet has important role in the emergence of globalization era. Globalization is a condition where there is a strong connectivity among nations (Magdalena and Cheng, 20) that enables information accessed from other countries. In the information context, globalization is used as reference of the growing ease of information flow across border (Nayyer, 2002). In another word globalization makes information dissemination become more massive so that information can be shared and accessed by users from around the world and internet becomes a powerful instrument for acquisition of knowledge. Globalization that is viewed as media to strengthen economy either in national and international scope become one of reasons the high consumption and dependency on online information to support economy-related activities. For an example, Frizt Machlup, a pioneer of information society, used information in economic sphere (segev, 13)

Development of information technology and communication has important role in wider spread of globalisation. Furthermore, ICT contributes to accelerate the creation and accumulation of global knowledge. Term "global knowledge' is often associated with economic issues. But in fact, global knowledge also refers to knowledge that is beyond local and indigenous context that is characterized by diversity in source (Cheng and Mok, 1998). This means that ICT allows people to either share or/ and access knowledge and information globally and this causes huge information provided on the web. World Wide Web opens up new interactive channels between creators and producers (Kim Nayyer). The growth of world wide web also changes the way people access information due to the massive collection of web pages stored on the million computers across the world that are linked by internet (Chowdhury, 331). The growth of information stored on the web also makes the process of identifying, indexing and retrieving information become more complex. The systematic way of information stored on the web will create the ease of access. Therefore, search engine or other retrieval tools usually has specific design to meet users' need. Users interface is one of aspect in retrieval information that should to be taken into account since user through interface will acquire online information and translate it into knowledge (Segev, 14). User interface is important component since it connects users and information resources (Chowdhury, 227). Interface also enables user to search and browse information collections. This paper aims to identify how information retrieval tools in public domain like Google and other electronic journal database provides the ease access on global knowledge and information stored on the web.

B. SOME KEYWORDS

1. Knowledge and global knowledge

Davenport (1997, 8) proposed three related concepts namely data, information and knowledge and he stated that information has role as an umbrella for those three concepts. This means that information in the hierarchy structure is the widest concept with its role as raw materials to form knowledge. Some experts give varied definition on knowledge. Rowley and Hartley in Abbas (2010, 10) distinguishes between information and knowledge, in which information contains description to answer question on what, who, when and how many, and knowledge is seen as know-how and is what makes possible the transformation of information into instruction. Rennand (2012, 11) stresses the role of knowledge as a problem-solving potential, knowledge is the capacity of an individual, a group, or a society to solve problems and to mentally anticipate the necessary actions. Knowledge is viewed as problem-solving potential since it encompasses valuable information produced by human mind including reflection, synthesis and context either in tacit or explicit knowledge. These are good material to help problem-solving. While according to Bolisani (2018, 2), knowledge is the result of knowing and knowing is one of the most specific human processes.





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Furthermore, some experts also identify types of knowledge for example Dombrowski (Bolisani, 2018) that divides knowledge into three: 1) experiential knowledge; 2) skills; and 3) knowledge claims. Those types of knowledge are interconnected but they also have specific features. Experiential knowledge is knowledge acquired from direct connection with the environment, through sensory system, and then it is processed by the brain. Skills knowledge is related to knowledge on how to do something (know-how). This knowledge is based on experiential knowledge that is well structured and attained by performing certain task repeatedly, based on learning by doing. And, knowledge claims are what we know, or we think we know. We don't know how much we know since knowledge means both explicit knowledge and tacit knowledge. Similarly, Lundval and Johnson (Segev; 2010, 11) describe knowledge into four: 1) know-what (related to kind of fact), 2) know-why (scientific knowledge), 3) knowhow (refers to skill), dan 4) know-who (refers to specific social relation). Know-what and know-why knowledge is explicit knowledge, meanwhile know-how and know-who is tacit knowledge. Explicit knowledge is easily coded for information and easily transferred in online environment and this is root of scientific knowledge that mostly accessed by academic society. These types of knowledge are keep growing and required search engine to create search facility like search strategy to assist information searchers to find appropriate information. And in this point, the need to develop information retrieval is important

Today, with the advent of ICT, knowledge whether scientific, technological or cultural knowledge are shared globally. Globalization allows knowledge dissemination from around the world in various contents or disciplines where connectivity among nations exists. Rapid developments in computer technology, particularly Information Communication Technology (ICT) enable globalization happened in the last century. In the context of information, globalization has been used in reference to the growing ease of information flow across borders. The effect of ICT and CMC is to accelerate the creation and accumulation of global knowledge (Ching, 1998). According to Mok & Cheon (1998), global knowledge refers to knowledge that is beyond local and indigenous context, global knowledge is cross culture, has high generalizability, and tends to be characterized by diversity in source. And it causes the rapid growth of knowledge dissemination in online environment, therefore knowledge organization is important, it will allow users to access easily and precisely.

2. Knowledge organisation

Knowledge discovery, knowledge acquisition and creation of knowledge and its communication is essentially human characteristics (Neelameghan, 116). The number of knowledge rapidly grows, as people realize that their information needs and knowledge sharing activities increase. In the beginning of 21th century the amount of interdisciplinary knowledge increases significantly (Neelameghan, 117) and to provide easy access to the abundance of knowledge on the web, knowledge or information organization is needed in information retrieval. Knowledge organization, in fact, is not a new thing. It had been applied since the beginning eighteenth century when the growth of natural science and other scientific disciplines occurred (Abbas, 21). This scattered information resources that keeps growing is one of the reasons for the need of providing subject access in order to retrieved information in store of information (Corderio, 66). In information search process, there has to be data exploration in order to identify the boundary of search area. Knowledge classification like thesauri and other classification systems such as subject headings will be one of tool to identify and mark such area of search. This means that knowledge stored in information storage should be represented through keyword taken from thesauri as surrogate. In online catalog, free text or keywords searching capabilities make every word in the catalog record a potential access point (subject analysis, John Hope, 2). Through subject indexing, information will be stored in the database that enable user to retrieve it. This relate to the function of information retrieval system which is to match information needs of users and information source stored in the





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database (Large; 2001, 74). In online catalog, free text or keywords searching capabilities make every word in the catalog record a potential access point (subject analysis, John Hope, 2). And the way how information organized affects users in information seeking, the more structured information the more amenable it is to searching (Large; 2001, 109). And in terms of searching information in online setting, the design of information retrieval based in types of users is important.

3. Information retrieval

The emergence of World Wide Web gives significant change in information access. Web information retrieval has unique characteristics such as: variety information available, its growth, the distribution of information and users (Chowdury; 2004, 330). The easiness of disseminating information makes diverse information available on the web as users' information need and knowledge grow. Therefore, ability to access to information on the web using searching facilities for specific search becomes more important. Accessing internet is not only merely writing the URL but in some cases, user may also deal with link or even with specific subjects. Thus, understanding searching facilities is essentials and, on another hand, search engine should provide those facilities and appropriate interface design that enables user to perform specific searching. Ideally, information retrieval design accommodates users to search any type of searching. Furthermore, Large (2001, 35) describes three types of search namely:

1. Known-item searching

As the name indicates, user will perform searching based on information or part of information that the user has already known. It is usually related to searching on OPAC where user has information about the title or author. User then searches using that information to ensure the availability of information on that title and author in the library.

2. Factual search

In this type of search, user seeks to establish or confirm a specific fact such as who is the prime ministry of Canada. This is a simple search; the users will terminate the search once they get the answer. It does not require a certain strategy to do factual search

3. Subject search

In this search type of search, users attempt to locate information about a subject. This is open-ended search since users have no idea at outset of what may be retrieved from the store of information, or whether information they found are relevance to their needs. Users may also perform interdisciplinary subject or specific and to do so it requires search strategy. Characteristic subject search is more difficult, need standardized terms, difference interpretation in subject analysis make standardization of databases for predictable retrieval more difficult to attain

Search engine that is usually used to access general information should be equipped with searching feature tang enables user to limit their search. Search feature that search engine should provide are as follow (Chowdury; 2004, 340):

- 1) Boolean operator, using three different approaches namely AND (to create a search statement where all the terms must be present in any retrieved), OR (requires any one or more of the terms in a search statement must be present in retrieved items but no more than one of them need to be present) and NOT (to specify that a term should not be present).
- 2) Proximity search, an operation that will enable the positional (but not semantic) relationship between sought terms to be specified (Large, 150)
- 3) Field search, search facility to specify that in a sought term appears in a particular field (for example, subject, title, etc.). On OPAC and databases, where searches based





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- on specific subject are generally applied, field search on subject filed should be provided so that users can search on certain subject.
- 4) Phrase search, by entering phrase within double quotes to make search terms (with more than one words) searched as a phrase.
- 5) Limiting search. Typical criteria by which a search can be restricted are by date, type of document (books, journals, etc.), by language, field, source, etc.

These features allow users to perform specific search, and this can be a solution to search very specific search in global knowledge consisting of diverse subject, discipline, sources.

C. DISCUSSION

1. Search Engine: Google

Google has mission to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful (http://www.google.com/about/company). This implies two important keywords: information from around the world and access. This means that Google provide global information in diverse languages, subject/disciplines and in various format (text, image, video), organize them systematically that make easy access possible for any type of users. Born in 1996, Google was the creation of Stanford University students Larry Page and Sergey Brin as a better way to organize and search the growing web. They created Google as a search engine that determined a website's relevance by counting the number of pages, and the importance of those pages, that linked back to the original site rather than ranking results by counting how many times search terms appeared on a page (Burns; 2014, 1). Google organizes information by indexing. Through web crawler, Google gather information across hundreds of billions of webpages and then organize it in the search index. Google search index contains hundreds billions webpages and is well over 100,000,000 gigabytes (https://www.google.com/search/howsearchworks/crawling-indexing/). Since google index on URL using system algorithm, user who shares information on google should manage the discovery of the content and ensure that the name of URL is retrievable. Recently, Google not only provide search for general information but also text from millions of books from major libraries, and help navigate data from public sources like the World Bank.

As a search engine, google can be used for any type of searching. First, google provides known-item search (for example, to search books in certain author and title) since google provides access to major libraries. Second, Google also allows user to perform factual search. In this type of search, users can search fast fact to find information like celebrities, location, movie and songs. But for subject search, google does not really have this facility. Google tend to provide topic search using keyword that is not taken from any controlled vocabularies since indexing process in google is done automatically. Therefore, users can not search using certain subject in google. However, to assist users to do specific searching, google provide search facilities as follow:

1. Boolean operator

- There's no specific AND operator, but in advanced search user may choose All these words field that works as a Boolean "AND." Every word in this field will be considered in the search. And for Boolean OR users can choose Any of these words. Any word in this field will be considered in the search, but only any one word of the list need be considered. And for Boolean NOT users can choose None of these word. Words in this field will be explicitly excluded from consideration in the results list.
- 2. Phrase search. This field is used in place of the standard quotation marks to form a phrase. All words in this field will be considered in the order given
- 3. Field search. Google does not explicitly have fields but it provide option for users related to where the search term may appear in search result. The options are: in whole pages, title



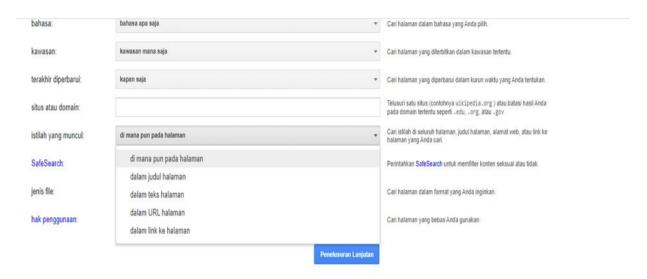


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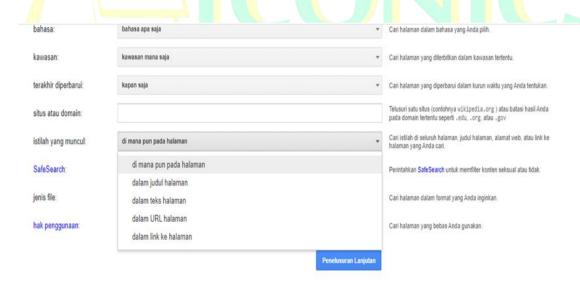
URL or link to webpages that users search. There is no option on the field like author, or subject.

Figure 1. Advanced Search-Field Search



4. Limiting search. By separating numbers by two periods (with no spaces) users can limit the result based on dates, prices, and measurements. In advanced search, users also can limit searching on languages, area, sites and domain, s format of the document (word, excel, pdf, etc.).

Figure 2. feature of Advanced Search Google



Based on the description above, it shows that Google is one of retrieval tools for searching global information and knowledge that allow users to apply search strategy provided by google. However, google does not allow user to search specific subject since google does not provide subject field. Consequently, the result of the search could be huge (high recall) but may be less relevance (low precision). And since the users of google varied, some of them may not understand the search facilities so they search in a very simple way. Usually users perform





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simple search and use natural language as search terms. It may cause problems in term of search result that may be irrelevant with users need since google index information based on URL pages and titles. Therefore, searching skill is highly needed to do information search in global knowledge.

2. Journal Database: Taylor & Francis Online

Electronic journal database is one of retrieval tools for scholarly works that are mostly accessed by academic community. Taylor & Francis Online consist of journal from 30 disciplines such as: Arts, behavioral studies, Built Environment, Communication Studies, Computer Science, Developmental Studies, Earth Science, Economics, Finance, Business and Industry, Health and Social Care, Information Science, Physical Sciences, etc. This database also provide search and browse facilities for users. Users can browse journal titles that are organized alphabetically or explore by subject that can be accessed on the main menu. As retrieval tool for academic society, Taylor & Francis Online offer two types of search, simple and advanced search. In the simple search users can type search term in which this term will be treated as keyword, authors, DOI, etc. In this simple search users can apply search strategies namely:

- 1. Boolean operator (AND, OR dan NOT)
- 2. Exact match four author search by enclosing the name (first and/or last) of the author in quotation marks.



In advanced search menu, Taylor and Francis offers more search facilities such as

- 1. Search limit to limit date of publication,
- 2. add row to apply more specific search
- 3. Field search in which user may apply specific search by choosing one of four fields: title, author, keywords or anywhere (title, author or keyword). This enables users to search
- 4. Boolean operator AND. When user uses more than one search box, two search terms will automatically be executed as AND search.





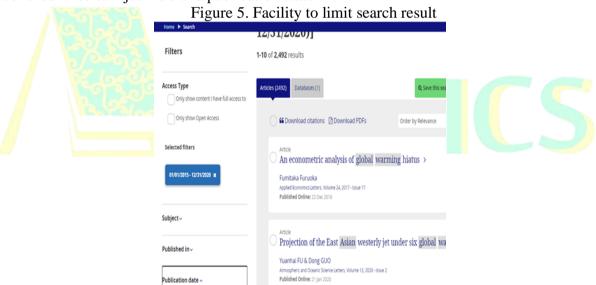
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Figure 4. Search limit facility on Taylor & Francis Online



User also can modify searching by filtering search result based on access type, subject, published in certain journals and publication date.



This is the main difference between database (in this case, Taylor & Francis Online) and search engine (ex. Google). Although google has various search features, but great quantity of information stored on the database sometime cause the feature does not work appropriately. And due to the fact that help menu in google is not put in the main menu, users may miss this important information on how to use Google properly. Another important thing is that google does not have facility to limit subject search so users can not search information based on subject. This may lead to broad information or even worse, it gives irrelevant result since the most common for searching is subject search, primarily when users do not have known item to search. The search term typed by user in the search box will be linked to any source containing the search term and may appear in the title, URL or even body text. It causes high recall but low precision since the possibility of irrelevant result is high. While in the database, users have opportunity to search through keyword search that will give more precise and specific result. This means that in global knowledge, users have to have ability to identify information need,





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what information sources and retrieval tool to be used and how to find that information effectively.

Conclusion

In the Global knowledge era with rapid growth information in various media, languages and subjects and with high consumption of information to support daily activities included economy and academic setting, information retrieval systems need to be developed for searching process. There is a difference between information retrieval systems design for public, professional and for academic use since these groups have different need and interest. Journal database that is aimed for academic society has specific feature to allow for specific subject search, while search engine like google that is developed for broader society has specific feature too with different style from database. And to apply this type of information retrieval design, users should have competencies on information and digital literacy so that, users are able to search, select, evaluate and use information coming from different sources in global knowledge effectively and ethically.

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الخطاب الثوري في قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي وأثره في الربيع العربي التونسي 2011

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ملخص

الشعر وسيلة من وسائل التعبير عن الوقائع الاجتماعية منذ القديم، والشعر فن من فنون الأدبية الذي قد تخلد أثره في ذهن المجتمع ولوّن المظاهر الواقعة حول حياتهم. ومن المظاهر التي حدثت في تاريخ حضارتهم خاصة في الشرق الأوسط هي الربيع العربي حيث بدأ في تونس عام 2011 م. يخبر وسائل الإعلام العربية أن شعار شعب تونس في هذه الثورة "الشعب يريد" رغم أن هذا الشعار ألهمته قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي. وذلك يسعى الباحث من خلال هذا البحث لمعرفة الخطاب الثوري في قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي وأثره في الربيع العربي التونسي حتى يعرف أن شعار "الشعب يريد" أثره أبو القاسم الشابي من خلال قصائده. اعتمد هذا البحث على التحليل الكيفي الوصفي على ضوء نظرية تحليل المضمون والإدراك للأدب الثوري عند الدكتور وليد عبد الحي. وجد الباحث في نتيجة هذا البحث أبياتا من قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الثوري. ودلت نتيجة هذا البحث أيضا على أن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الثوري. ودلت نتيجة هذا البحث أيضا على أن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الثوري. ودلت نتيجة هذا البحث أيضا على أن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الثوري. ودلت نتيجة هذا البحث أيضا على أن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الثوري. ودلت نتيجة هذا البحث أيضا على أن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الثوري ودلت نتيجة هذا البحث أيضا على أن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الثوري ودلت نتيجة هذا البحث أيضا على أن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي فيها الخطاب الشابي أثرت شعب تونس وشعار هم في ثورة الربيع العربي عام 2011

الكلمات المفتاحية: أبي القاسم الشابي، الخطاب الثوري، الربيع العربي، ثورة شعب تونس

المقدمة

بحمد الله الذي جعلنا شعوبا وقبائل لنتعارف الأواخر والأوائل، والصلاة والسلام على أفصح العرب، وعلى آله وأصحابه الذين انتهجوا منهج الأدب، وبعد.

إن بين الأدب والثورة علاقة قوية متكاملة، حيث كانت الأدب تحدثنا عن الأحداث الثورية الملتهبة في زمان ومكان ما. كما أن الأدب لعب دورا كوسيلة من الوسائل الأولى للتعبير عن قضايا الحياة، ومنها القضية





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الإنسانية التي حملتها الثورة. وكذلك الثورة استوحت أحداثها ودموعها ودماءها موضوعا جديدا في الأدب، بالإضافة إلى أن الأدب كان محركا للجاهير وعنصرا مؤثرا في الثورة فظهر مصطلح الأدب الثوري.

ومن أعظم ثورات التي حدثت في الحضارة الإنسانية ثورة الربيع العربي. انفجرت هذه الثورة عام 2011 م، بدأ شرارتها الأولى بتونس في 17 ديسمبر/الكانون الأولى 2010 م بإحراق محمد البوعزيزي نفسه معارضا لاستبداد حكومة تونس تحت رئاسة زين العابدين بن علي. فاندلعت حركة الثورة من شعب تونس دعما لمعارضة البوعزيزي للحكومة حتى نجحت الثورة بإطاحة الرئيس زين العابدين بن علي في 14 يناير/الكانون الثاني 1011 م. 1

وفي هذه الثورة، حمّس شعب تونس بعضهم بعضا في معركة الثورة بإنشاد القصائد الإنسانية منها قصيدة أبي القاسم الشابي. والمعلوم أن أبي القاسم الشابي هو شاعر تونسي عاش في النصف الأول من قرن العشرين، وهو أوان احتلال أوروبا على البلاد العربية واقف إزاء ذلك، رافضا عليه، وداعيا إلى النضال والمقاومة ضد الاحتلال، ومخاطبا عبر قصائده لشعب تونيس عن الثورة وإرادة الحياة نحو الأفضل.

الأدب الثوري

دل ابن منظور في كتابه لسان العرب أن الأدب لغة هو "الذي يتأدب به الأديب من الناس". أما اصطلاحا؟، ذهب شوقي ضيف أنه "الكلام الإنشائي البليغ الذي يقصد به التأثير في عواطف القراء والمستمعين، سواء أكان شعرا أم نثرا". 4 وذهب الدكتور أنور عبد الحميد الموسي أن "الأدب في البدء والختام لغة إبداعية تتوسل بالتقنييات والآليات للتعبير عن فكرة ما". 5 فالاستنباط من تلك التعريفات أن الأدب الكلام البليغ يتكون من نقطة خيالية ونقطة واقعية إنسانية.

فإن الواقع الإنساني يؤدي دورا بليغا للأديب في إنتاجه للعمل الأدبي، ولا شك أن العمل الأدبي للأديب لا يخلو عن موضوع ما في المجتمع، منه الثورة. الثورة هي اندفاع عنيف من جماهير الشعب نحو تغيير الأوضاع السياسية والاجتماعية التي تخاطاها الزمن وأصبحت عائقا في سبيل تطور الإنسان وسعادته 6. حيث كانت الثورة داعية إلى بسمات مشتركة مثل تحرير البلاد من الاحتلال والاستبداد.

والثورة صورة جديدة في المضوعات الهامة للعالم الأدبي، حتى وقد انتاجت نار الثورة مجالا مميزا في مفهوم الأدب وهو أدب الثورة أو الأدب الثوري. يتأثر الأدب والثورة بعضهما بعضا حيث يلبس الأدب الأدب الأدب الثورة وتحقق في أعمالهم الأدبية. رأى محمد مندور أن الأدب الثوري هو "الأدب الذي يظهر بعد أن تشتعل الثورة وتحقق



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¹ Ahmad Sahide, dkk, "The Arab Spring: Membaca Kronologi dan Penyebabnya", *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, Vol. 4, No. 2, (2015), Hal. 120.

أحمد حسن بسج، *ديوان أبي القاسم الشابي*، (بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية، 2005 م)، ط 4، ص 3. أحمد حسن بسج، ديوان أبي القاسم الشابي، (بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية، 1993م،)، + 1، ص 18.

بي المسورة بدان المين المرابع المعارم المناطق المين المعارف المعارف 1960 م)، ص 9-12. 4 شوقي ضيف، تاريخ الأدب العربي العصر الجاهلي، (القاهرة: دار المعارف 1960 م)، ص 9-12.

⁵ أنور عبد الحميد الموسي، علم *الاجتماع الأدبي: نهج سُوسيولوجي في القراءة والنقد*، (بيروت، دار النهضة العربية، دت)، ص 17.

⁶ أحمد مختار عمر، معجم اللغة العربية المعاصرة، (القاهرة: عالم الكتب، 2009 م)، ص 336.



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أهدافها، فيغير من اتحاهه ووظيفته". ⁷ فالأدب الثوري إذن اعتناق فلسفة الشعر يتخلى -بعض الأحيان- عن أغراضه العامة ويتولى مهمة الدعوة إلى الثورة والمقاومة.

ويوصف الخطاب أنه مجموعة دالة من أشكال الآداء اللفظية لتحقيق أغراض معينة. فالخطاب الثوري إذن هو مجموعة من الكلمات أو القصائد أو النصوص التي يتألفها الأديب لتكون رسالة معينة.

لحة عن ترجمة أبي القاسم الشابي

أ. حياته ونشأته

ولد الشاعر والفنان أبو القاسم الشابي بلدة الشابة من ضواحي توزر تونس في 24 فبراير عام 1909 م. والده الشيخ محمد بن بلقاسم بن إبراهيم الشابي وهو قاضي شرعي، درس والده بالأزهر الشريف في 22 من عمره واستقر بالقاهرة مدى 7 سنوات ثم التحق ببرنامج الماجستير بجامع زيتونة سنتين ثم شغل عمله كالقاضي الشرعي سنة واحدة بعد ولادة ابنه أبي القاسم الشابي. وما قاله أبو القاسم الشابي عن والده "إنه أفهمني معاني الرحمة والضمان، وعلمني أن الحق خير ما في هذا العالم، وأقدس ما في هذا الوجود"8. ولم يكن الشابي فريدا في بيت والده، إنما عاش مع أخويه محمد الأمين وعبد الحميد، وعلماه عن نظرية الحياة. وتزوج بابنة عمه عام 1928 م وأنجب منها ولدين محمد وجلال.9

تعلم أبو القاسم الشابي أيام طفولته في يد والده، ثم أرسله إلى الكتاب في بلدة قابس وأوصل دراسته بجامع الزيتونة عام 1920 م في العلوم الدينية واستغرقت سبع سنوات فيها للدراسة والمطالعة، يعامل المثقفين وأهل العلم. وبعد ذلك، بني لنفسه وأفكاره روائع الأدب والحديث بجمع تراثها من البلاد العربية؛ العراق والسورية ومصر والمهجر، والبلاد الغربية من الترجمات. وقد أنمي دراسته بما ونال شهادة التطويع في شعر يوني عام 1927 م، والتحق بالمدرسة التونيسية للحقوق ونال شهادتها سنة 1930 م. ومن خلال شعر يوني عام 1937 م، والتحق بالمدرسة التونيسية للحقوق ونال شهادتها سنة 1930 م. ومن خلال وسنوات أخيرة من دراسته قام بعمل أدبي اجتماعي حيث رأس حركة طلاب الزيتونة التي كان هدفها لإصلاح منهج التعليم والإدارة في الكلية، وساهم في تأسيس النادي الأدبي في عاصمة تونس، ونادي الطلاب في توزر.

ب. شخصيته

أما خصائصه الجسمانية، فكان نحيل الجسد، طويل القامة، سارع الانفعال، حليم الطبع، حاد الذهن. يراه زملاءه بشوشا، وديعا، كريما، محبا لمجالس الأدب والفكاهة الأدبية. وكان حنينا ومحبا لبلاده الوطنية. 10 تكشف عن جوهر شخصيته في صدق وأمانة وحرارة في قصيدته "فكرة الفنان"، ومن أبياتها:

¹⁰ محمد بزواوي، معجم الأدباء والعلماء المعاصرين من 1798-2009م، (الجزائر: الدار الوطنية للكتاب، 2009 م)، ص 243.



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⁷ فاطمة الزهرة بخاري، البعد الوطني في شعر أبي القاسم الشابي، (الجزائر: جامعة محمد بوضياف المسيلة، 2016 م)، ص 5.

⁸ سحر عبد الله عمر ان أبو القاسم: عبقرية وشاعرية متجددة ، (دمشق: دار اليعث، 2009 م)، ص 7.

⁹ رضوان إبراهيم، *التعريف بالأدب التونيسي*، (تونس: الدار العربية للكتاب، 1977م)، ص 106-107.



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عش بالشعور، وللشعور، فإنما # دنياك كون عواطف وشعور شيدت على العطف العميق، وإنها # لتجف لو شيدت على التفكير وتظل جامدة الجمال، كئيبة #كالهيكل، المتهدم، المهجور وتظل قاسية الملامح، جمهة #كالموت، مقفرة، بغير سرور 11 ولقد أثرت جوانب متعددة في تكوين شخصية الشابي منها:

- 1. مرضه تضخم القلب
- 2. واقعه المادية التي نشأت من أعباء الحياة وتكاليفها عليه، خاصة بعد أن توفي والده وثقال مسؤوليته في أسرته
- 3. مطالعته الأدبية والفكرية التي أرهفت موهبته وطبعت قصائده بألوان من الخيال ودخلت عليه شيئا من الإبداعات
- 4. موقف بلده في فترة الاستعمار، حيث يسوده ضعف الأداء السياسي والبؤس الاجتماعي التي بمحلها من موروثات الاستعمار. 12

ج. حياته الأدبية

أما حياته الأدبية، إنه بدأ من 12 من عمره حيث نظم قصيدته الأولى "يا حب" وكتب في جريدة النهضة ك<mark>ل الإثنين عام 1926 م وض</mark>منت قص<mark>ائ</mark>ده في كتا<mark>ب</mark> "الأ<mark>د</mark>ب التونسي في القرن الرابع عشر <mark>" ع</mark>ام 1927 م. 13 وقد بدا في قصائده روح حركة التجديد، وتحرير المرأة وحركة المسلمين، ووقف والده مشرفًا له في إحياء آرائه في التحرير والتجديد وأكسبه قوة في الاستمرار والصمود أمام معارضيه وخصومه في أمر التجديد والتحرير، ولكن سرعان ما أصاب والده المرض وتوفي عام 1929 م وهو في الخمسين من عمره.

ومن مواضيع قصائده تناولت كثيرا عن الحب وغزل المرأة، ووطنه، وأسؤ، وموت، وطبيعة. أما آثاره المخطوظة منها ديوان أغاني الحياة التي يحتوي على 285 صفحة، وطبع أول مرة في دار مصر للطباعة، القاهرة، عام 1955 م، وطبع مرة ثانية عام 1966 م في الدار التونيسية. وأثره الثاني "الخيال الشعري عند العرب" يشمل على 141 صفحة و 7 أبواب من محاضرته. والثالث "مذكرات الشابي" تتكون من صورة يومياته القصيرة، وبعض الأعمال المترجمة والقصص. 14

ثورة الربيع العربي التونسي 2011



¹¹ أبو القاسم الشابي، *ديوان أبي القاسم الشابي ورسائله*، تحقيق مجيد طراد، (بيروت: دار الكتب العربي، 1994 م)، ص 110. ¹² هاني الخير، أبو القاسم الشابي شاعر الحياة والخلود، (الجزائر: دار الفليتس للنشر والتوزيع، 2008 م)، ص 14.

¹³ أبو القاسم الشابي، أغاني الحياة، (تونس: الدار النونيسية للنشر، 21970 م)، ص 10.

¹⁴ أحمد حسن بسج، *ديوان أبي القاسم الشابي*، (بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية، 2005 م)، ص 8.



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ورد في معجم اللغة العربية المعاصرة للدكتور مختار عمر أن "الثورة" من أصل كلمة "ثار" ؟ثار عليه أي تمرد عليه وأعلن الثورة والعصيان، مثل : ثار على النظام/الظلم/الفساد. أما من ناحية السياسة، فثورة هي اندفاع عنيف من جماهير الشعب نحو تغيير الأوضاع السياسية والإجتماعية تغييرا أساسيا 15. فثورة الربيع العربي عبارة عن الثورات التي حدثت في الدول العربية من أواخر 2010 م إلى وسط 2012. والربيع العربي (Arab Spring) مصطلح سياسي دولي، خاصة في الدول العربية منها تونس، ومصر، وليبيا، واليمن، والأردن، والجزائر، والعراق، والمغرب، والسودان، وفلسطين.

اندلع الربيع العربي في المرة الأولى بتونس في ميسمبر 2010 م، ثم امتد إلى الدول العربية الأخرى، حيث احتج شعب تونس على سوء الأوضاع المعيشية. في 17 ديسمبر 2010 أحرق أحد التجار إسمه ألبوعزيزي نفسه مخيبا عن تصرفات الشرطة له، حيث صفعه وبُصق وجهه وحجز بضائعه وحُقر أبوه من أن ليس له الإذن من الحكومة للبيع. شكى البوعزيزي تلك التصرفات إلى ولي المحافظة، ولم ينل منه الرد الإيجابي، فأحرق نفسه.

وجلب الإحراق إهتمام الجماهير. انفجرت الحركة في 18 ديسيبر 2010، يوما بعد إحراق البوعزيزي نفسه، سجل وسائل الإعلام العالمية تلك الحركة فتكون صفحة رئيسية فيها. حملت الحركة جملة من القضايا السياسية والإقتصادية والإجتماعية. أما من الناحية السياسية فاستبدادية الحكومة في عهد الرئيس زين العابدين بن علي، حيث وظف التحول الديموقراطي فقط لمصالح حزبه على الأحزاب الباقية، حتى فاز استمرارا لمدة خمسة الإنتخابات الدولية منذ بداية التحول الديموقراطي عام 1990 م حتى خلعه عام 2010. أما من الناحية الإقتصادية فانتشار البطالة وعدم فرص الأعمال للعاطلين بسبب كثرة الرشوة وضعف إقامة القوانين وهدر أموال الدولة على مشروعات البطالة وعدم فرص الأعمال للعاطلين من الشباب بتونس 7،77% عام 2010، وارتفع الدين الخارجي ما يقارب 40% حتى عام 2011 . أما من الناحية الإجتماعية، فقدان الهوية الوطنية بسبب تشكيل جوهر سياسة التبعية للبلاد الخارجية وزيادة الفجوة الاجتماعية بسبب ارتفاع نسبة الأمية إلى 22،32% من عدد السكان وانتشار التبعية للبلاد الخارجية والاستهلاك.

استمرت الحركة مرة ثانية في 27 ديسمبر 2010 وشارك فيها 1000 شخص و 300 محام قريب قصر دولة إلى غده. وجرت الحركة الأخرى في 30 ديسمبر 2010 بالمنستير وشتتها الشرطة مرغما. واجتمع الاتحاد الوطني لمنظمات المحامين في 31 ديسمبر 2010 بحثا في قضية ظلم الشرطة على أحد المحامين. انفجرت الحركة ثانية في 3 يناير 2011 بمدينة تالة التي عقدتما الطلبة الجامعية حملا لقضية البطالة وارتفاع المعيشة. وبعد 17 يوما

¹⁶ أحمد فاضل جاسم داود. التحولات السياسية في البلدان العربية (در اسة تحليلية في الأسباب وأفاق المستقبل). مجلة العلوم السياسية، جامعة بغداد، العدد 47، 2013/، ص 67-80.



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¹⁵ أحمد مختار عمر ، *معجم اللغة العربية المعاصرة* ، (القاهرة: عالم الكتب، 2009 م)، ص 336.



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من احراق البوعزيزي الموافق ب 4 يناير 2011. توفي هو وشيع جنازته 500 شخصا في ضريحه بولاية سيدي بوزید¹⁷.

حصلت الثورة على خلع بن على من منصبه كرئيس الجمهورية لتونس في 14 يناير 2011 بعد رئاسته مدى 26 عام. وهرب إلى السعودية مع عائلته مبتعدا عن مطالب شعب تونس عنه. وبدله رئيس الوزراء محمد الغنوشي مؤقتا.

منهجية البحث

إن اتجاه هذا البحث معرفة وكشف نقاط الخطاب الثوري في قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي وأثرها في ثورة الربيع العربي 2011، فلذلك اعتمد هذا البحث على المنهج الكيفي الوصفي. وقد ذهب موليونج (Moleong) في أن المنهج الكيفي هو البحث الذي حصلت بياناته من الكلمات والجمل وغير المنهج الإحصائي (Kuantitatif) أو المنهج الآخر، وقد ظهر هذا التعريف باختلاف بين المنهج الكيفي والمنهج الكمي¹⁸. وللمنهج الوصفي أسس عام تتوزعها أفكار تنظيمية للمنهج وقواعد عملية في التحليل. 19 وعد هذا البحث من دراسات مكتبية، حيث جمع الباحث مصادر بحثه الثانوية / المراجع من الكتب والمجلات تحت مباحث الأدب الثوري.

أما من ناحية تحليل البيانات استخدم الباحث نظرية تحليل المضمون والإدراك عند الدكتور وليد عبد الحي، حيث رأى أن تحلي<mark>ل</mark> المضمون يتركز في كشف <mark>ما وراء النص، وأن تحليل الدراك</mark> ربط بنيتين في الخطاب، هما الخطاب ا<mark>ل</mark>سياسي وسياقه <mark>للخطاب</mark>20.

الخطاب الثوري في قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي

قال شوقي ضيف في كتابه "دراسات في الشعر المعاصر" أن الشعر السياسي أو الوطني كان منتشرا في كل بلاد الشرق الأوسط في مصر والشام والعراق ولكن شاعرا لم يبلغ في هذه البلدان ما بلغه الشابي في تونس". 21 نتأكد من خلال هذا القول أن الشابي شاعر يجري في دمه الحب الجم لوطنه والحرية كما خاطب شعب تونس في قصائده، منها : في قصيدة "إرادة الحياة"، و "إلى الشعب"، و "إلى طغاة العالم"، و"تونس الجميلة"، و "يا ابن أمي"، و سر النهوض".

أ. إرادة الحياة

إذا الشعب يوما أراد الحياة # فلا بد أن يستجيب القدر



¹⁷ Ahmad Sahide. The Arab Spring: Membaca Kronologi dan Faktor Penyebabnya. Jurnal Hubungan Internasional. Universitas Gadjah Mada – Yogyakarta. Vol 4 no 2. 2015. Hal 118-129.

¹⁸ Sudarto, *Metodologi Penelitian Filsafat*, (Jakarta: Raya Grafindo Persada 1995), Hal 60

¹⁰علي زوين، منهج البحث اللغوي: بينَ التراث وعلم اللغة الحديث. (بغداد : دار الشؤونُ الثقافيَّة العامة. 1086)، ص10

²⁰ وليد عبد الحي، لغّة الخطاب السياسي: المشكلة والحل، (المحاضرة الخامسة عشرة، جامعة اليرموك، 2013م)، ص 498-498

²¹ خليفة محمد التليسي، *الشابي و جبر ان،* (تونس: الدار العربية للكتاب، 1978 م)، ص 160.



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ولا بد لليل أن ينجلي # ولا بد للقيد أن ينكسر 22

كلمة "الحياة" المقصودة عند الشابي في هذا البيت هي الحرية وهي مجاز عقلي. والشرط لنيلها ذكره الشابي في عجوز البيت الأول وهو استيجاب القدر أي لا بد للشعب أن يكون له الوعى لضد الاحتلال. والمراد ب ا(لليل أن ينجلي) استعارة تصريحية أي مواجهة حال من أحوال المخيفة التي أصابتهم حينئذ. و (القيد أن ينكسر) أي تحريرهم من قيود الاستعمار. يخاطب الشابي شعب تونس خلال هذه الأبيات بحثهم أن يحقق طموحهم في الحرية من الاحتلال والقيود.

ب. إلى طغاة العالم

ألا أيها الظالم المستبد # حبيب الظلام، عدو الحياة 23 سخرت بأنات شعب ضعيف # وكفك مخضوبة من دماه

يخاطب الشابي خلال تلك الأبيات المستعمر الفرننسي كما ورد في كلمة "الظالم المستبد"، حيث يصفه كصديق العدم والفناء وقام باسم الحماية والأمنية، مع أنه يظلم شعب تونس ويهدد مواردهم البشرية والطبيعية. واستخدام الشاعر بالعبارات (الظالم المستبد، حبيب الظلام، عدو الحياة) دلالة على الحقبة الظالمة التي عاشت فيها تونس آنذاك. 24

ج. إلى الشعب

أين يا شعب قلبك الخافق الحساس # أين الطموح والأحلام؟ أين يا شعب روحك الشاعر الفنان # أين، الخيال والإلهام؟

أين يا شعب، فنك الساحر الخلاق؟، أين الرسوم والأنغام؟ إن يم الحياة يدوي حواليك # فأين المغامر المقدام؟ أين عزم الحياة؟ لا شيء إلا # الموت والصمت، والأسي، والظلام أي عيش هذا، وأي حياة # (رب عيش أخف منه الحمام) 25

يخاطب الشابي شعب تونس الذي مات قلبه حاملا للطموح والأحلام، حيث لا يحققها بالوعى والحركة وإنما في الخيال فحسب، وهو شعب لا مبال بدعوة الحياة وليس لهم فيها العزم والإرادة، لا فرق بينهم والموتي. 26 واستفهام "أين" و "أي" استفهام مجازي وهو ما لا يطلب جوابا، وإنما يحمل الأغراض البلاغية الإنكارية، حيث لا يسأل الشابي حقيقيا إلى شعب تونس، بل يتحديهم لإظهار الحركة والثورة.



²² أحمد حسن بسج، ديوان أبي القاسم الشابي، (بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية، 2005 م)، ص 80.

 ²⁴ شوقي ضيف، الشعر وطوابعه الشعرية على مر العصور ، (القاهرة: دار المعارف، 1426 ه)، ص 226-227.
 أحمد حسن بسج، ديوان أبي القاسم الشابي، (بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية، 2005 م)، ص 130.

²⁶ فاطمة الزهرة بخاري، *البعد الوطني في شُعر أبي القاسم الشابي*، جامعة محمد بوصياف، 2016، ص 51.



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د. يا ابن أمي

ألا انهض وسر في سبيل الحياة # فمن نام لم تنتظره الخياة؟ ولا تخش مما وراء التلاع# فما ثم إلا الضحى في صباه 27

يخاطب الشابي من خلال هذه الأبيات شعب تونس أنه يريد أن يسير الشعب في هذه الحياة وأن ينهض بحا وأن يغامر لأجلها. وهو يوقظ الشعب من نيامهم أي يحرق غيرتهم إلى الحياة البريئة من قيود الإستعمار، ومن يصمت فاتته الحياة، ويراد بالتلاع العقوبات والصعوبات التي ستمنع سيرهم في الحياة، فخاطبهم الشابي بأن وراءها نور من أنوار الحرية مثل نور الضحى المضىء.

ه. ليت شعري

يا بني الأوطان هبوا # فلقد طال الوجوم وانحضوا نحضة جبا # ر بعزم مستقيم لست أبغي نحضة العا # جز يتلوها الحسوم 28

أعلى الشابي صوت النداء (يا) ليوقظ شعب تونس الغافلين عن فويضة النهوض ببلادهم إلى مجد الحرية وخير الأمنية. إنه لا يرضى بالاستقلال هدية من أيدي المستعمرين، بل الاستقلال الحقيقي من مجاهدة الشعب حتى وقد أثر هذه المجاهدة وارتفعت قيمة الاستقلال في قلوبهم.

أثره في ثورة الرييع <mark>العربي</mark> التون<mark>يسى 20</mark>11

لا يتخلى انفجار ثورة الربيع العربي بتونس من دور قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي عبر أعماله الأدبية، حيث أنه رمز المقاومة والحرية لشعب تونس كما قد سبق بيانه. وقد أطلق قصيدته الشهيرة "إرادة الحياة" واقعيا بعد سنوات من وفاته في ثورة الربيع العربي.

كتبت سمية الغنوسي في موقع العربي 21، وكما بين رفيق عبد السلام وزير الخارجية التونسية الأسبق في موقع الجزيرة أن شعار "الشعب يريد" الذي يتخذها الشعب شعارا للثورة مستلهم من هذه القصيدة، حيث صاح به الشعب خلال انفجار الثورة 29. كما قد كتب رفيق عبد السلام في موقع الجزيرة.

عُدّت الثورة التونسية أنجح ثورات الربيع العربي، فمنها حثت الدول الأخرى لإبداء حركاتها لمطالبة الحكومة العادلة والحياة السكينة المستقلة من ظل الاستبداد. فظهرت بعدها ثورات في الدول العربية الأخرى وارتفع فيها شعار متمثل ب "الشعب يريد" تقليدا بما تمّ عقدها بتونس.

²⁹ https://m.arabi21.com/Story/1152482 diakses pada 28 September 2020



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²⁷ أحمد حسن بسج، *ديوان أبي القاسم الشابي*، (بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية، 2005 م)، ص 159-160

²⁸ أحمد حسن بسج، *ديوان أبي القاسم الشابي*، (بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية، 2005 م)، ص 128.



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منها المغرب، ان شعار الثورة البارز فيه "الشعب يريد انهاء الاستبداد"، بدأت في 20 فبراير 2011، أجبر شعب المغرب ملكهم الملك محمد السادس على خلع جاهه كالمالك الذي استولى المغرب منذ عام 1999 م. وهي حركة اجتماعية احتجاجية طالبت منها التحول الديموقرطي، وان لم تنجح الحركة لخلع حكومة الملك محمد السادس من قصره 30. وظهرت أيضا الثورة المصرية التي حمل فيها شعار "الشعب يريد اسقاط الرئيس" في ثورة معروفة ب "ثورة 25 يناير"، زجّ في الشعب إبدال رئيسهم الجمهورية حسني مبارك الذي قاد مصر منذ 30 سنة. والقضايا التي حملها هذه الثورة هي كثرة العاطلين، ارتفاع أسعار، وصعوبة المعيشة وفرص للعمل 31.

بل ليس هذا الشعار يقصر دوره في هذا الحد فحسب، بل لوّن حياة شعب تونس من أي نواحي. منها تأسيس حزب سياسي جديد يحمل اسم "حزب الشعب يريد" في 24 سبتمبير 2011 رئيسه محمد بن مانع، ويكون العدد الجملي لأحزاب تونس السياسية 225 حزبا32.

بالإضافة إلى ما مرّ توضيحه، إن قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي قد أثرت كثيرا في أطراف حياة شعب تونس منذ القديم. منها اتخاذ بعض أبيات من قصيدته جزء من كلمات النشيد الوطني لتونس. وهي بيتين:

إذا الشعب يوما أراد الحياة # فلا بد أن يستجيب القدر

ولا بد لليل أن ينجلي # ولا بد للقيد أن ينكسر

كتب أكثر كلماته مصطفى صديق الرفيعي، وهو أديب مصري كما هو المعروف. اعتمد رسميا كنشيد وطني في 12 نوفمبر 1987.وهذا تقدير عظيم للشاعر والعالم الأدبي بالفعل، حيث خلّدت الحكومة شعره في أذهان الشعب وقلوبهم.

فمن البيان السابق، يستنبط أن أبا القاسم الشابي قد أثر وغيّر مراتب بتونس خاصة، والدول العربية عاما. ظهور شعار "الشعب يريد" الملهم من بعض كلمات قصيدته دليل على أن الشابي قد لعب دورا مهما في حياة شعب العرب وغيّر قدرهم على الأبد.

الخاتمة

بعد الغوص في قصائد أبي القاسم الشابي وموقفه الثوري والتعرف بالقضايا الاجتماعية والاحتجاجبية بثورة الربيع العربي التونسي عام 2011، وجد الباحث أن قصائده تشمل على الخطاب الثوري، وذلك أكثر لتحميس

 $^{\%\,}D8\%\,AA\%\,D9\%\,88\%\,D9\%\,86\%\,D8\%\,B3\%\,D8\%\,B3\%\,DB\%\,8C\%\,D8\%\,A7\%\,D8\%\,B3\%\,D8\%\,A9/\%\,D8\%\,A7\%\,D9\%\,9$ 4% $D8\%\,AE\%\,D8\%\,A8\%\,D8\%\,A7\%\,D8\%\,B1$ diakses pada 28 September 2020



³⁰ توفيق عبد الصادق، حركة 20 فبراير بالمغرب:دراسة في سياقيات التحرك وبنية الحركة. مجلة المستقبل العربي، مركز الدراسات الوحدة العربة. العدد 474. 2018. ص 52

³¹ بادية فواز ياسين الحاج حسين. ثورة "25 يناير" المصرية: السياسة الأمريكية تجاه صعود و سقوط حكم لإخوان المسلمين. رسالة ماجستير، جامعة بيرزيت. فلسطين 2015. ص 56

https://ultratunisia.ultrasawt.com/%D8%AD%D8%B2%D8%A8-

[%]D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%8A-%D8%AC%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%AF-

[%] D9% 8A% D8% AD% D9% 85% D9% 84-% D8% A7% D8% B3% D9% 85-% D8% AD% D8% B2% D8% A8-

[%]D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B4%D8%B9%D8%A8-

[%]D9%8A%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%AF/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%A7-



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الشعب وإحراق أرواحهم الثورية لمقاومة النضال والاستعمار والاستبداد. وقد ظهر أثره في ثورة العربي التونسي كشعار الشعب "الشعب يريد" فيها وقطعة من أبيات النشيد الوطني، بل انتشر ذلك الشعار إلى الدول العربية الأخرى.

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%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%85-%D8%AD%D8%B2%D8%A8-

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تأثير الرسم العثماني على الرسم الإملائي في مجتمع العجم

(دراسة تحليلية بين النظرية والتطبيق عن كتابة لفظة صلاة في تفسير فيض الرحمن للشيخ محمد صالح بن عمر الندراتي)

 2 نور لطفی فائز 1 , اولی النعم مسروري

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ملخص البحث:

كانت الدراسة عن الكتابة العربية تنقسم على نوعين: نوع يتعلق بالقواعد اللغوية ونوع يتعلق بجمال الكتابة. أما الأول فيعرف بدراسة الرسم أو الهجاء وفيه أن الكتابة العربية تنقسم على ثلاثة أنواع: الرسم الإملائي والرسم العوضي والرسم العثماني. والذي جرى على أكثر البحوث الموجودة الآن, أن الرسم الإملائي له تأثير قوي على الرسم العثماني. والباحث من خلال بحثه القديم - يعنى به بحث عن الدراسة بين النظرية والتطبيق عن الرسم العثماني في تفسير فيض الرحمن للشيخ محمد صالح بن عمر الندراتي - وجد شيئا جديدا عن هذا التأثير. وهو عدم تثبت الكتابة في بعض الألفاظ. فبالاعتماد على هذا الواقع, رأى الباحث بتنفيذ بحث آخر عن كيفية كتابة لفظ الصلاة الكتابة في من جملة تلك الألفاظ - سواء كان في صيغة الفرد أو الجمع. والحاصل أن الكتابة الموجودة كانت مشوبة بين الرسم الإملائي والرسم العثماني اى لا تتفق بما في قواعدهما مع أن الكتابة العربية كما تقدم لا تكون إلا على أحد الرسم الإملائي والرسم العثماني. ومن الجدير بالذكر هنا أن كون المجتمع الذي تحصل منه هذه الكتابة المشوبة عجميا لا عربيا. وقام هذا البحث بمقارنة كيفية الكتابة على وفق قواعد الرسمين: الإملائي والعثماني. وبالاعتماد على الواقع التاريخي ودراسة النسخ القديمة. وبعد إجراء البحث وجد الباحث بأن الكتابة الموجودة في هذا التفسير على الواقع التاريخي ودراسة النسخ القديمة. وبعد إجراء البحث وجد الباحث بأن الكتابة الموجودة في هذا التفسير على الواقع التاريخي ودراسة النسخ القديمة.

الكلمة المفتاحية: الكتابة العربية, الرسم, الهجاء, التفسير.

1. خلفية البحث

كانت الكتابة اعتبرت من أجل المخترعات البشرية. وذلك لحصولها على فائدتين جليلتين على الأقل. الأولى أنها تحفظ نتيجة الثقافة البشرية من الأفكار والآراء من الاندراس والانعدام بسبب ممر الدهور. فبهذا الحفظ بقى ذكر البشرية عبر القرون. والثانية أنها تعد من الوسائل المهمة التي بها يمكن انتشار جميع الثقافة البشرية حيث





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تنقل أية ثقافة من مكان إلى مكان آخر. فبهذا النقل يمكن على جميع أقطار البلاد أن يتعارف بعضهم على بعض (الفرماوي, 2004: 163).

والكتابة لغة مصدر كتب بمعنى خط -بتضعيف عين الفعل- بالقلم وضم وجمع وخاط. واصطلاحا إعمال اليد بالقلم في تصوير الحروف ونقشها. وهذا التعريف من استعمال المصدر على معنى الفعل. أما إذا استعمل على المفعول, فالكتابة تطلق على شيئ مكتوب اى الحروف المنقوشة والمخطوطة (الضباع, بدون السنة: 5).

وبالنظر إلى هذا التعريف عرف بأن الكتابة نوع من أنواع المحاولة البشرية للتعبير والتصوير. إلا أن التعبير به يقع مرحلة ثانية من مراحل حياتهم حيث كانت الكتابة —كما مر – التعبير بالحروف ونقشها. وذلك أن البشرية في أول الأمر كانوا يتناقلون جميع ثقافتهم باللسان والكلام. والتناقل باللسان ليس كما هو بالكتابة. لاقتصاره في عهد وزمان معين ومحل خاص وقع هذا الكلام فيه. فنشأت الكتابة تحصيلا لما لا يحصله الكلام باللسان من الفوائد السابقة.

والكتابة متنوعة على حسب متنوعة اللسان المتكلم به. فإذا استعمل القوم على لسان خاص بهم مثل ما وقع في إندونيسيا في مجتمعهم مثلا فالكتابة كذلك على وفق ذلك اللسان. ومثل ذلك ما إذا كان اللسان المتكلم به مما استعمله مجتمع العرب فالكتابة تعبر عما يتكلمون به, وما إلى ذلك. وهذا اللسان المتكم به يعرف في اصطلاح الجهابذة والخبراء بما يسمونه بـ"اللغة".

فاللغة لذلك كانت "مجموعة الرموز الصوتية التي استعملها جمع من الناس" (حجازي, 1978: 1). ومن هذا التعريف يتبين بأن اللغة نفسها من منتج الثقافة البشرية -كمثل الكتابة- حيث كانت اللغة ما اجتمع عليه جمع من الناس في مجتمع خاص. وبهذا أيضا يعرف بأن الناس يختلفون في لغتهم بعضهم على بعض. فالوظيفة من اللغة في هذا التعريف التعبير ونقل الفكر.

ومن اللغات العالمية التي استعملتها البشرية في معاملتهم اليوم اللغة العربية. وهذه اللغة –مع كونها مما أنتجته الثقافة البشرية كما تقدم لها موقف خاص بالأمة الإسلامية. لأنها لغة دينية. ورد معظم الأمور والتعاليم المتعلقة بالدين في الإسلام على هذه اللغة. فكأن لهذا الأمة ضرورية التكلف والإجتهاد في تعلم هذه اللغة سيما إذا اعتمد على سر قوله تعالى: إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ (يوسف: 2). قال ابن كثير عن هذه الأية: "وذلك لأن لغة العرب أفصح اللغات وأبينها وأوسعها، وأكثرها تأدية للمعاني التي تقوم بالنفوس؛ فلهذا أنزل أشرف الكتب بأشرف اللغات" (ابن كثير, 1419: ج. 4 ص. 365). فكان أقوى بواعث التعلم لهذه اللغة باعث ديني.

لكن الأسف, أن اعتناء هذه الأمة الإسلامية على لغتهم مع قوة الباعث الديني في حد هائل. ويظهر ذلك على كثير منهم بعدم استطاعتهم في قراءة القرآن مثلا مع أن الهدى الذي به سعادة الدنيا والآخرة -على حسب اعتقادهم- موقوف على هذا الكتاب الشريف. فضلا عن استطاعتهم في الكتابة بمذه اللغة العربية, ففي





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غاية البعد وشدة الهائل. لأن الكتابة أشد صعبة من القراءة سيما في مجتمع العجم لأنهم لا يستعملون هذه اللغة في معاملتهم اليومية.

اتفاقا على هذا المظهر وجد الباحث من خلال بحثه القديم -عن الدراسة بين النظرية والتطبيق بين الكتابة الرسمة الموجودة في تفسير الشيخ محمد صالح بن عمر الندراتي السماراتي, سمي بالفيض الرحمن وبين قواعد الكتابة الرسمة العثمانية (فائز, 2020) - عدم تثبت الكتابة في بعض الألفاظ مثل الصلاة والزكاة والحياة والرحمة وغيرها. وبعد الإمعان عن بعض هذه الألفاظ وجد الباحث كتابة جديدة ليست على صورة الرسم الإملائي أو العثماني, بل كانت مشوبة بينهما. فلذلك رأى الباحث بجدير البحث عن معرفة حقيقة هذه الكتابة الجديدة والسبب فيها. ألهذا تعلق بكون المجتمع غير عربي؟ أم بكون الدراسة الكتابية العربية في ذلك الوقت لاتكون على مرحلة مرتفعة حتى لا يعرفوا بقواعد الكتابة؟

2. الكتابة العربية وقواعدها

إن البحث عن الكتابة العربية على الوجه العام ينقسم على نوعين: نوع يتعلق بالبحث الفني اى التحسين بأشكال الحروف ترغيبا وإرضاء لمن ينظر إليها. ونوع يتعلق بالبحث اللغوي اى بحث عن التعلق الموجود بين الأصوات الملفوظة ونظام الرموز المكتوبة. والبحث الأول معروف بين الناس بما يسمونه بالخط العربي. يبحث فيه أنواع الخطوط العربية مثل الكوفي والرقعي والنسخي وغيرها. والبحث الثاني اشتهر بين الناس باسم الهجاء أو الإملاء (الحمد, 1986: 1) والرسم المصحفي أو الرسم العثماني (Arifin, 2018: 38-39). والتركيز الآن على النوع الثاني فحسب.

وقد تقدم في الفصل الماضي أن المرحلة الأولى في الثقافة البشرية الكلام المنطوق باللسان. وهذا الكلام المنطوق به سمي باللغة. ثم حاولت البشرية في المرحلة الثانية بإبداع شيئ آخر تعبيرا للكلام المنطوق به أولا, وأنتجت هذه المحاولة ما سمي به "الكتابة". فالأصل في الكتابة أن توافق هي ما نطقت به البشرية من الصوت المتكلم به أيا كان ذلك الصوت.

إلا أنه وقع سؤال آخر عن هذا الأصل. أهو شيء متبع في الكتابة اتباعا لازما أو أن هذا الأصل غير متبع في جميع ماكتب؟ (الفرماوي, 2004: 164) هذا لأن الظواهر الكتابية في هذا الواقع دلت على أن الحال الموجود بين توافق الصوت المنطوق به والتعبير الكتابي على ثلاثة أحوال. الأول أن الصوت المنطوق به لا يقابل برمز الكتابة الموجودة. والثاني وجود رمز الكتابة ينطق على غير ما عرف من الأصوات التي تمثله. والثالث عدم الرمز المكتوب أصلا بدلا عما وقع في الصوت المنطوق (الحمد, 1982: 7). ووقعت هذه الأحوال الثلاثة على كثير من اللغات العالمية.





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وفقا على هذا الأمر انقسمت الكتابة العربية على ثلاثة أقسام. وهي الرسم الإملائي والرسم العروضي والرسم العثماني. وقبل البيان عن التفصيل بهذه الثلاثة, من الجدير بالذكر أنه وقع اختلاف بين العلماء والجهابذة اللغوية في تقسيم الكتابة العربية بين اثنين أو ثلاثة أقسام. والذي ذهب إلى اثنين لم يعد الرسم العروضي جزءا من أقسام هذه الكتابة. ومال الباحث على التقسيم الثاني الذي قال بأن الكتابة العربية على ثلاثة أقسام اعتمادا على ما تقدم من أن الكتابة على كيانها محاولة لتعبير الصوت المنطوق به فكل أنواع الكتابة التي تحاول تعبير الصوت داخل تحت اسم الرسم أياكان تعبيره.

أ. الرسم الإملائي

سمي هذا القسم أيضا بالرسم القياسي. وهو الرسم الذي اتبع فيه قواعد النحاة استنباطا لما وقع في المصحف وعلمي النحو والصرف (الفرماوي, 2004: 164؛ السيوطي, بدون السنة: ج. 1 ص. 145). ولهذا الرسم أصول خمسة وهي: 1) تعيين نفس الحروف دون أعراضها؛ 2) عدم نقصان الحروف؛ 3) عدم زيادة الحروف؛ 4) فصل اللفظ مما قبله مع مراعاة الملفوظ به في الابتداء؛ و 5) فصل اللفظ عما بعده مع مراعاة الملفوظ به في الوقف (الضباع, بدون السنة: 27). والأصل في الرسم العربي إنما هو هذا الرسم لأن فيه مراعاة على التوافق بين الصوت المنطوق به والكتابة الموجودة (إسماعيل, 2001: 10). إلا أن ذلك التوافق عند الباحث ليس على الوجه التام نظرا لما وقع فيه من بعض التغيرات بين الصوت والكتابة من زيادة الحروف كواو "اولئك" وحذفها مثل ألف "لكن" وغيرها مع وجود الاختلافات وعدم الاتفاق بين واضعيه فلذلك تطور هذا الرسم وتبدل على حسب تطور الزمن (الفرماوي, 2004: 165).

ب. الرسم العروضي

وهو كتابة الشعر على حسب أجزاء تقطيعه. وما تقدم من تعليل عد هذا الرسم جزءا من الكتابة العربية هو معروف من هذا التعريف. وذلك حيث كانت الكتابة في الرسم العروضي تعتمد على الصوت المسموع لا على المعنى. وزاد الزركشي بأن محل الاعتماد في صنعة العروض اللفظ لكي يقوم على الوزن (الزركشي, 1957: ج. 3 ص. 528). مثل هذا الشعر:

وليل كموج البحر أرخى سدوله

كتب على اتباع الوزن "فعولن مفاعيلن فعولن مفاعيلن" من بحر الطويل (:40 Arifin, 2018):

وليلن كموجالبح رأرخي سدولهو.





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ج. الرسم العثماني

سمي هذا الرسم بالرسم الاصطلاحي أو المصحفي أو القرآني. وهو الذي استعمل في كتابة حروف القرآن وكلماته حالة كتابة القرآن في جميع مراحله الكتابية حتى عهد عثمان (الفرماوي, 2004: 166). وعند بعضهم أن هذا الرسم ما اتفق فيه عثمان وجميع الصحابة في عهده في حال كتابة المصاحف العثمانية (Arifin, 2018: 40).

كان الاعتناء به بين العلماء أكثر وأتقن لكون هذا الرسم رسما رسميا في كتابة أيات القرآن. ومع ذلك كان قواعد الكتابة في هذا الرسم أكثر تخالفا من غيره من الرسوم الثلاثة, فلذلك يطلق هذا الرسم على الرسم المخالف للكتابة العادية المستعملة في اللغة العربية رغم أن فيه ما يوافق بما في كثير من المواضع.

ثبت هذا الرسم من أول عملية كتابة القرآن في عهد النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم واستمر حاله في عهد أبي بكر رضي الله عنه حين شجعه عمر بن الخطاب بجمعه في صحف حتى جعل منهجا رسميا في عدة المصاحف في عهد عثمان رضي الله عنه. نظرا إلى هذا التاريخ بثبوته من عهد النبي اختلف العلماء في حقيقة هذا الرسم وحكم تطبيقه واتباعه في الكتابة على بحثين رئيسيين, البحث عن حقيقته و البحث عن الحكم بتطبيقه.

ذهب بعضهم بأن هذا الرسم توقيف من النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم اعتمادا على قوله تعالى: إناً غُن نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ. والحفظ عليه يصدق بالحفظ على رسمه. وقول النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم لمعاوية, أحد كتاب الوحي: "ألق الدواة وحرف القلم وانصب الباء وفرق السين ولا تعور الميم وحسن الله ومد الرحمن وجود الرحيم". والاستدلال عن أكثر آراء الفقهاء مثل الإمام مالك وأحمد بن حنبل.

وذهب غيرهم بأنه مما يقاس عليه, لا من توقيف النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم. وعللوا بأنه ليس في الكتابة أمر فرض عليه مع أنه لم يدل عليه شيء من النصوص الشرعية. ويتفرع من هذا الخلاف الحكم بتطبيقه في الكتابة على أربعة أقوال الوجوب والجواز والتفصيل والتحريم (الفرماوي, 377).

ولهذا الرسم قواعد كثيرة, التي جمعت بعد تتبع و فحص ما وقع في المصاحف العثمانية. وقد جاهد العلماء بترتيب هذه القواعد منذ ظهور هذا العلم في أول المرة بعملية كتابة القرآن. ولعدم تيسر الترتيب بين هذه القواعد نهج كل منهم منهجا خاصا تيسيرا لمعرفة تلك القواعد. منهم من نهج على منهج التحليل بسرد كل القواعد وفق ترتيب آي القرآن. ومنهم من نهج على منهج التقسيم بين القواعد على الأبواب المخصوصة المكنة.





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وكما يوجد اختلاف في منهج الترتيب بين هذه القواعد, هناك اختلاف أيضا في المنهج الثاني اى التقسيم في الأبواب. وهذا يدل على عسر ترتيب قواعد الرسم ترتيبا مسهلا لمن طالعه. والتقسيم المشهور بين العلماء والجهابذة الذي يقنع بقبوله بينهم حتى الآن ما قدمه السيوطي في كتابه الإتقان في علوم القرآن (Arifin, 2018). وهو يقسم هذه القواعد على ستة أبواب وهي 1) الإتقان في علوم القرآن (4) البدل؛ 5) الوصل والفصل؛ 6) ما فيه قراءتان كتب على الحذف؛ 2) الزيادة؛ 3) الممز؛ 4) البدل؛ 5) الوصل والفصل؛ 6) ما فيه قراءتان كتب على إحداهما (السيوطي, بدون السنة: 147). والبيان الكمال عن هذه القواعد سيذكره الباحث عن وجه الاختصار.

1. الحذف

وقع الحذف في أربعة أحرف وهي الألف والياء واللام والواو. أما الألف فمنها تحذف من ياء النداء نحو: "يايها الناس" و"يادم" ومن هاء التنبية نحو "هؤلاء" و "نا" مع ضمير نحو "أنجينكم" وتحذف الألف بعد لام نحو "خلف" و"خلف رسول الله". وبين لامين مثل "الكللة" و"الضللة". وتحذف من كل علم زائد على ثلاثة الى أحرف نحو "إبرهيم" و"إسمعيل" إلا "جالوت" و"طالوت" وغيرهما. ومن كل مثني اسماكان أو فعلا إن لم يتطرف مثل "رجلن" و"إن هذن". ومن كل جمع على "مفاعل" أو شبهه كالمسجد" و"اليتمي". ومن كل ما اجتمع فيه ألفان أو ثلاثة مثل "ادم" و"اخر" و"أشفقتم" و"أنذرتهم" وغيرها.

وأما الياء فتحذف من كل منقوص منون رفعا وجرا مثل "باغ" و "عادٍ". وفي مثل هذه الألفاظ حيث وقعت: و "اتقونِ" و"ارهبونِ" وغيرهما إلا ما استثنى منها.

وأما اللام فتحذف مدغمة في مثلها مثل "اليل" و"الذي" إلا "الله" و"اللهم" و"اللات" وغيرها. وهذا كله مما فيه القواعد من الألف.

وهناك بعض الألفاظ الذي لا يدخل تحت قاعدة واحدة أصلا وهو مثل حذف الألف من "ملك الملك" و"ذرية ضعفا" وغيرهما. والياء من "إبرهم" في البقرة و "من اتبعنِ" وغيرهما. والواو من "ويدع الإنسان" و "بمح الله" في شورى وغيرهما.

2. الزيادة

والزيادة تقع في ثلاثة أحرف وهي ألف وياء وواو. أما الألف فزيدت بعد الواو في آخر اسم مجموع مثل: "بنوا إسرائيل" و"ملاقوا ربحم". وفي آخر فعل مفرد أو جمع مرفوع و منصوب مثل: "إلا جاءو" و"باءو" وغيرها. وكتبت "ابن" بالهمزة مطلقا. وزيدت أيضا في "مائة" و "مائتين" و "الرسولا" وبين الياء والجيم في "جايء" في الزمر والفجر.





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وأما الياء فزيدت في "نبائ المرسلين" و "ملإنه" و "ملانهم" وغيرها. أما الواو ففي "أولوا" وفروعه و في "سأوريكم".

3. الهمز

أما الهمز فقد انقسم على الجملة إلى حالتين: الأولى ساكن والثانية متحرك. أما الساكن فيكتب بحرف حركة ما قبله أولا أو وسطا أو آخرا. مثل: "أئذن" و"اوتمن" إلا في مواضع نحو "فادارءتم" و"رءيا" فحذف فيهما.

وأما المتحرك فإما أن يكون أولا أو وسطا أو آخرا. أما الأول أو اتصل به حرف زائد فكتب بالألف مطلقا. مثل: "أيوب" و"إذ" وغيرهما. إلا في مواضع نحو: "أثنكم لتشهدون" و"أثنكم لتأتون" في النمل وغيرهما.

أما في الوسط فبحرف حركته مثل: "سأل" و"سئل" إلا في مواضع. هذا إذا كان ما قبله متحركا, أما إذا كان ساكنا فحذف هو نحو: "يسل" و"لاتجروا" إلا في مواضع. وأما إذا كان ألفا مفتوحا فقد سبق أنها تحذف لاجتماعها مع ألف مثلها. وإن كان مضموما أو مكسورا فلا اى فلا يحذف مثل: "آباؤكم" إلا في مواضع.

وأما في الآخر فكتب بحرف حركة ما قبله مثل: "سبأ" و"شاطئ" إلا في مواضع نحو: "تفتؤا" و"أتوكؤا" وغيرهما. هذا إذا كان ما قبله متحركا أما إذا كان ساكنا فحذف هو مثل: "ملء" و"دفء" إلا في مواضع نحو: "وأن تبؤا" و "السوآي".

4. البدل

من الألفاظ المستثنيات.

كتبت الألف إما بالواو مثل "الصلوة" و"الزكوة" و"الحيوة" و"الربوا" غير مضافات وغيرها. وإما بالياء وهي ما انقلبت عنها مثل: "يتوفكم" اسماكان أو فعلا اتصل به ضمير أو لا لقي ساكنا أو لا مثل: "يا حسرتي" و"يا أسفى" إلا مواضع مثل ما قبلها ياء كـ "الدنيا". ويكتب بالياء أيضا "إلى" و"متى" و "أنيّ" بمعنى كيف وغيرها.

ويكتب بالألف الثلاثي الواوي اسما أو فعلا مثل: "الصفا" و "شفا" إلا مواضع. وكتب نون التوكيد الخفيفة بالألف في "لنسفعا" و "يكونا" إلا "كأين". وكتبت هاء التأنيث بالهاء إلا مواضع كثيرة مثل: "رحمت" في البقرة والأعراف و الروم و "نعمت" في البقرة وآل عمران وغيرهما





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5. الوصل والفصل

توصل "ألا" بالفتح إلا في مواضع و "ممّ" إلا مواضع و "ممّن" و "إمّا" بالكسر إلا "وإن ما نرينك" و "أمّا" بالفتح مطلقا و"فيما" إلا في أحد عشر موضعا و "إنمّا" إلا في "إن ما توعدون لآت" و "أمّا" بالفتح إلا في "أن ما يدعون" في الحج و "كلما" إلا مواضع و "بئسما" و "نعمّا" و "كأمّا". وتقطع "حيث ما" و "أن لم" بالفتح و "إن لن" إلا في الكهف والقيامة و "أين ما" إلا في مواضع.

6. ما فيه قراءتان كتب على إحداهما

ومن هذه القاعدة "يخدعون" و"وعدنا" و"الصعقة" و"تظهرون" ونحوها. ويكتب على إحدى القراءة يعني بدون الألف.

ومنها "الصراط" كيف وقع "بصطة" في الأعراف و"المصيطرون" و"مصيطر" بالصاد لا غير مع أن الأصل فيها كلها السين. وغيرها مما فيه قراءتان وكتبت على إحداهما.

3. الشيخ محمد صالح وتفسيره "فيض الرحمن"

والاسم الكامل لهذا التفسير هو فيض الرحمن في ترجمات تفسير كلام الملك الديان. كتبه الشيخ محمد صالح بن عمر الندراتي السماراني. ولد سنة 1235 هـ/1820 م وتوفي يوم الجمعة 28 من شهر رمضان سنة 1321 هـ/1820 م وتوفي يوم الجمعة 28 من شهر رمضان سنة 1903 هـ الموافق به 18 من شهر دسمبر سنة 1903 م 1903: (Ulum, 2016: 51-52). كان محمد صالح من أحد علماء جاوى الوسطى العلامة الفهامة.

نشأ في بيئة علمية تحت حضانة أبيه. كانت أيام صبيانه مستغرقة بطلب العلم. بدأ رحلته العلمية بالقراءة على بعض مشايخ البلد مثل الشيخ (عبر مجتمع إندونيسيا عن هذا المصطلح بـ "كياهي") إسحاق القدسي والشيخ أبو عبد الله محمد الهادي السماراني والشيخ زاهد والشيخ درداء السماراني وغيرهم وقرأ عليهم النحو والفقه والتفسير والحديث وعلم الكلام والتصوف (Ulum, 2016: 39-40).

واستمر على دراسته في الحرمين مقارنا به بأداء الحج كما هو عادة بعض المشايخ بإندونيسيا وقتئيذ. ولازم على بعض الشيوخ المشهورة, منهم الشيخ محمد المقرئ المصري المكي تعلم عليه أم البراهين والشيخ محمد بن سليمان حسب الله تعلم عليه شرح الخطيب وفتح الوهاب وكتاب الألفية لابن مالك والسيد محمد بن زيني دحلان تعلم على يديه الإحياء للغزالي والعلامة أحمد النحروي المصري المكي تعلم عليه الحكم لابن عطاء الله والسيد محمد صالح الزووي المكي تعلم على يديه إحياء علوم الدين وغيرهم من الأسماء الكثيرة (40 :2016).

وله مصنفات كثيرة في أنواع العلوم المختلفة مثل فيض الرحمن في ترجمات تفسير كلام الملك الديان وهداية الرحمن, كلاهما في فن التفسير و المجموعة الشريعة و كتاب فصلاتن, كلاهما في الفقه وشرح الحكم في التصوف





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وغيرها من الكتب الكثيرة. إلا أنه يشتهر بتفننه في التصوف حتى لقبه الشيخ ياسين بن عيسى الفاداني بالغزالي الصغير.

أما تفسيره فيض الرحمن فيتكون من جزئين كبيرين, رغم أنه ليس على وجه الكمال بثلاثين جزءا. فالجزء الأول من هذا الكتاب يتضمن على تفسير سورة الفاتحة وسورة البقرة نحو خمسمائة صحفة. والجزء الثاني من أول سورة آل عمران إلى سورة النساء الأية 176 في سبعمائة صحفة. يكتب باللغة الجاوية بالكتابة العربية. سمي هذا المنهج في الجاوى به "فيكون" (Pegon) واستخدم الشيخ بهذا المنهج في جميع مصنفاته.

والنسخة التي عند الباحث ما أصدره كوفيسودا (KOPISODA) وهو جمع من العلماء والجهابذة اعتنوا بالحفظ والبحث عن كل ما يتعلق بالشيخ محمد صالح بن عمر بسمارانج. والكتاب مصور من النسخة الأصلية التي أصدرها مطبع الحاج أمين سينغافورة (NV. Haji Amin Singapura) المطبوع سنة 1311 هـ يوم السابع وعشرين من شهر ربيع الأخير الموافق بيوم السابع من شهر نوفمبر سنة 1893 م.

وعند الباحث نسخة أخرى سوى المصور وهي الصورة المأخوذة من خلال إجراء التطبيق (Aplikasi) المخصوص في كومبوتر. ويمكن تحميل هذا الكتاب من رابط انترنيت .https://archive.org/details/maktabahmilkutub_yopmail_1248

ذكر الشيخ محمد صالح في مقدمة هذا الكتاب بأنه مجرد النقل والجمع من التفاسير المتقدمة. وتلك التفاسير: تفسير الجلالين للإمامين الجليلين جلال الدين المحلي وجلال الدين السيوطي وتفسير الكبير أو مفاتيح الغيب للإمام فخر الدين الرازي ولباب التأويل للإمام البيضاوي وتفسير الغزالي.

ويطرق الشيخ في كتابة هذا التفسير على طريقة خاصة وهي أنه قسمه على ثلاتة أقسام. القسم الأول للمقدمة. ذكر في هذا القسم عما يتعلق بسبب الكتابة لهذا التفسير من سؤال بعض الإخوان وبعض القواعد عن التفسير الإشاري الذي هو منهج الشيخ. والقسم الثاني لمضمون هذا الكتاب تفسير سورة الفاتحة وسورة البقرة. ذكر الشيخ الأية القرآنية أولا ثم تتبعه بذكر المعنى الإجمالي وختمه بذكر المعنى الإشاري من الأية. والقسم الثالث للخاتمة (صالح, 1311).

4. لفظة الصلاة بأنواعها المختلفة

وموضع البحث, كما تقدم, لفظة "صلاة" الذي كتب في هذا التفسير. وذكر هذا اللفظ في سورة البقرة إحدى عشرة مرة, إما على صيغة الفرد وإما على صيغة الجمع. فالفرد كما في الأية 2, 43, 45, 88, 110, 110, 238, و 277. والباقي على صيغة الجمع وهو في الأية 157 و 238. وكتبت هذه الألفاظ في هذا التفسير بصور متنوعة يمكن أن يجمع على أربعة أنواع وهي: "الصلاة" و "الصلواة" و "الصلوت" في صيغة الجمع. ولأجل التسهيل في معرفة هذه الألفاظ انظر في الجدول التالي:



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الجدول 1: ذكر ألفاظ الصلاة الموجودة في تفسير فيض الرحمن

البيان	الصيغة الموجودة	الأية
في صيغة الفرد	الصلاة	2
في صيغة الفرد	الصلاة	43
في صيغة الفرد	الصلاة	45
في صيغة الفرد	الصلاة	83
في صيغة الفرد	الصلواة	110
في صيغة الفرد	الصلاة	153
في صيغة الجمع	صلواة	157
في صيغة الفرد	الصلاة	177
في صيغة الجمع	الصلواة	238
في صيغة الفرد	الصلاة	238
في صيغة الفرد	الصلوت	277

أثر الرسم العثماني في الرسم الإملائي

تقدم الذكر في الباب الماضي أن الموضوع في هذا البحث معرفة الوجوه الجديدة في كتابة لفظة الصلاة في تفسير فيض الرحمن التي ليست على قواعد الرسم الإملائي أو الرسم العثماني. وقد جمع الباحث جميع صور الكتابة من هذا التفسير ووجد بأنها بلغت على إحدى عشرة صورة, اثنتان منها على صيغ الجمع والباقي على الفرد. وكذلك جمع صور الكتابة المذكورة في قواعد الرسم الإملائي والرسم العثماني ووجد أنها كتبت على "الصلاة" في صيغة الفرد و "الصلوات" في صيغة الجمع في الرسم الأول و "الصلوة" في صيغة الفرد و "الصلوت" في صيغة الجمع في الرسم الثاني. وفي هذا الباب يقارن الباحث بين هذه الصور من الرسوم الثلاثة لمعرفة تلك الوجوه.

الجدول 2: المقارنة بين الرسم في تفسير فيض الرحمن والرسم الإملائي والرسم العثماني

الرسم العثماني	الرسم الإملائي	رسم التفسير	الأية
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلاة	2
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلاة	43
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلاة	45
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلاة	83
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلواة	110





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الرسم العثماني	الرسم الإملائي	رسم التفسير	الأية
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلاة	153
صلوت	صلوات	صلواة	157
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلاة	177
الصلوت	الصلوات	الصلواة	238
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلاة	238
الصلوة	الصلاة	الصلوت	277

من الجدول الماضي عرف بأن أكثر رسوم التفسير, الذي هو سبع كتابات, اتفق بما في الرسم الإملائي وكان كلها على صيغة الفرد. فالكتابة الموجودة على صيغة "الصلاة" بالألف بعد اللام. ليس على الرسم العثماني الذي كتب الواو بدلا عن الألف التي بعد اللام. إلا أن هذه الكتابات ليست محل التركيز من هذا البحث. وعرف هذا الإتفاق من عامة دراسات الرسم العثماني التي تحاول على معرفة الرسم المستعمل في كتابة كلمة آي القرآن. والتركيز إنما هو في باقى الكتابات الموجودة التي وجد فيها صورة جديدة في الكتابة والبيان فيما يلى.

في الأية 110 من سورة البقرة ذكر "الصلاة" على صيغة الفرد فتلزم الكتابة على أحد الرسمين إما "الصلاة" بالألف بعد اللام إذا اتبع على الرسم الإملائي أو "الصلوة" بالواو بعد اللام بدلا عن الألف. ولكن الكتابة الموجودة في التفسير ليس على هذه الصورة بل كانت على صورة جديدة وهي "الصلواة" بالواو والألف بعد اللام متبعا. فكأن الكتابة جمعا بين القواعد الإملائية والعثمانية.

و في الأية 157, ذكر "صلاة" في صيغة الجمع فكانت الكتابة الموافقة للقواعد إما على "صلوات" في الرسم الإملائي أو "صلوت" في الرسم العثماني بحذف الألف بعد الواو لأنها من صيغة الجمع المؤنث السالم فيلزم حذف ألف الجمع. وصورة الكتابة في التفسير كانت على "صلواة". فمالت الكتابة موافقة للرسم الإملائي, إلا أن تاء الجمع رسمت بالهاء. وكذلك في الأية 238.

عكس ما وقع في الأية 277, ف "الصلاة" فيها على صيغة الفرد والكتابة لذلك إما على "الصلاة" أو "الصلوة" نظير ما ذكر في الأية 110. ولكن الباحث وجد بأن اللفظ رسم على وفق رسم "الصلوت" في صيغة الجمع من الرسم العثماني.

وبالنظر إلى أن هذه الكتابة الجديدة له نوع امتزاج من الرسم العثماني على الرسم الإملائي رأى الباحث بأن الرسم العثماني له تأثير في الرسم الإملائي. وذلك لأن عملية كتابة آي القرآن فيه تكليف بتطبيق قواعد الرسم العثماني. وهذا التطبيق رغم أن العلماء قد اختلفوا فيه إلا أن القول الأرجح بينهم دل على وجوبه. وهذا القول أيضا أشد ما وقع في قلوب المسلمين حتى تكلفوا بامتثال هذا القول. هناك بعض الأقوال من العلماء والأئمة عن وجوب تطبيق قواعد الرسم العثماني. وقد أجاب مالك سؤالا عن كتابة القرآن على ما أحدثه الناس من نوع الكتابة





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بقوله: "لا! إلا على الكتبة الأولى" بكسر كاف الكتبة اى نوعية الكتابة الأولى التي أجمع عليها الصحابة في عهد عثمان رضى الله عنه (الداني, 1978: 19).

والسبب في قوة الاعتماد على التكليف الديني بتطبيق هذه القواعد من الباحث أنه وجد كتابة رسم "صلاة" في تفسير هذا الكتاب, ليس في كتابة آي القرآن بل في تفسيره, كتب على صورة واحدة وهي "صلاة" بالألف بعد اللام على حسب قواعد الرسم الإملائي كتابة متثبتة مستمرة ولا تتغير في أي مكان كان. فكان عدم التثبت بالكتابة المؤثرة لوجود هذه الكتابة الجديدة إنما هو بسبب باعث ديني بتطبيق قواعد الرسم العثماني كما تقدم.

لكن الأسف, أن قوة الباعث الديني في التطبيق لاتقوم على الأصل القوي باستيفاء المعرفة المحتاجة فيه. فقد دل الواقع التاريخي بأن دراسة الرسم العثماني في إندونيسيا في ذلك الوقت اى وقت كتابة هذا التفسير ليست على حد متقدم بل كان في ابتداء نشأته, فلذلك قل ما يعرف كتّاب القرآن بهذه الدراسة. وقد شاهد للباحث أن بعض المصاحف القرآنية الموجودة في ذلك الوقت كتبت على وفق رسم الإملائي. منها المصحف الذي كتبه محمد صالح بين ساردين سنة 1868 هم في سينغافورة. ذكر هناك بعض الأيات من سورة الإسراء وهي: "إنّه هُو السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ (1) وَآتَيْنا مُوسَى الْكِتابَ وَجَعَلْناهُ هُدى لِبَنِي إِسْرائِيلَ أَلاَّ تَتَّخِذُوا مِنْ دُونِي وَكِيلاً (2) دُرِيَّة مَنْ حَمْلنا مَعَ نُوحٍ إِنّهُ كَانَ عَبْداً شَكُوراً (3) وَقَضَيْنا" وذكر أيضا "وأَمْدَدْناكُمْ بِأَمُوالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَجَعَلْناكُمْ أَكْثَرَ نَفِيراً (6) وَقَضَيْنا" وذكر أيضا "وأَمْدَدْناكُمْ بِأَمُوالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَجَعَلْناكُمْ أَكْثَرَ نَفِيراً (6) إنّ لنا ترتيب بعض الكتابة الموجودة في الجدول التالي:

الجدول 3: المقارنة بين الرسم في مصحف سينغافورة والرسم الإملائي والرسم العثماني

الر <mark>سم الإملائي</mark>	الرسم العثماني	رسم ال <mark>مصحف</mark>
الكتاب	الكتب	الكتاب
وجعلناه	وجعلنه	وجعلناه
هدی	هدی	هدی
امددناكم	امددنكم	أمددناكم
جعلنااكم	جعلنكم	جعلناكم

من هذا الجدول عرف أن أكثر الكتابات الموجودة رسم على وفق الرسم الإملائي.

ومنها المصاحف الخمسة في منطقة ليغكا (Lingga). وجد في أحدها البيان عن الكاتب للمصحف وتاريخ الكتابة وهو بكتابة الحاج عبد الكريم بن عباس بن عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله في 13 من جمادى الأولى سنة 1249 الموافق بتاريخ 27 من سفتمبر سنة 1833. وهذه المصاحف كلها على قراءة الإمام عاصم من رواية حفص الدوري التي هي أكثر الوجه المتبوع في إندونيسيا وقتئيذ. والرسم المستعمل في تلك المصاحف الرسم الإملائي





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إلا في عدة الحروف مثل "الصلوة" و"الزكوة" و"الحيوة" و"الحيوة" و"الحيوة" والحيوة" والحيوة" والخيوة" والمتعمالية فيما يلي:

الجدول 4: المقارنة بين الرسم الإملائي و العثماني في مصاحف ليغكا

بىس	الصلوة	يايها	اليل	المصحف
بىيس	الصلوة	ياايها	الليل	المصحف الأول
بىس	الصلوة	ياءيها	الليل	المصحف الثاني
بىس	الصلوة	ياايها	الليل	المصحف الثالث
بىس	الصلوة	ياايها	الليل	المصحف الرابع
بىس	الصلوة	ياايها	الليل	المصحف الخامس

فمن تلك النسبة يعرف بأن الرسم العثماني يستعمل في كلمة "الصلوة" و"بس", إلا في المصحف الأول الذي زاد حرف الياء. وفي كلمة "اليل" و"يايها" كلها بالرسم الإملائي غير المصحف الثاني في "ياءيها" بحذف ألف "يا" للندا. فالنتيجة أن الرسم فيها مشوب بين العثماني والإملائي.

ومنها المصاحف الموجودة في كريسيك (Gresik) التي كتب بين القرن الثامن عشر إلى التاسع عشر. والرسم الذي استعمل في هذه المصاحف على نحو المصاحف السابقة , Wusadad & Syaifuddin (السابقة , 2015: 15) بالنسبة التالية:

الجدول 5: المقارنة بين الرسم الإملائي و العثماني في مصاحف كريسيك

حفظون	للزكوة	صلوتهم	تاريخ الكتابة	المصحف
حافظون	للزكوة	صلوتهم	1815-1698	المصحف الأول
حافظون	للزكوة	صلوتهم	1734	المصحف الثاني
حافظون	للزكوة	صلاتهم	_	المصحف الثالث
_	-	-	1778	المصحف الرابع
حافظون	للزكوة	صلاتهم	1787-1737	المصحف الخامس

فكالمصاحف القديمة كان الرسم مشوبا بين العثماني والإملائي بعدم التثبت في بعضها. مثلا في رسم "الصلوة" و"الزكوة" فاستعمل بعضها العثماني وبعضها الإملائي. أما "حفظون" بحذف الألف في صيغة الجمع للتذكير فالمصاحف كلها على الرسم الإملائي.





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فبالمقارنة بين هذه البيانات المأخوذة من المصاحف القديمة بإندونيسيا بين آخر القرن الثامن عشر حتى آخر القرن التاسع عشر عرف بأن استعمال الرسم العثماني في ذلك الوقت كان مشوبا بالرسم الإملائي بل كان حظ الإملائي هو أكثر وأكبر.

6. خلاصة

يتبين من البحث الماضي أن الكتابة الجديدة الموجودة في تفسير فيض الرحمن للشيخ محمد صالح بن عمر الندراتي كانت كتابة مشوبة بين الرسم الإملائي والرسم العثماني. وهذا الشوب إما على سبيل الامتزاج بين قواعد الرسمين وإما على سبيل الانعكاس بينهما. والسبب في نشأة هذه الكتابة الجديدة هو قوة الباعث الديني في كتابة القرآن وعدم الاستيفاء بالعلم المحتاج فيه اى العلم بقواعد الكتابة العربية إملائيا كان أو عثمانيا.

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Translation Techniques of The Cultural Concept Vocabulary in The Novel Alfu Lailah Wa Lailah From Arabic Into Indonesian

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Abstract

This research discusses the cultural concept vocabulary found in one of the best Arabic literature novel alfu lailah wa lailah with Arabic as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. It discovers cultural vocabularies and translation techniques. This research employs a qualitative research in such descriptive comparative design and oriented to the translation product. The source of data consisted of Arabic words or sentences containing cultural concept in the novel alfu lailah wa lailah and their translations in book 1 of the novel 1001 malam by diva press. The techniques of collecting data are by reading, writting and classifying the data based on the cultural vocabulary and translation technique category. Analysis of cultural vocabulary category based on Newmark's theory (1988) and there are 5, they are; (1) Ecology 54 things, (2) Material Culture 61 things, (3) Social Culture 22 things, (4) Social Organization 48 things, (5) Habits and Gesture 19 things. Then classifying the translation techniques based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). The analysis of 204 vocabularies with cultural concepts found in the novel shows 6 translation techniques; (1) adaptation 6 times, (2) amplification 7 times, (3) borrowing 26 times, (4) description 5 times, (5) established equivalent 157 times, and (6) literal translation 3 times. It concludes that the most dominant translation technique used by the translator is the established equivalence technique.

Keywords: Translation techniques, translation accuracy, culture.

1. INTRODUCTION

Culture is thing that will influences a work. Culture leads to differences, but when you can understand the difference, then you will surely enjoy and going to love it. Just like this research that discuss any cultural differences but trying to do understand it just like you know all the same. We'll discuss about language and culture in this occasion. You know that language diversity is usually triggered by cultural differences that exist in a nation. This makes everyone who wants to understand or communicate with other speakers is to learn the language. Because with this kind of understanding, we will really enjoy or even love other cultures that we've never known before. Today many people choose to enjoy a foreign language or culture by reading a novel, even if a fiction or non-fiction. By reading and understanding the novel, we usually get a little picture of a nation culture. In the translation process, cultural factors will be a connected part to the language translators. Mentioned by Newmark (1988: 95-102); few things related to the category of cultural terms include; (1) Ecology, (2) Material Culture, (3) Social Culture, (4) Social Organization, and (5) Habits and Gesture.

Then about the classification of the translation techniques based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). As for there are cultural differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL), the concept of equivalence in this study is based on Newmark's (1988) statement about how the meaning (message) of SL can be conveyed properly into TL according to what the author intended. SL here is the Arabic language vocabulary with a cultural concept





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in the novel *Alfu Lailah Wa* Lailah, while TL is an Indonesian translation with the title Seribu Satu Malam (One Thousand and One Nights).

Then regarding the analysis of translation techniques is based on the concept of Molina and Albir (2002) which states that there are 18 techniques in translation, namely:

1. Adaptation 7. Discursive creation 13. Modulation 2. Amplification 8. Established equivalent 14. Particularization 3. Borrowing 9. Generalization 15. Reduction 4. Calque 10. Linguistic amplification 16. Substitution 5. Compensation 11. Linguistic Compression 17. Transposition 6. Description 12. Literal Translation 18. Variation

In connection with this research, there are similar studies that discuss the translation of cultural concept vocabulary as follows;

- Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics, Vol. 3, Number 1, (April 2018) by Dewi Nurnani, M.R. Nababan, Djatmika with the title Technical Analysis and Quality of Translation of Cultural Terms in the Abstract Collection of Research Results of the Indonesian Arts College (STSI) Surakarta. This discussion is about (1) translation techniques applied in the translation of terms of art and culture in the abstract collection of research results (KAHP) 1990-1991 Indonesian Arts High School (STSI) Surakarta into English, (2) the nature of the translation techniques used in the translation, and (3) the influence of the technique and nature of the translation technique applied to the accuracy and acceptability of the translation.

- Journal of UGM Language Description Vol 2, No 1 (March 2019) by Fitria Puji Nur Azizah with the title Translation Technique for Cultural Words in Roman Das Parfume from German into Indonesian. This journal discusses the translation techniques used to translate cultural words in the German romance novel Das Parfum and the translated novel in Indonesian entitled Perfume.

The difference between this study and previous research is in the object of research. The object in this research is the Arabic novel with a tittle Alfu Lailah Wa Lailah and the translated novel Seribu Satu Malam. This novel is one of the masterpieces from Middle East that had been recognized by the world until now, as evidenced by the publication of several novels such as Aladdin, Sinbad, Abu Nawas, Harun Ar-Rasyid, as well as several world box office movies such as Aladdin (2019) and Sinbad (2003). It is told in this novel about a story in a row for 1001 nights by Queen Syahrazad, a daughter of a royal vizier (prime minister) who volunteered to marry the king so that her father would not be killed. King Syahrayar always kills every woman he just married right after enjoying the first night. This caused the women in the kingdom to run away as far as possible and not to be caught as the king's wife. One time the vizier, the king's emissary, became desperate because he could not find any women in the area except for his own biological child. He would be killed by the king if he did not find a wife for him. Until finally his daughter, Syahrazad, volunteered as the king's wife so that her father would not be killed. On the first night right after enjoying the beauty of the wedding night, Syahrazad told a fairy tale which apparently caught the King's attention so that she did not get killed at that time, because she had to continue her story the next day and the King needs it. The interesting story in this novel then translated for non-Arabic speakers to enjoy. The research in this novel is only on the first volume of the eight series from Seribu Satu Malam (One Thousand and One Nights) and only up to the seventh night of the stories. This research is a qualitative type with a comparative descriptive design, namely by comparing the SL with TL. Data obtained from words or phrases that have cultural elements in SL and TL. The research data were collected using the reading note technique. The collected data were then classified based on the cultural category according to Newmark (1988) theory and the translation technique according to Molina & Albir (2002) theory.





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Thus, this study aims to determine the translation techniques used in the translating cultural concept vocabulary in the Arabic novel Alfu Lailah Wa Lailah and its translated novel in Indonesian with the tittle Seribu Satu Malam.

2. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis in the novel *Alfu Lailah Wa Lailah*, 204 vocabularies with 5 cultural concepts were found according to Newmark's theory (1988) with details (1) Ecology as many as 54 data, (2) Material Culture as many as 61 data, (3) Social Culture as many as 22 data, (4) Social Organization as many as 48 data, (5) Habits and Gesture as many as 19 data.

1. Ecology

This category includes: fauna, flora, and geographical features. For example;

SL	TL
بلك هدنع ناكو	Ia juga memiliki seekor anjing

The word the means *anjing* in Indonesian, and it is kind of animal or fauna.

2. Material culture

This category includes: clothes, food, houses/city, transports, traditional weapons.

For example;

SL	TL
مایخلا ىف سلج ھنأ مث	Raja Syahrayar duduk di dalam tandu

The word مایخلا means tandu in TL, and it is kind of transportation in Arabic tradition in the past.

3. Social culture

This category includes: work, leisure, names and terms of address, and kindship. For example;

SL	TL
	Pada zaman dahulu kala, ada seorang
يشاومو لاومأ <mark>رجاتلا</mark> ضعبل ناك	saudagar yang kaya raya. Ia memiliki
	banyak harta dan hewan ternak

The word رجاتلا in SL means *saudagar* in TL, and it kind of work which people who trade something in large quantities; wholesalers. (https://kbbi.web.id/saudagar)

4. Social organization

This category includes: social organization, social administration, religion, artistic things and craft. For example;

SL	TL
ناساس كولم نم كلم نامزلا ميدق نم بضم اميف ناك رئازجب	Bertahtalah Raja penerus dari Dinasti Sasaniyah di Semenanjung India dan
1	Tiongkok

The word کے in SL means Raja in TL, the highest ruler in a kingdom. It is kind of political and administrative in the social administration.

5. Habits and gesture

This category includes the habits and gesture of some people in their culture. For example:

- 3	Undilipro,		
	SL	TL	
	امدة ما مامان في	Kedua Raja tersebut bertemu dan saling berpelukan	
	امهضعب ىلع املس ف		

The word املس in SL means berpelukan in TL, and it kind of a gesture to greet each other which describes a good habit to respect other people and such an Arabic tradition.





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Then the next step is classifying the translation techniques based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). The application of this theory has found 6 kinds of techniques, namely; (1) adaptations applied about 6 times, (2) amplifications applied about 7 times, (3) borrowing applied about 26 times, (4) descriptions applied about 5 times, and (5) established equivalent applied about 157 times, and (6) 3 times of literal translations.

(1) Adaptation

This technique is a technique of translating cultural adaptation by replacing elements of the SL culture into TL. Example;

SL	TL
	Sehingga, tatkala tiba Hari Raya Kurban,
قيحضلا ديع ءاج نأ بنإ نيعلا بكاب بلقلا نيزح انأو	aku mengutus pelayanku untuk memesan
ةنيمس ةرقب ىنصخى نأ ىعارلا ىلإ تلسرأف	seekor sapi yang gemuk kepada
,	penggembala.

In the data above, literally the word عيد الضحية means Eid al-Adha. The translator translates it into TL to become the festival of sacrifice, which is the day of the pilgrimage accompanied by the slaughter of sacrificial animals (such as cows, goats, or camels) for those who are able. (https://kbbi.web.id/Iduladha). It means TL do any adaptation about the translation. Then for the category of cultural terms referring to the data above is kind of religion from the social organization category, namely matters relating to religion including terms and rules in it.

(2) Amplification

This technique is by paraphrasing the information in SL. Footnotes are part of the amplification. Example;

SL / Coop &	TL
ا <mark>دبع</mark> نورش <mark>عو ةيراج نورشعو نورشع ج<mark>رخ</mark>و</mark>	Kemudian keluarl <mark>a</mark> h 20 jariyah dan 20 bu <mark>d</mark> ak

In the word جارية the translator still uses the *Jariyah* translation, but adds a footnote to the meaning of the word *Jariyah*, which means concubine or female slave. You know footnotes are the part of amplification, so yes this is amplification technique. This vocabulary also included in the cultural category from social culture. It related to work and entertainment. Concubines / slaves were a job to entertain the King in ancient times.

(3) Borrowing

This technique is to borrow a word or phrase from SL. Example;

SL	TL
الله ءاش نإ صلاخلا هيف نوكي اثيدح كثدحاً انأو	Insya Allah, aku akan bebas pada malam
	pertama

The word إن شاء الله literally means if Allah wills. But the author still writes TL with the same word, *Insya Allah*. So, this shows the case of SL is borrowed by TL. The vocabulary is included in the category of social organization and related to religion. In this case, Islamic religion always recommends saying the word *Insya Allah* when promising or hoping something to be true. In Islam it is taught that all things happen by the will / with the permission of God Allah.

(4) Description

This technique is applied by replacing a term or expression with a description of its form and function. Example;

SL	TL
اوقناع و لبق	Mereka akhirnya bertemu lalu berpelukan untuk menghormati satu sama lain





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In the word عانقو it is written in TL berpelukan (hugging), but the translator still adds a description of the hug itself, which is mutual respect. The way in Arabic culture to do respect others when meeting them or parting ways is by hugging. This term falls under the category of Body Language and Habit culture.

(5) Established equivalent

This technique is based on the use of familiar terms or expressions (based on dictionaries or everyday usage). Example:

SL	TL
ةجاجد نوسمخو كيد هدنع ناكو	Ia juga memiliki 1 ekor ayam jantan dan 50 ayam betina

This is ecological cultural vocabulary in the form of fauna, namely دجاجة and دجاجة, there is the application of the usual equivalent translation technique, where the word ديك means ayam jantan (rooster), and دجاجة means ayam betina (hen). These two Indonesian vocabularies are commonly used to differentiate the sex of chickens. So yea the translator uses familiar terms.

(6) Literal translation

This technique by translating word for word as it is. Example;

SL	TL
ءامسلا بلا هسأر عفر هنا مث	Lalu ia menengadahkan kepalanya ke arah
	langit

In the sentence رفع رأسه إلى السماع is translated in TL by menengadahkan kepalanya ke arah langit (tilting his head towards the sky). The translator is really translating it word by word. So, the real meaning of this sentence is to pray, and the habit of praying for Moslems is to raise their hands and head upward. This is kind of a gesture and habit culture category.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis above, it shows that there are 204 vocabularies with cultural concepts in the novel Alfu Lailah Wa Lailah, up to the story on the seventh night of the novel. The data is classified into 5 cultural categories according to Newmark (2008), namely; (1) Ecology about 54 data, (2) Material Culture about 61 data, (3) Social Culture about 22 data, (4) Social Organization about 48 data, and (5) Habits and Gesture about 19 data.

Then the application of translation technique by Molina &Albir (2002) has found 6 kinds of techniques, namely; (1) adaptations applied about 6 times, (2) amplifications applied about 7 times, (3) borrowing applied about 26 times, (4) descriptions applied about 5 times, (5) established equivalent applied about 157 times, and (6) literal translations applied about 3 times.

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جمالية أسلوب الفواصل في القرآن الكريم (دراسة تحليلية بلاغية في سورة آل عمران)

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الملخص: استخدام مصطلح الفاصلة في القرآن الكريم بديلا عن السجع والقافية. وهذا لتمييز القرآن وتشريفه عن مشاركة غيره له في التسميات. والفواصل في القرآن يختلف عن السجع البشرى المصنوع بالتكالف. وفي القرآن فواصل ذات قمة في التناسق، والغاية في الانسجام لأنه جاء لتحقيق غاية جمالية ويؤدى إلى إحداث التأثير النفسي لدى المتلقى، زيادة الإيضاح للمعنى وإبراز الفكرة في أبحى صورها وأزهى رونقها وجمالها . والنفس البشرية تميل بفطرتما إلى الكلام المنسجم المشحون بالإيقاع، المعتدل في الألفاظ والعبارات. واهتمت سورة آل عمران المدنية بتربية المؤمنين التي تمدي إلى النصر والسعادة في الدنيا، والفوز والفلاح في الآخرة. ففي هذه السورة جوانب جمالية من حيث محسناها اللفظية، وهي التناسق بالفواصل. وهذا البحث هو البحث الوصفي الكيفي بالد<mark>را</mark>سة المكتبي<mark>ة</mark> التي هدفها اكتشاف أنواع الفواصل في سورة آل عمران. تتكون هذه السورة من مائتي آية. ونتائج هذا البحث تدل على أن في سورة آل عمران آيات متفاصلة ففيها المحسنات البديعية التي تتناسق بين اللفظ والمعنى. فظهورها متنوعة في الصياغة حتى تبدو قمة جمالها الرفيعة التي تختلف بجمال الكلام البشري. فجمال القرآن يتوحد بين جمال اللفظ والمعنى حتى يتأثر في النفوس ويطهرها. الفواصل هي الأسلوب البلاغي في القرآن الكريم الذي له ميزة خاصة في ذاته. والخطاب القرآبي يجمع بين بلاغتي الإمتاع والإقناع. ألفاظه فصيحة ومناسبة للمعاني، والدقة، وحسن النظم، وجودة السبك، ودقة الفواصل. بالفواصل يشعر النفس بالراحة، ويحدث بداخلها جوا من الإثارة واللذة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفواصل، التناسق، آل عمران، الأسلوب البلاغي

المقدمة

القرآن هو المعجزة التي يحتوي على مجموعات من الامتيازات ويتفوق من الجميع بل لايمكن تشابحه بلفظ البشر لأنه كلام خالق البشر. كان القرآن أساساً لكل مظاهر الحياة العقلية والبشرية المتطورة الناشدة للغايات





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السامية والقويمة، له الأهداف النبيلة الساعية إلى منح الفرص المتساوية لزهو الشعوب واستقلالها في كل المجالات (بيكدلى، 1433). أنزل الله القرآن على رسول الله باستخدام اللغة العربية الجميلة. فكان القرآن خصائص في جميع مستوياته من ألفاظه المتطورة وتراكيبه الجديدة ومعانيه وأساليبه العالية في سوره وآياته حتى نهايات آياته (دليلة، 2010). واستخدم القرآن العديد من الأساليب البلاغية الجميلة المؤثرة للوصول إلى أهدافه وتحقيق غاياته من حيث محسناتها اللفظية والمعنوية، والتناسق بالفواصل احدى المحسنات اللفظية. إن الفاصلة القرآنية تحمل شحنتين في آن واحد: شحنة من الوقع الموسيقي، وشحنة من المعنى المتمم للآية (بكري شيخ أمين 203: 1980) و هذه الشحنة الثانية تتجلى بارزة عند إمعان النظر في الآية وما حملت من فكر، والخاتمة دائما منسجمة كلَّ الانسجام وتلك المعاني.

السجع من آداب العرب وفنونها، وهو من مميزات البلاغة الفطرية (خليفة، 2017). وهو الفواصل في القرآن الكريم. كانت الدراسة لأسلوب الفواصل في القرآن خدمة لكتاب الله. وتجلية أوجه العظمة فيه بإبراز معانيه وتجلية مقاصده والوقوف على أسراره وجوانب إعجازه ومعرفة المنهج القويم والأساليب المثلى (أحمد، 2014). ومن هنا صارت آيات القرآن الكريم في سوره موضع الاهتمام لدى الأدباء لإظهار جمالية أسلوب الفواصل التي كسبت القلوب وأجبرتما على الاستماع والإنصات، والخشوع عند ترديدها فيما بعد. وسورة آل عمران من السور المدنية التي تتكون من 200 آية. والفواصل في القرآن الكريم لها الأثر العميق في إرساء دور الآيات القرآنية في التبليغ والدعوة، جراء الأسلوب المعجز الذي تميزت به هذه الآيات (الرشيدي، 2016). إنَّ القرآن يختار الفواصل مراعياً فيه المعنى والسياق والجرس، ويراعي فيه خواتم الآية وجو السورة وكل الأمور التعبيرية والفنية فيها، بل يراعي فيه إلى جانب ذلك كله، عموم التعبير القرآني.

وهناك فرق بين الفاصلة والسجع، فالسجع يقصد في نفسه ثم يحيل المعنى عليه، والفواصل على عكس ذلك؛ إذ تأتي تابعة للمعاني ولا تكون مقصودةً في نفسها. إن مبنى الفواصل على الوقف؛ في حين أن القافية منها القوافي المقيدة (الساكنة الروي) ومنها المطلقة (المتحركة الروي)؛ ولهذا شاع في الفاصلة مقابلة المرفوع بالمجرور وبالعكس وكذا المفتوح والمنصوب غير المنون ومنه قوله تعالى {بِمَاءٍ مُنْهَمِرٍ} و { قَدْ قُدِرَ} وكذا { وَمَا لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَالِ} مع { وَيُنْشِئُ السَّحَابَ القِّقَالَ } (بريك، 2016).

وبين بريك (2016) أن هناك طريقان لمعرفة مواطن الفواصل القرآنية وهما: توقيفي وقياسي. الأول: التوقيفي :روى أبو داود عن أم سلمة لما سئلت عن قراءة رسول الله صَلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قالت: (كان يُقطع قراءته آية آية) وقرأت {بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ} تقف على كل آية. فمعنى (يقطع قراءته آية آية) أي: يقف على كل آية. وإنما كانت قراءته صَلَّى الله عليه وسلمَ عليه دائما قية. وإنما كانت قراءته صَلَّى الله عليه وسلمَ عليه دائما تحققنا أنه ليس بفاصلة، وما وقف عليه مرة ووصله أخرى احتمل الوقف أن يكون لبيان الوقف التام أو للاستراحة. والثاني: القياسي: فالقرآن محل فصل ووصل؛ والوقف على كل كلمة جائز،





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ووصل القرآن كله جائز. فاحتاج القِياسِيُّ من الناس إلى طريقٍ تُعرِّفُه موطن الفاصلة، وذلك بأن يعرف أن فاصلة الآية هي ما يقابل السجع في النثر وقافية البيت في الشعر. مع الأخذ في الاعتبار أن ما يذكر من عيوب القافية من السناد والإقواء والتوجيه ونحوه لا يُعَدُّ عيبًا في الفاصلة، لذا جاز الانتقال في الفاصلة من نوع إلى آخر بخلاف قافية القصيدة.

وقال بريك (2016) إن من فوائد الفواصل القرآنية هي لاطراد الإيقاع، والتمكن من التطريب. أولا: اطراد الإيقاع:إذ نجد القرآن يغير من بنية الكلمة كي يطرد الإيقاع ويتحقق التطريب. المثال: {وَطُورِ سِينِينَ} وهو طور سيناء لقوله تعالى: {وَشَجَرَةً تَخْرُجُ مِنْ طُورٍ سَيْنَاءَ}، لكن (سينين) تطرد إيقاعيًا مع (والتين والزيتون وطور سينين وهذا البلد الأمين ...)، وكذلك يحذف حرفا كي يطرد الإيقاع. المثال: {وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَسْرٍ} وأصل الفعل (يسري)، فحُذفت لام الفعل (الياء) دون جازم، وبقيت كسرة الراء دالة عليها؛ وما ذاك إلا ليطرد الإيقاع باتحاد صوت الراء (الساكن حال الوقف) في الفواصل قبلها وبعدها. وكذلك تأخير ما أصله أن يقدم، وثانيًا: التمكن من التطريب :لذلك خُتمت أكثر مقاطع الفواصل بحروف المد واللين وبُنيَ أكثرها على الميم والنون لما فيهما من غُنة وتطريب؛ ففي ختم كلمة المقطع من الفاصلة بحروف المد واللين وإلحاق النون تطريب يجري على عادة العرب؛ فقد كان بعض العرب يترغون ويمدون أصواتهم بالقوافي تطريبًا.

المحسنات البديعية

كما قد عرفنا أن الفواصل من المحسنات البديعية. والبديع احد علوم البلاغة. والبلاغة لغة الانتهاء و الوصول (زين العالم، 2006: 6: أحمد أمين وعلي الجارم، 1999؛ أحمد الهاشمي؛ أحمد مصطفى المراغي). واصطلاحا علم بأصول تعرف ما دقائقة العربية و أصرارها وتنكشف به وجوه الإعجاز في نظر القرآن العظيم (أحمد قاسم و محي الدين ديب، 2003: 5). وتنقسم علم البلاغة إلى ثلاثة أقسام وهي علم البيان (مايحترز به عن المتعقيد المعنوى أي أن يكون الكلام غير واضح الدلالة على المعنى المراد) ، وعلم المعاني (ما يحترز به عن الخطأ في تأدية المعنى الذي يريده المتكلم لإيصاله إلى ذهن السامع) و علم البديع (ما يرادبه تحسين الكلام).

والبديع في مفهومه الاصطلاحى فهو علم يعرف به وجوه تحسين الكلام بعد رعاية المطابقة لمقتضى الحال ورعاية وضوح الدلالة. ولعلم البديع المحسنات التي ترجع إلى الناحية باللفظية والناحية المعنوية. وتنقسم المحسنات المعنوية إلى الأنواع الكثيرة ومنها التورية، الطباق، المقابلة، وحسن التعليل. وأما المحسنات اللفظية فتنقسم إلى أقسام ومنها الجناس، الترصيع، التشطير، السجع، ورد العجز على الصدور. والجناس أن يتشابه اللفظان في النطق، ويختلفا في المعنى، وينقسم إلى الجناس التام و غير التام (الهاشمي، دون السنة:326). والتام أن يتفق اللفظان في أربعة أمور ، عدد الحروف، ونوعها، وشكلها، وترتيبها. وغير التام هو ما اختلف لفظاه في واحد أو أكثر من الأمور الأربعة. والسجع هو توافق الفاصلتين في الحرف الأخير، والسجع في النثر هو القافية في الشعر وهو الفواصل في القرآن. وينقسم أسلوب السجع إلى ثلاثة أقسام هو السجع المطرف والمتوازي والمرصع (حسين, 2013).





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وهناك فاصلة المطرف وهو ما اختلفت فاصلتاه في الوزن ، واتفقنا في الحرف الأخير . (البحيري ، 2006 : 154) وفاصلة المتوازي وهو ما كان الاتفاق فيه في الكلمتين الأخرتين فقط . وفاصلة المرصع وهو ما كان فيه الفاظ إحدى الفقرتين كلها أو أكثرها مثل ما يقابلها من الفقرة الأخرى وزنا وتقفية. وتقسيم الفواصل باعتبار المتماثل والمتقارب في الحروف، وهو (1) المتماثلة في حرف الفاصلة، قوله تعالى: { وَالطُّورِ . وَكِتَابٍ مَسْطُورٍ . فِي مَنْشُورٍ . وَالْبَيْتِ الْمَعْمُورِ } ؛ إذ تكرر حرف الراء مردوفًا بالواو ، (2) المتقارب في الحروف قوله تعالى: { الحمد لله رب العالمين . الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ . مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ } ؛ إذ الميم والنون متقاربان . وقوله تعالى: { ق وَالْقُرْآنِ الْمَحِيدِ . بَلْ عَجُبُوا أَنْ جَاءَهُمْ مُنْذِرٌ مِنْهُمْ فَقَالَ الْكَافِرُونَ هَذَا شَيْءٌ عَجِيبٌ } ؛ إذ الدال والباء متقاربان .

إن فواصل القرآن الكريم عند الزركشي لا تخرج عن هذين القسمين بل تنحصر في المتماثلة والمتقاربة ؛ وبناء على ذلك رجّح مذهب الشافعي على مذهب أبي حنيفة في عد الفاتحة سبع آيات مع البسملة وذلك لأن الشافعي المثبت لها في القرآن قال: {صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ} إلخ السورة آية واحدة وأبو حنيفة لما أسقط البسملة من الفاتحة قال: {صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ} آية و {غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ} آية. قال: ومذهب الشافعي أولى لأن فاصلة قوله: {صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ} لا تشابه فاصلة الآيات المتقدمة ورعاية التشابه في الفواصل لازم وقوله: {أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ} ليس من القسمين فامتنع جعله من المقاطع وقد اتفق الجميع على أن الفاتحة سبع آيات لكن الخلاف في كيفية العَدّ.

ويرى بريك (2016) أن هناك نوعًا آخر من الفواصل وهو الفواصل المنفردة التي ترد فاصلة ليس لها نظير في بقية السورة من حيث: الإطلاق والتقييد، أو حرف الروي (حرف الفاصلة)، أو الردف، أو التأسيس. وقد يتحقق انفراد الفاصلة بأحد تلك الأنواع أو باجتماع بعضها في فاصلة واحدة. ومن ثمّ لا يُعد الرأي السابق الذي رجح به الزركشي مذهب الشافعي على مذهب أبي حنيفة – لا يعد حجة ملائمة؛ لأن القرآن يحتوي كثيرًا من ذلك النوع من الفواصل المنفردة التي غفل عنها كثير من المفسرين. وربما كان الترجيح مراعاة للملاءمة الصوتية بين الفواصل المنفردة التي عود هذا النوع من الفواصل المنفردة في القرآن.

وقال بريك: "إن الفاصلة قرينة السجع في النثر وقافية البيت في الشعر)" الزرقاني، 124 (كان سببا رئيسا في محاولة رد أمثال تلك الفواصل إلى مراعاة التناسب الإيقاعي كما هو الحال في الشعر والنثر المسجوع؛ لذا نظر أصحاب هذا الرأي إلى حروف الوصل في فواصل القرآن نظرهم إلى حروف الوصل في الشعر، على اعتبار أن الوصل "قرين الروي غير المقيد؛ لأن تقييد الروي معناه الصمت عنده؛ ومن ثم فإن إطلاق الروي جريان به إلى الوصل، وما دام الوصل تتمة للروي فاللزوم فيه بداهة متحقق ما دمنا قد التزمنا حد الروي)" (أحمد كشك، 2004، صحاح 64.) والحق أن هذا اللزوم متحقق في كثير من سور القرآن، إلا أن هناك مواضع عدل القرآن فيها عن الفاصلة المطلقة - في السورة الواحدة بل في القصة الواحدة - إلى الفاصلة المقيدة، والعكس. ولا شك أن لهذا العدول





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الإيقاعي دلالات أو إيحاءات يحددها سياق الآيات السابقة واللاحقة؛ إذ للأصوات آثار ينصرف علم الأصوات السمعي إلى بيان وقعها "في أذن السامع، من الناحيتين العضوية والنفسية (كمال بشر، ص8 ، 2000م).

وهناك تقسيم الفواصل إلى متوازٍ ومُطرَّف ومتوازن. وقال الزركشي: وأشرفها المتوازي وهو أن تتفق الكلمتان في الوزن وحروف السجع، والمطرف أن يتفقا في حروف السجع لا في الوزن. والمتوازن أن يراعى في مقاطع الكلام الوزن فقط دون حرف الفاصلة. وتقسيم الفواصل إلى فواصل التمكين والتوشيح والإيغال والتصدير. الأول: التمكين: وهو أن يُؤتى قبلها بتمهيد تأتي به الفاصلة متمكنةً في مكافها، مستقرةً في قرارها، مطمئنةً في موضعها، غير نافرة ولا قلقة، متعلقًا معناها بمعنى الكلام كله تعلقا تاما بحيث لو طرحت اختل المعنى واضطرب الفهم، والثاني: التصدير: وهو أن تأتي كلمة في صدر الآية ثم تختم الآية بفاصلة من مادتها المعجمية وترتبط بما بعلاقة دلالية هي السببية في الغالب، والثالث: التوشيح: ويسمى به لكون نفس الكلام يدل على آخره، فنزل المعنى منزلة الوشاح ونزل أول الكلام وآخره منزلة العاتق والكشح اللذين يجول عليهما الوشاح؛ ولهذا قيل فيه إن الفاصلة تعلم قبل ذكرها. والرابع: الإيغال: وسمى به لأن المتكلم قد تجاوز المعنى الذي هو آخذ فيه وبلغ إلى زيادة على الحد. يقال وغل في أرض كذا: إذا بلغ منتهاها؛ فهكذا المتكلم إذا تم معناه ثم تعداه بزيادة فيه فقد أوغل (بريك، 2016).

سورة آل عمران

إن هذه السورة هي سورة مدنية، تتكون من مائتين آية. سورة آل عمران على السورة الثالثة بعد سورة آل البقرة في الجزء الثالث في القرآن الكريم ومن ترتيب النزول، إن هذه السورة نزلت بعد سورة الأنفال. سورة آل عمران مركب من كلمتين هما "آل " بمعني أهل و " عمران " هو ابو مريم و جد عيسى . فيدل ذلك المصطلح في اللغة على معنى " أهل والد مريم أو أهل (الزحيلي ، دون سنة : 14) وتسمية سورة آل عمران لأنها تقص قصة آل عمران وهي أم مريم بن عمران وعن عيس بنت مريم وغيرها .

وقد ذكر العلماء أسماء أخرى لهذه السورة منها: سورة الزهراء لأنها كشفت عما التبس أهل الكتاب شأن عيسى عليه السلام (السيوطي، 2008: 122). وتسمى أيضا بسورة الأمان، من تمسك بما أمن الغلط في شأنه وتسمى أيضا بسورة الكنز لتضنها الأسرار التي تتعلق بعيسى عليه السلام. وتسمى بسورة المجادلة، لنزول أكثر من ثمانين أية منها في شان مجادلة رسول الله لوفد نصارى بحران. و تسمى أيضا بسورة طيبة، الجمعها الكثير من أصناف الطيبين في قوله تعال (الصابرين والصادقين والمنفقين والمستغفرين بالأسحار (سيد طنطاوى ،1996).

منهج البحث

إن مدخل هذا البحث فهو المدخل الكيفي، وبيانات هذا البحث وهي الآيات القرآنية في سورة آل عمران التي فيها الفواصل. و أما مصادر هذه البيانات فهي الآيات في سورة آل عمران. وأدوات جمع البيانات في هذا البحث هي الأدوات البشرية أي الباحثة نفسها مما يعني أن الباحثة تشكل أداة لجمع البيانات البحث. وطريقة جمع





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البيانات في هذا البحث فهي طريقة الوثائق . أما تحليل البيانات فهي : (أ) تحديد البيانات أي الفواصل في سورة آل عمران، (ج) . عرض البيانات عن الفواصل في سورة آل عمران، (ج) . عرض البيانات وتحليلها و مناقشتها وتصفها و ربطها بالنظريات التي لها علاقة بها .

نتيجة البحث

سورة آل عمران هي سورة مدنية، ومن طوال السور، عدد آياتها 200 آية، وهي السورة الثالثة من حيث الترتيب في المصحف. في هذه السورة جمالية أسلوب الفواصل. والبيانات عن الفواصل القرآنية في سورة آل عمران مايلي:

أ. فاصلة المطرف

المطرف هو وجود الاختلاف في الوزن والاتفاق في التقفية في الفاصلتين أو الفاصلات. فاصلة المطرف في سورة آل عمران كما يلي

الجدول 1. فاصلة المطرف في سورة آل عمران

فواصل الآيات	النمرة	الفاصلة
وَقِنَا عَذَابَ ٱلنَّارِ ١٦ بِٱلْأَسْحَارِ ١٧	-1	
مُعْرِضُوْنَ ٢٣ يَفْتَرُوْنَ ٢٤ يُظْلَمُوْنَ ٢٥	-2	
الْمُقَرِّبِينٌ ٥٤ الصَّلِحِينَ ٤٦	-3	
ٱلْمُمْتَرِينَ ٦٠ ٱلْكُلْدِبِينَ ٦١	-4	
مُسْلِمُونَ ٢٤ تَعْقِلُونَ ٢٥ تَعْلَمُونَ ٦٦	-5	
يَشْعُرُونَ ٦٩ تَشْهَدُونَ ٧٠ تَعُلَمُونَ ٧١ يَرْجِعُونَ ٧٢	-6	
يَعْلَمُونَ ٧٨ تَذْرُسُونَ ٧٩ مُّسْلِمُونَ ٨٠	-7	فاصلة المطرف
هُمُ ٱلْفُسِقُونَ ٨٢ وَإِلَيْهِ يُرْجَعُونَ ٨٣وَخَنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ ٨٤	-8	في سورة آل
مِنَ ٱلْخُسِرِينَ ٥٨ وَٱللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي ٱلْقَوْمَ ٱلظُّلِمِينَ ٨٦وَٱلنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ	-9	عمران
AY		
وَلَا هُمْ يُنظَرُونَ ٨٨ وَأُوْلِعِكَ هُمُ ٱلضَّالُّونَ ٩٠	-10	
وَأَنتُم مُّسْلِمُونَ ١٠٢ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَمَتَدُونَ١٠٣ هُمُ ٱلْمُفْلِحُونَ ١٠٤	-11	
بِمَا كُنتُمْ تَكُفُرُونَ ٢٠٦هُمْ فِيهَا خُلِدُونَ ١٠٧	-12	
الْعَامِلِينَ ١٣٦ الْمُكَذِّبِينَ ١٣٧ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ ١٣٨ مُّؤْمِنِينَ ١٣٩	-13	
مُنزَلِينَ ١٢٤ مُسَوِّمِينَ ١٢٥ خَائبِينَ ١٢٧	-14	





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فواصل الآيات	النمرة	الفاصلة
خَالِدُونَ ١١٦ يَظْلِمُونَ ١١٧ تَعْقِلُونَ ١١٨	-15	
الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ١٢٢ تَشْكُرُونَ ١٢٣	-16	
يُنصَرُونَ ١١١ يَعْتَدُونَ ١١٢ يَسْجُدُونَ ١١٣	-17	
الصَّالِحِينَ ١١٤ بِالْمُتَّقِينَ ١١٥	-18	
لِلْمُتَّقِينَ ١٣٣ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ١٣٤	-19	
الْكُفِرِيْنَ ١٤٧الْمُحْسِنِيْنَ ١٤٨ لحسِرِيْنَ ١٤٩	-20	
الظَّلِمِيْنَ ١٥١عَلَى ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ ١٥٢	-21	
يَجْمَعُوْنَ ١٥٧ تُحْشَرُوْنَ ١٥٨	-22	
الْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ ١٦٠ يُظْلَمُوْنَ ١٦١	-23	
يُرْزَقُوْنُ ١٦٩ يَخْزَنُوْنُ ١٧٠	-24	
فَبِئْسَ مَا يَشْتَرُونَ ١٨٧ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ٢٠٠	-25	
وَاللَّهُ عِندَهُ حُسْنُ الثَّوَابِ ١٩٥ لآيَاتٍ لِّأُوْلِي الأَلْبَابِ ١٩٠	-26	

من تلك البيانات المذكورة تكتشف أنماط فواصل المطرف في سورة آل عمر<mark>ان وهي ما يلي</mark>

- 1. اتفاق الفواصل في لفظ (ين) في الأية 45-46، 60-61، 87-85، 114-115، 124-127، 124-133 الفواصل في لفظ (ين) في الأية 145-45، 151-152. ولكن يختلف الوزن المستخدام في تلك الآيات وهي فاعلين، مفعلين، مفعلين، مفعلين.
- 2. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 23-25، 66-64، 69-78، 72-88، 84-89، 90-88، 88-90،
 2. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 23-25، 111-110، 721-85، 100-161، 100-102
 3. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 25-25، 113-111، 123-151، 100-160
 3. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 25-25، 110-100، 100-100
 4. المستخدام تلك الآيات وهي يفعلون، مفعلون
 5. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 25-25، 100-100
 6. الأية 25-25، 100-100
 7. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 25-25، 100-100
 7. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 25-25، 100-100
 7. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 25-25، 100-100
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 7. الاتفاق في لفظ (ون) في الأية 25-25، 100-100
 7. الاتفاق في الأية 25-25
 7. الاتفاق في الأية 25-25
 7. المنابع 100-100
 7. المنابع
 - 3. الاتفاق في لفظ (اب) في الأية 3190. ولكن يختلف الوزن المستخدام وهي فعال أفعال.

ب. فاصلة المتوازي

فاصلة المتوازي هو لفظ متفق التقفية والوزن لكل آخر الفاصلة. وما يلي فاصلة المتوازي في سورة آل عمران

الجدول 2. فاصلة المتوازي في سورة آل عمران

فواصل الآيات	النمرة	الفاصلة
الْمَصِيْرُ ٢٨ قَادِيْرُ ٢٩	-1	فاصلة المتوزي في
عَلِيْثُمْ ٣٤ الْعَلِيْمُ ٣٥ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ٣٦	-2	سورة آل عمران





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فواصل الآيات	النمرة	الفاصلة
وَهُدَّى لِلْعُلَمِينَ ٩٦ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ ٱلْعُلَمِينَ ٩٧	-3	
مَا تَعْمَلُونَ ٩٨ بِغُفِلٍ عَمَّا تَعْمَلُونَ ٩٩	-4	
الظَّالِمِينَ ١٤٠الْكَافِرِينَ ١٤١	-5	
الْكُفِرِيْنَ ١٤١الصَّبِرِيْنَ ١٤٢	-6	
الشَّكِرِيْنَ ١٤٤الشُّكِرِيْنَ ١٤٥الصِّبِرِيْنَ ١٤٦الْكُفِرِيْنَ ١٤٧	-7	
١٥٠ خُسِرِيْنَ ١٤٩النَّصِرِيْنَ	-8	
أَجْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ١٧٥إِن كُنتُم مُّؤْمِنِينَ ١٧٥	-9	
الَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ فِي الْبِلاَدِ ١٩٦ وَبِئْسَ الْمِهَادُ ١٩٧	-10	
وَاتَّقُواْ أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ ١٧٢وَاللَّهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَظِيمٍ ١٧٤وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ	-11	
عَظِيمٌ ١٧٦ وَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ١٧٧ فَلَكُمْ أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ ١٧٩		
وَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ١٨٨		

من تلك الأيات، تكتشف أن لكل آخر الفاصلة لفظ متفق اللفظ والوزن. والبيان كما يلي:

- 1. الاتفاق بصوت "يم" في لفظ "عليم" و"رجيم" في الأية 34–36، وفي <mark>لفظ "عَظِيمٌ"، "أَلِيمُ" في</mark> الأية 173–188. كل هذه الآيات تكتب بوزن "فعيل".
- 2. الاتفاق بصوت "ين" في لفظ " عُلَمِينَ " في الأية 96-97. وفي لفظ " ظَّالِمِينَ " و "كَافِرِينَ" في الأية 140-97. وفي لفظ "الشُّكِرِيْنَ" و "الصُّبِرِيْنَ" و "الْكَفِرِيْنَ" " و "خاسرين" و "ناصرين" في الأية 140-151. وكل هذه الآيات تكتب بوزن "فاعلين".
 - 3. الاتفاق بصوت "ون" في لفظ " تَعْمَلُونَ " في الأية 98-99. هتان الأيتان تكتب بوزن " يفعلون".
 - 4. الاتفاق بصوت "اد" في لفظ "بِلاَدِ" و "مِهَادُ" في الأية 196-197. هتان الأيتان تكتب بوزن "فعال".

وأما فاصلة المرصع هو اتفاق الفاصلتين أو أكثر في الوزن والتقفية . فالتقابُلُ في كَلِمَاتِ الفقرتين يُلاحَظُ فيه الاتفاق في الأوزان وفي الحرف الأخير. و في سورة آل عمران فلا توجد الفواصل بهذا النوع.

الختام

إن للفواصل القرآنية قيمةً جماليةً إيقاعيةً، لكل فاصلة معنى وسرًّا بلاغيًّا، مع الاهتمام بدورها الإيقاعي بالطبع، والتماس دلالة ملائمة للإيقاع دون تعسف. ورد في القرآن الكريم كثيرا من الفواصل في سوره وآياته وهذه





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Meninjau Aspek Latar Novel 'Azra' Jakarta Karya Najib Elkilany: Melalui Pendekatan Sosiologi Sastra

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Abstract

Artikel berjudul "Meninjau Aspek Latar Novel Azra Jakarta Karya Najib Elkilany Melalui Pendekatan Sosiologi Sastra" ini bertujuan untuk menemukan ketepatan latar yang menjadi background novel ini serta mencari bentuk homologi antara realitas literer dengan realitas sosialnya. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi sastra, sebab pendekatan ini mempertimbangkan pengaruh sosial budaya dalam penciptaan teks sastra.

Hasil penelitian menemukan banyak terdapat latar yang memiliki korespondensi dengan konteks Indonesia. Pada latar tempat, terdapat penyebutan Jakarta, Jawa Tengah, Yogya, Bandung, Istana Negara (Bogor), sebuah pulau kecil (Belitung), dll. Sementara pada latar waktu secara eksplistit disebutkan; musim panas, akhir September atau awal Oktober, sebagai background untuk menempatkan latar suasana, penjajahan Belanda dan Jepang terh<mark>a</mark>dap In<mark>donesia, kude</mark>ta k<mark>e</mark>pad<mark>a</mark> pemerit<mark>a</mark>han re<mark>smi dengan membunuh jenderal yang</mark> sangat berpengaruh. Secara khusus, dapat dikatakan bahwa secara homolog, Novel AJ (1974) m<mark>en</mark>ampilka<mark>n peristiwa be</mark>sar yang terjadi di <mark>J</mark>akarta Indonesia pada tahun 1965-an.

Kata kunci: Jakarta, homolog, Indonesia, Materialisme, kudeta/suksesi

مستخلص البحث

هده الدراسة بعنوان "الإكتشاف الموضعي لرواية عدراء جاكرتا لنجيب الكيلاني (دراسة في الأدب الإجتماعي) تهدف لمعرفة الموضع لإيجاد التناسق الواقع الأدبي و الواقع الإجتماعي. ولدلك استخدمتُ الدراسة من خلال الطريقة اجتماعية أدبية لتأثير ها الإعتباري في المجال الإجتماعي والثقافي لإنشاء النصوص الأدبية . وحصلت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك العديد من المواضع التّن تطابق مع اليساق الإندونيسي التي تتحدث عن المواضع كما دكر: جاكرتا جاوا الوسطئ جوكجاكرتا بندونج قصر الجمهورية في بوغور إلخ كما أن الواضع المدكور تتحدث عن الوقت المحدد. كموسم الصيف في أواخر شهر سيفتمبير أو في بداية أكتوبر. وتتحدَّث كدالك المواضع عن تهيئة الأجواء. كالاستعمار الهُولندي والياباني علَّى اندونيسيا. وعلى الوجه الَّخاص, هده الرواية تصور واقية كبرى عن تاريخ جاكرتا في عام 1965. كل النتائج المدكور في هده الرواية تطابق بالأحوال الإندونيسي تماما, وليس تناسق بالأحوال المصرية. الكلمات المفتاحية: جاكرتا, تناسق. أندونيسيا, مادية, انقلاب.

1. PENDAHULUAN

Novel 'Azra' Jakarta 33 (selanjutnya disingkat AJ) karya sastrawan Mesir; NAJib Elkilany, secara tegas menyoroti kehadiran ideologi Komunis yang atheistik dalam percaturan politik di sebuah Ibukota bernama Jakarta. Organisasi yang membawa ideologi ini

³³ Najib Elkilany, 'Azra' Jakarta (Kairo: al-Mukhtar al-Islamy, 1974).



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digambarkan sebagai organisasi wanita yang mengusung filsafat materialisme. Mereka mengimani bahwa Tuhan sebenarnya tidak pernah ada dan oleh karenanya Ia tidak pernah berkuasa. Kekuasaan itu ada pada diri manusia sendiri sebagai sebuah entitas yang mandiri. Sebagai kekuatan politik, organisasi ini berusaha mengambil peran di segala lini, baik itu di pemerintahan, militer, maupun di tangah rakyat. Dengan kekuatan politik yang dimiliki, mereka menggunakan segala potensi negatif untuk merebut kekuasaan dengan cara yang sangat brutal. Mereka melakukan pembunuhan karakter terhadap semua musuh, bahkan mereka mengadakan sebuah kudeta dalam rangka menegakkan ideologi materialisme itu.

Kehadiran ideologi ini tak pelak menimbulkan perlawanan dari masyarakatnya yang theistik, terutama masyarakat Islam. Perjuangan masyarakat Islam dalam bentuk-bentuk organisasi dipersonifikasikan pada karakter-karakter protagonis, baik dari kalangan mudamudi maupun dari kalangan tua. Akibatnya, tokoh-tokoh protagonis novel ini harus berhadapan dengan kekerasan represif dari pimpinan dan anggota organisasi tokoh antagonis. Hasilnya, banyak representasi tokoh Islam mengalami kekerasan fisik, seperti dipukul, dihilangkan, dipenjarakan tanpa pengadilan, dirampas haknya secara semena-mena, bahkan dibunuh dengan cara yang sangat biadab.

Menurut penulis, gambaran di atas menunjukkan bahwa peristiwa literer novel *AJ* simetris dengan peristiwa G 30 S/PKI yang terjadi di Indonesia pada tahun 1966. Apalagi mengingat judul dari novel ini adalah *'Azra' Jakarta* (Gadis Jakarta) yang menyebutkan kata JAKARTA secara eksplisit. Beberapa istilah yang sangat kental nuansa Indonesianya juga disebutkan, seperti Soekarno, Aidit, Masyumi, dan lain sebagainya.

Sebenarnya, ikon-ikon keindonesiaan dalam novel ini bisa langsung diartikan bahwa aspek latar novel adalah Indonesia. Akan tetapi, asumsi ini ditolak oleh seorang seorang penguji Dr. St. Sunardi terhadap promovendus; Taufiq Ahmad Dardiri.³⁴ Dalam statementnya, Sunardi mengatakan bahwa *AJ* mewakili politik Mesir pada tahun 60-an dan bukan berlokus di Indonesia dalam tempus tahun 1966. Di Mesir sendiri terdapat kudeta yang dilakukan oleh para Jenderal terhadap Presiden Anwar Sadat. Dengan pertimbangan bahwa penulis novel ini adalah sastrawan besar Mesir; Najib Elkilany yang telah mengarang sekitar 43 buah novel ³⁵ dan bukan sastrawan Indonesia, maka jelas bahwa latar dari novel ini adalah Kairo Mesir. Pengambilan latar tempat Jakarta hanyalah untuk menyamarkan *setting* sebenarnya, yaitu Kairo. Semakin samar latar tempat dan waktu, maka semakin indahlah karya sastra. Keraguan serupa juga ditunjukkan oleh Dr. Hamim Ilyas (dosen Pascasarjana UIN Sunan Kalijaga) pada saat promovendus menghadapi ujian tertutup dalam rangka mempertahankan desertasinya. Akan tetapi, sang promovendus masih ragu untuk menjawab masalah latar ini karena penelitiannya berkaitan dengan orientasi ekspresif dan bukanlah dengan pendekatan mimetik.

Berdasarkan kenyataan di atas, penelitian terhadap novel *AJ* masih menyisakan ruang untuk diteliti. Masalah yang urgen untuk diteliti adalah persoalan latar, baik itu latar tempat, waktu, sosial, dan politiknya. Persoalan yang muncul dari aspek latar tempat dan waktu adalah apakah benar novel ini menggambarkan suasana Jakarta pada tahun 1960an? Atau hanya menggambarkan Kairo pada tahun yang sama? Bila novel ini menggambarkan salah satu latar di atas, bagaimanakah bentuk bentuk korespondensi antara realitas literer dengan realitas sosialnya?

Penelitian tentang latar novel AJ penting dilakukan karena akan menjawab keraguan para pengamat sastra Arab; khususnya para pengkaji sastrawan Mesir Najib Elkilany dan karya-karyanya. Oleh karena itu, pendekatan yang tepat untuk melihat masalah ini adalah

³⁵Hilmi Mohammad al-Qo'ud, *al-Waqi'iyah al-Islamiyyah fi Riwayat Najib* Elkilany *Dirasah Naqdiyyah* (Riyad: al-Maktabah al-'Ubaikan: 2005), hlm. 42.



³⁴ Taufiq Ahmad Dardiri, dalam promosi terbuka atas desertasi "Konflik Komunisme dengan Islam dalam Novel '*Azra* ' *Jakarta* Karya N*AJ*ib Elkilany: Analisis Strukturalisme Genetik" tanggal 8 April 2008 di PPs UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.



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pendekatan sosiologi sastra. Pendekatan sosiologi sastra, menurut Suwardi Endraswara, berasumsi bahwa kelahiran sastra tidak dalam kekosongan sosial karena karya sastra dihasilkan dari pengarang yang mengalami sensasi-sensasi dalam kehidupan empirisnya.³⁶ Dengan demikian, permasalahan latar novel *AJ* akan menemukan jawabannya dengan pendekatan ini.

2. METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

Studi sosiologi sastra, menurut Nyoman Kutha Ratna, didasarkan pada sebuah paradigma bahwa setiap fakta kultural lahir dan berkembang selalu dalam kondisi sosio-historis tertentu.³⁷ Sedangkan menurut Suwardi Endraswara, bahwa studi ini didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa kelahiran sastra tidak dalam kekosongan sosial karena karya sastra dihasilkan dari pengarang yang mengalmi sensasi-sensasi dalam kehidupan empirisnya. Dengan demikian, sastra sesungguhnya dibentuk oleh masyarakatnya dan sekaligus pula selalu berada pada jaringan sistem dan nilai yang ada dalam masyarakatnya³⁸.

Swingewood mengemukakan dua pendekatan yang memungkinkan untuk dipakai dalam analisis sosiologi sastra, yaitu analisis yang akan melihat hubungan antara karya sastra dengan kondisi sosial budaya yang melahirkan karya tersebut. Dua pendekatan tersebut adalah; pertama, disebut sociology of Literature yaitu pendekatan yang memulai langkahnya dengan melihat factor-faktor sosial yang terjadi dalam masa dan tempat tertentu untuk melihat factor-faktor sosial yang terbayang dalam karya satra. Pendekatan ini mengambil factor sosial sebagai fenomena mayornya dan teks sastra merupakan fenomena minor. Kedua, disebut dengan Literary Sociology yaitu pendekatan yang memulai kajiannya dari factor-faktor sosial yang ada dalam karya sastra dan selanjutnya akan digunanakan untuk memahmi fenomena sosial di luar teks sastra. Berbalik dengan cara yang pertama, pendekatan ini menganggap dunia sastra sebagai fenomena mayor dan fenomena sosial di luar karya sastra sebagai fenomena minor. ³⁹

Penelitian terhadap novel AJ ini akan menggunakan metode yang berkaitan dengan teori, khususnya teori yang umum dipakai dalam sosiologi sastra. Metode yang dimaksud adalah Metode dialektik. Metode ini berusaha melihat hubungan timbal balik antar karya sastra dengan realitas sosial dengan mendudukkan pengarang dalam sebuah "keberadaan antara" sehingga terbentuklah dialog langsung antara karya sastra dengan realitas sosial dimana pengarang dengan proses seleksinya mencerap masalah-masalah sosial di lingkungannya dan berusaha mencerminkan apa yang disaksikannya dalam karya sastra. ⁴⁰

Adapun teknik analisisnya akan bergerak secara dialogis dan timbal balik. Pertama, penulis menganalisa kondisis sosial yang terjadi dalam novel AJ. Kedua, penulis mengkaji latar belakang sejarah yang turut mengkondisikan AJ saat diciptakan oleh Najib Elkilany. Ketiga, penulis menghubungkan factor-faktor sosial yang ada dalam novel dengan aspek sosial yang ada di luar novel untuk menentukan ketepatan aspek latar novel AJ.

3. HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN

Latar atau setting merupakan salah satu fakta dan unsur cerita. Latar cerita pada novel adalah tempat terjadinya peristiwa secara umum atau waktu berlangsungnya tindakan, sementara latar dalam suatu episode atau *scene* adalah lokasi tertentu tempat kejadian berlangsung. 41

⁴¹ M.H. Abrams, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. (New York: Rinehart and Winston, 1993), hlm. 192.



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³⁶ Suwardi Endraswara, *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra....* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama, 2004), hlm. 77-

³⁷ NYoman Kutha Ratna, *Paradigma Sosiologi Sastra* (Jogjakarta: Pustaka Pel*AJ*ar, 2003), hlm. 2

³⁸ Suwardi Endraswara, *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra....*hlm. 77-8

³⁹ Sangidu, *Penelitian Sastra, Pendekatan, Teori, Metode, dan teknik* (Jogjakarta, Gadjahmada Press, 2005) hlm. 27.

⁴⁰ *Ibid*. hlm 28



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Secara sederhana Panuti-Sudjiman mengemukakan bahwa latar cerita adalah segala keterangan, petunjuk, pengacuan yang berkaitan dengan waktu, ruang, dan suasana terjadinya peristiwa dalam suatu karya sastra. ⁴² Lebih jelas lagi, Nurgiantoro membedakan jenis latar menjadi latar sosial dan latar fisik (material). Latar sosial mencakup penggambaran keadaan masyarakat, kelompok sosial dan sikapnya, adat kebiasaan, cara hidup, bahasa dan lain sebagainya yang melatari peristiwa. Adapun latar fisik yaitu tempat dalam wujud fisiknya seperti bangunan, daerah, dan sebagainya. ⁴³

Dari uraian di atas, dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa yang dimaksud latar dalam karya fiksi adalah latar tempat dan alat, waktu, sosial, dan latar suasana. Keempat unsur inilah yang menjadi titik tolah dalam melihat korespondensi realtias literer AJ dengan realitas sosial Indonesia.

Novel ini banyak menampilkan latar tempat sebagai wadah peristiwa-peristiwa yang berlaku. Di antara latar yang penting dianalisis karena fungsi dan kedekatannya dengan Indonesia. Pada latar tempat, terdapat penyebutan *Indonesia, Jakarta, Jawa Tengah, Yogya, Bandung, Istana Negara (Bogor), sebuah pulau kecil (Belitung),* dll. Sementara pada latar waktu secara eksplistit disebutkan; *musim panas, akhir Agustus atau awal September*, sebagai *background* untuk menempatkan latar suasana, *penjajahan Belanda dan Jepang terhadap Indonesia, kudeta kepada pemeritahan resmi dengan membunuh 8 jenderal yang sangat berpengaruh.*

Korespondensi antara latar-latar tersebut sangat lekat dengan kondisi Indonesia. Namanama tempat di atas sangat simetris dengan kondisi Indonesia, bahkan akan sangat sulit sekali mencari simetrinya dengan kondisi Mesir. Jakarta, sebagaimana tergambar dalam latar tempat *AJ* berkorespondensi dengan Jakarta dalam realitas sosial. Yogyakarta secara historis memang pernah menjadi ibukota negara Indonesia (pernah pula beribukota di Bukit Tinggi Sumatera Barat), sementara Mesir sejak kemerdekaannya hanya memiliki Kairo sebagai ibukota (beribukota tunggal). Penyebutan *penjajahan Belanda dan Jepang* terhadap Indonesia juga semakin mengkristaliasi bahwa latar novel *AJ* adalah Indonesia, sebab Belanda dan Jepang memang pernah menjajah Indonesia, sementara Mesir pernah dikuasai Inggris dan Perancis. Di samping itu, penyebutan latar *akhir bulan September atau awal bulan Oktober* sangat simetris dengan peristiwa Gerakan 30 September/PKI, dimana terjadi usaha perebutan kekuasaan dengan mengorbankan beberapa Jenderal yang dikenal dengan sebutan pahlawan revolusi. Sementara peristiwa suksesi kepemimpinan di Mesir terjadi pada bulan Maret 1919, Juli 1952, Juni 1956, Juni 2012, dan Juli 2013.

1. Homologi Realitas Literer AJ Dengan Realitasi Sosial Indonesia

Berdasarkan uraian di atas, dapat dikatakan bahwa secara homolog, Novel *AJ* (1974) menampilkan peristiwa besar yang terjadi di Jakarta Indonesia pada tahun 1965-an. Homologi antara fakta literer dan fakta sosial tersebut menjadi dasar untuk mengungkap peristiwa tersebut dan mensejajarkannya dalam dua versi realitas yang berkaitan. Kesejajaran dalam realitas teks dan realitas sosial-historis bangsa Indonesia tergambar dalam dua hal pokok. *Pertama*, tentang penyebaran filsafat materialisme dan sepak terjang partai yang mengusung filsafat tersebut dalam percaturan politik Indonesia. *Kedua*, usaha pengambilalihan kekuasaan/kudeta yang dilakukan oleh partai ini untuk mengubah ideologi negara.

a. Penyebaran Filsafat Materialisme

⁴³ Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi.* (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 1995), hlm. 227.



⁴² Panuti-Sudjiman, *Memahami Cerita Rekaan*. (Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya, 1988), hlm. 46.



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Realitas literer AJ menampilkan sebuah organisasi wanita yang dipimpin oleh tokoh antagonis bernama Zaim. Tokoh ini memperjuangkan gelombang pemikiran filsafat materialisme sebagai pandangan hidup organisasinya. Gerakan organisasi ini mengajak para perempuan muda terpelajar untuk menggabungkan isu-isu yang fundamental, seperti nasionalisme, agama, dan hedonisme.⁴⁴

Dengan filsafat materialisme itu, tokoh antagonis ini tentu tidak percaya pada Tuhan, sebab Tuhan bukanlah materi. Ia meyakini bahwa kekuasaan Tuhan tidak pernah ada, justru kekuasaan itu ada pada diri manusia sendiri sebagai sebuah entitas yang mandiri. Oleh karena itu, sang tokoh memimpikan suatu saat dapat mengontrol roda kehidupan manusia. Mencabut nyawa para jenderal yang tidak disukainya atau menjadikan para ulama sebagai budak yang menggembalakan kambing. Ia memiliki sifat pengampun dan penyayang sebagaimana Tuhannya orang beriman, tetapi ia berhak memilih menggunakan sifat yang ia miliki. Artinya, ia berhak menentukan hidup matinya seseorang berdasarkan kekuasaannya. Tokoh antagonis ini telah mempersiapkan diri menjadi penguasa tunggal dan penuh, termasuk juga bahwa ia tidak ingin berada di bawah kontrol Tuhan. 45

Lebih lanjut, tokoh ini mengkritik bahwa kepercayaan masyarakat kepada Tuhan membuat bangsa ini menjadi terhalang untuk menggapai kemajuan. Tidak pelak lagi, bangsa yang berkutat dengan sesuatu yang *invisible* seperti meyakini adanya Tuhan, tidak akan maju. Oleh karena itu, tokoh ini berkeyakinan bahwa filsafat materialisme yang diyakininya akan dapat mengubah bangsanya menjadi lebih maju. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, keyakinan yang selama ini dimiliki masyarakat (Islam) harus diberangus terlebih dahulu, harus diadakan pemberontakan seperti yang pernah dilakukan oleh kelompok Qaramitah di Irak pada masa Abbasiyah pada abad 9 Masehi, dan para pengikut Mazdak di Persia pada abad 8 Masehi (hlm 9).

Dalam realitas literer AJ tergambar bahwa filsafat materialisme yang diusung oleh tokoh antagonis dan jaringannya mengendarai sebuah organisasi wanita atau juga sering disebut partai (buruh). Tokoh Zaim sebagai pucuk pimpinan partai memiliki kelebihan dalam menjalankan roda partainya. Ia menguasai kemampuan retorika sehingga segala penjelasannya tentang filsafat materialisme membius pendengarnya untuk segera berpendapat sama dengannya. Ia juga menduduki banyak jabatan penting, seperti pemimpin partai, perdana menteri, anggota dewan konstituante, anggota perlemen, dan wakil ketua MPR. Ia mengaku sebagai orang yang memperoleh penghargaan tertinggi dari Negara. 46

Oleh karena itu, ia menjadi tokoh yang sangat dipercayai oleh tokoh Paduka Yang Mulia. Padahal, skenario politik telah dipersiapkan oleh partai ini untuk menelikung sang pucuk pimpinan negeri tersebut, yaitu dijadikan jembatan untuk mencapai tujuan kelompoknya dan akan ditinggalkan setelah seluruh ambisi politik mereka tercapai.⁴⁷

Jabatan-jabatan penting yang dipegang oleh tokoh antagonis ini mempermudahnya menjalankan politik pembelokan ideologi bangsa dan juga ideologi "rakyat muslim". Mereka mampu mempengaruhi tokoh Paduka Yang Mulia untuk menjalankan rencana mereka, bahkan untuk membunuh beberapa jenderal yang tidak disukainya. Anggota partai telah tersusun rapi di setiap pos pemerintahan hingga tentara nasional. Yang terpenting dari sistem kepartaian adalah menguasai jaring-jaring intelejen, di mana mereka bisa mengontrol segala kegiatan organisasi kemasyarakatan, organisasi kebudayaan, organisasi politik, dan perorangan yang berpengaruh untuk dilenyapkan bila bertentangan dengan ideologi partai. 48

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, hlm. 141.



⁴⁴ Najib Elkilany, 'Azra' Jakarta (Kairo: al-Mukhtar al-Islamy, 1974), hlm. 5

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, hlm. 8.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* hlm. 69.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, hlm. 7,8,25.



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Realitas literer di atas memiliki kesejajaran struktur dengan realitas sosial historis bangsa Indonesia. Sudah jamak diketahui bahwa dalam sejarah bangsa Indonesia terdapat sebuah organisasi yang mengusung filsafat materialisme sebagai dasar dan Komunis sebagai manefesto politik, yaitu Partai Komunis Indonesia. Organisasi wanita yang dinyatakan dalam realitas teks merupakan organisasi "mantel" dari partai tersebut yang dikenal dengan Gerakan Wanita Indonesia (GERWANI).⁴⁹

Partai yang memiliki anak organisasi ini, di antaranya Gerwani, tunduk dalam politik Komunis internasional yang bersumber dari Marxisme yang memiliki 3 unsur doktrin, yaitu 1) Historis Materialisme sebagai teori ilmiah, 2) Manifesto Komunis sebagai ajaran politik, 3) Materialisme sebagai pandangan hidup.

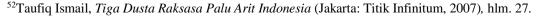
Pandangan hidup materialisme hanya percaya kepada apa yang ada dan nyata. Berdasarkan pandangan materialisme, seorang marxis tidak percaya kepada Tuhan yang tidak kasat mata, tak dapat dilihat, dan karenanya tidak ada. Kenyataan ini pokok bagi ilmu karena sifat ilmu, yang ilmiah adalah objektivitas. Sepanjang Tuhan tak dapat ditemukan melalui reka objektivitas, maka Tuhan berarti tidak pernah ada.

Menurut Marx, "Semua agama tak lain hanyalah khayalan dari kekuatan dari luar yang mengontrol kehidupan sehari-hari." Selanjutnya, "Oranglah yang membuat agama. Agama tidak membuat manusia. Dengan kata lain, perasaan dan kesadaran manusia yang belum menemukan diri atau telah kehilangan kesadaran inilah yang membuat agama. Agama adalah pandangan masyarakat tertindas. Jiwa dari dunia yang kejam. Agama adalah candu bagi rakyat." Kenyataan hilangnya Tuhan dari dunia Marxisme tersebut dikuatkan oleh Lenin, "Tak ada tempat bagi Tuhan dalam konsepsi ilmiah di dunia. Ajaran falsafah materialisme menolak doktrin religi." Lenin juga menambahkan, "Agama Kristen adalah agama orang buruan." Ia menganjurkan agar orang memerangi agama. "Memerangi agama berarti menghidupkan atheisme, sedangkan menyebarkan atheisme adalah tugas utama kita." Pernyataan tersebut pengembangan dari pernyataan Feurbach, "Manusia itu sendiri adalah Tuhan, Tuhan adalah bayangan manusia dalam cermin." Manusia itu sendiri adalah Tuhan, Tuhan adalah bayangan manusia dalam cermin."

Kebencian kaum Marxis terhadap aktivitas penyembahan Tuhan diperluas dengan menentang institusi yang melembagakan penyembahan Tuhan, seperti gereja. Kemudian muncul kekuatan sosialisme yang menentang penyelewengan gereja yang hendak mempertahankan kekuasaan dengan berafiliasi dengan golongan feodal yang memerintah Eropa pada waktu itu. Maka, jargon-jargon anti-Tuhan, seperti "Setiap ide tentang Tuhan adalah semacam infeksi berbau busuk," "Listrik akan menggantikan Tuhan. Biarlah para petani itu menyembah listrik karena nanti mereka akan merasa bahwa listrik memiliki kekuasaan lebih besar dari pada kekuasaan sorga," yang telah didengungkan Lenin menjiwai pemikiran para penganut Komunisme dunia. ⁵²

Di berbagai belahan dunia, Komunisme dan Sosialisme menyebar dengan cepat sebagai obat yang mampu menyembuhkan masyarakat dari keterjajahan ideologis; agama, kapitalisme, dan imperialisme. Keberhasilan Revolusi Bolsjewik Rusia tanggal 1 Oktober 1917 telah mengilhami penguatan organisasi Komunis di seluruh dunia, termasuk di Indonesia, yang memiliki partai bernama Partai Komunis Indonesia.

⁵¹Denidal Jabr, *as-Syuyu'iyyah Mansya'an wa Maslakan*, cet. III (Yordania, Maktabah al-Manar, 1985), hlm. 189-190. Lihat pula dalam Daniel L. Pals, *Seven Theories of Relegion*, terj. Ali Noer Zaman(Yogyakarta: Penerbit Qalam, 2001), hlm. 235.





⁴⁹Sekretariat Negara RI, *Gerakan 30 September Pemberontakan PKI, Latar Belakang, Aksi, dan Penumpasannya* (Jakarta: Sekneg, 1994), hlm. 127.

⁵⁰Karl Marx, *The Contribution to the Critique of Hegels Philisophy of Right* (New York: Schocken Books, 1964). hlm. 23.



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Aksi menyebarkan atheisme dan memerangi agama dilakukan oleh orang-orang PKI dengan elemen-elemen organisasinya, karena menganggapnya sebagai doktrin dari tugas manusia. Mereka masuk ke dalam setiap sel masyarakat maupun pemerintahan. Pembahasan ini akan lebih bermakna bila dapat melihat realitas historis bangsa Indonesia berdasarkan panduan dari realitas literer yang memungkinkan adanya homologi kedua peristiwa tersebut.

Pada tahun 1913, menjelang Perang Dunia I, seorang aktivis politik berhaluan Marxis berkebangsaan Belanda bernama H.J.F M. Sneevliet tiba di Hindia Belanda. Di Indonesia, ia bekerja di Semarang setelah sebelumnya bekerja di Surabaya sebagai staf redaksi surat kabar milik sindikat perusahaan gula di Jawa Timur. Di Semarang, saat itu terdapat organisasi buruh kereta api, *Vereneging van Spoor en Tramsweg Personeel* (VSTP). Di sinilah ia berhasil menanamkan pengaruhnya sebagai media penyebarluasan Marxisme di Hindia Belanda.⁵³

Berkat hubungan yang intensif dengan orang-orang Belanda yang berhaluan sosialis, pada tahun 1914, ia mendirikan organisasi Marxis pertama di Asia Tenggara, dengan sebutan *Indische Social Democratische Verening* (ISDV), Mereka menerbitkan m*AJ*alah dan koran sebagai media propaganda Marxisme.

Untuk lebih menanamkan paham Marxisme di Hindia Belanda, Sneevliet mengambil strategi memasukkan anggota ISDV ke dalam Sarekat Islam (SI), salah satu organsisasi yang berkembang pesat di Indonesia sejak kebangkitan nasional tahun 1908. Keanggotaan rangkap anggota ISDV di SI menghasilkan pengaruh yang luar biasa dalam memperluas paham Marxisme. Beberapa tokoh SI berhasil menjadi pentolan ISDV, seperti Semaoen dan Darsono. Di samping itu, ISDV secara rahasia juga mengadakan penyusupan ke semua lapisan masyarakat Indonesia, termasuk ke pergerakan kaum buruh dan bahkan di kalangan tentara Belanda.

Setelah mengacak-acak SI sehingga terbagi dua, SI Putih dan SI Merah pada tahun 1921 saat kongres nasional VI SI di Surabaya, akhirnya SI merah berubah menjadi Sarekat Rakyat (1923) dan menjadi organisasi radikal nasionalis baru yang berbeda haluan secara ideologi dan strategi, bernama Partai Komunis Indonesia pada tahun 1924.

Walaupun telah mengambil jalan berbeda, organisasi ini seringkali menggunakan bendera dan massa SI untuk melakukan pergolakan fisik melawan pemerintah Hindia Belanda. Mereka menyusup dalam tujuan yang sama. Massa SI bermaksud mengusir Belanda, sedangkan tujuan PKI adalah mewujudkan masyarakat Komunis di Indonesia. Upaya tersebut berhasil mencetuskan pergolakan rakyat di beberapa tempat dari bulan November 1926-Februari 1927 di berbagai daerah di Indonesia.⁵⁴

Penyusupan juga terjadi pada partai lain, seperti PNI dan Pertindo sehingga mampu mengubah haluan partai. Sementara penyusupan juga terjadi di lembaga-lembaga pers dan media massa, seperti LKBN (Lembaga Kantor Berita Nasional) Antara, dan PWI (Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia). Organisasi Ikatan Pelajar Indonesia sebagai organisasi pelajar terbesar di Indonesia juga disusupi dan dipecah dari dalam. ⁵⁵

Penyusupan anggota PKI ke dalam tubuh rakyat Indonesia tidak banyak diekspos di dalam *AJ* oleh N*aj*ib Elkilany. Akan tetapi, penyusupan ke tubuh pemerintahan tampak lebih dominan, bahkan realitas literer tersebut memiliki akurasi data yang valid bila disejajarkan dengan fakta historis.

Sebagaimana disebutkan terdahulu, bahwa menjelang terjadinya kudeta, orang-orang Zaim telah masuk ke dalam tubuh pemerintah secara sistematis. Mereka pada umumnya berdiri di belakang sang Paduka, dalam kabinet, dan berada dalam angkatan bersenjata.

⁵⁵*Ibid.*,hlm. 46.



⁵³Ruth T. McVey, *The Rise of Indonesian Communism* (Jakarta: Equinox Publishing, 2006), hlm. 13-14. Pemikiran Ludwig Andreas Feuerbach (1804-72) dapat dilihat dalam Ali Mudhofir, *Kamus Filsuf Barat* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pel*AJ*ar, 2001), hlm. 162.

⁵⁴Sekretariat Negara RI, *Gerakan 30 September*, hlm. 13.



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Orang-orang seperti Zaim dalam realitas literer di atas tampak dalam pribadi D.N. Aidit yang selalu berada dekat dengan Presiden Soekarno. Apalagi dengan fakta bahwa PKI meraih kemenangan besar dengan enam juta suara pada pemiliu 1955. Presiden Soekarno semakin berpihak dengan banyak memberikan kesempatan pada partai ini. Untuk mencapai tujuannya mengkomuniskan bangsa Indonesia, PKI harus menanamkan pengaruhnya di berbagai bidang kehidupan kenegaraan, baik di bidang ideologi, politik, maupun di bidang militer. ⁵⁶

Di bidang politik dan militer, PKI menyusun strategi politik-nya dengan menanamkan paham Komunisme di kalangan anggota ABRI sebagai kekuatan sosial politik yang menentang PKI. PKI melalui biro khususnya melakukan pembinaan terhadap anggota ABRI. Penyusupan terjadi di semua lini TNI, baik Angakatan Darat, Angkatan Laut, Angkatan Udara, dan Kepolisian RI. Upaya pembinaan tersebut telah berhasil mempengaruhi sejumlah perwiran ABRI sehingga menjadi simpatisan dan pendukung PKI.⁵⁷

Realitas literer tentang infiltrasi ideologi Komunis ke dalam sebuah negara tempat tokoh protagonis berada secara homologis memiliki kualitas hubungan yang bersifat struktural dengan realitas sosial bangsa Indonesia. Homologi kedua realitas tersebut berimplikasi pada hubungan yang bermakna, yang menunjukkan *setting* yang diacu oleh novel *AJ* adalah gambaran nyata dari usaha infiltrasi ideologi Komunis ke dalam Indonesia yang berasaskan Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa.

b. Pengambilalihan Kekuasaan/Kudeta

Kesejajaran kedua adalah kudeta. Sebanding dengan dua permasalahan lainnya, permasalahan ini menjiwai keseluruhan novel dari awal hingga akhir. Filsafat materialisme sebagai pandangan hidup yang diperjuangkan lewat manifesto Komunis sebagai aliran politik merupakan landasan bagi gerakan ini untuk membelokkan haluan negara. Oleh karena itu, kekuatan apapun, baik berupa elemen pemerintah maupun sistem pemerintahan yang mampu menghantarkan ke tujuan tersebut harus dikuasai. Sebaliknya, kekuatan-kekuatan antirevolusi, seperti partai politik Islam ataupun pribadi-pribadi berpengaruh yang tetap teguh menjalankan dasar negara harus dimusnahkan.

Organisasi yang dipimpin oleh tokoh antagonis sejak awal memiliki tujuan untuk mengubah haluan negara. Hal ini dimungkinkan karena mereka telah menguasai setiap sendi pemerintahan. Tokoh antagonis sendiri merupakan pejabat yang menduduki posisi strategis, seperti menteri, ketua partai, anggota konstituante. ⁵⁸ Dengan posisi ini, tokoh antagonis dengan sendirinya dapat mengontrol sistem pemerintahan, seperti menempatkan jabatan strategis pada orang-orang tertentu. Posisi komandan pengawal istana kepresidenan dipegang oleh orang-orang partai. ⁵⁹ Orang-orang mereka telah ditempatkan pada dinas intelijen⁶⁰ yang mampu mengontrol pergerakan setiap organisasi (politik, kebudayaan, kemasyarakatan), individu (ulama, seniman, dll), atau militer yang tidak mendukung kebijakan partai. Tidak luput pula, mereka masuk ke dalam struktur TNI AU, ⁶¹ para perwira polisi juga terlibat lebih jauh lagi dalam aktivitas partai.

Terlebih lagi, partai ini mendapatkan angin segar dari tokoh Paduka Yang Mulia sebagai presiden untuk menumbuhkan ideologi baru ini di negeri yang baru saja terlepas dari penjajahan asing. Akan tetapi, tokoh Paduka Yang Mulia atau presiden hanya dijadikan sebagai jembatan untuk menuju kekuasaan dan mengubah dasar negara. Tercatat ada dua kali usaha

⁶² *Ibid.*, hlm. 139.



⁵⁶*Ibid.* hlm. 28.

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, hlm. 44.

⁵⁸ Najib Elkilany, 'Azra' Jakarta (Kairo: al-Mukhtar al-Islamy, 1974), hlm. 19.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, hlm 32.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*. hlm 28.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, hlm. 26.



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kudeta yang pernah dilakukan oleh kelompok ini. *Pertama*, kudeta yang telah digagalkan oleh para jenderal dan merupakan orang-orang Islam yang taat. Kelompok ini menuai kegagalan besar karena para revolusi terdahulu dapat dipatahkan oleh para jenderal ini dan para pengusung revolusi terdahulu mati. Oleh karena itu, dalam kudeta yang *kedua* ini, para petinggi partai memfokuskan untuk membunuh para jenderal ini terlebih dahulu.⁶³

Dengan demikian, usaha untuk mengkooptasi kekuasaan akan mudah dilakukan. Pada saat yang sama, tokoh Paduka Yang Mulia juga tidak suka dengan para jenderal ini. Ia memerintahkan partai untuk melenyapkan para jenderal karena menentang gerakannya. Dengan mendukung ideologi partai ini, tokoh Paduka Yang Mulia juga dijanjikan akan mendapatkan kekuasaan di seluruh Asia Selatan. Perselingkuhan antara tokoh Paduka Yang Mulia dengan partai ini sama-sama mengindikasikan adanya kepentingan yang bersifat simbiosis-mutualisme.

Kesempatan kudeta kedua atau yang disebut sebagai hari revolusi datang juga. Tokoh Kolonel yang menjadi Komandan Pengawal Istana memulai eksekusi. Bersama dengan prajurit dan pemuda partai, mereka menculik delapan jenderal yang dikenal sebagai penentang utama partai. Eksekusi dimulai dari Kepala Staff Angkatan Darat, sebagai jenderal yang paling keras menentang partai. Ia ditembak di hadapan keluarganya hingga tewas. Sejumlah jenderal berikutnya mengalami nasib serupa dan dibawa ke Markas Angkatan Udara. Tokoh antagonis dengan kelompoknya bertindak tidak manusiawi memperlakukan tubuh dan mayat para jenderal tersebut. Beberapa disiksa secara kejam sebelum dibunuh dengan senjata kampak dan celurit. 66

Pada peristiwa tersebut, seorang jenderal yang memiliki peranan besar dalam memberantas revolusi partai pertama selamat dari rencana besar malam itu. Kabar buruknya, putrinya menjadi korban keganasan orang-orang partai hingga tewas tertembak peluru.⁶⁷

Eforia kemenangan partai terlihat di mana-mana. Partai ini mengklaim bahwa mereka telah menguasai seluruh fasilitas umum, kantor-kantor pemerintahan, media pemberitaan, perusahaan air dan listrik, serta instansi lainnya. Radio dan koran memberitakan kemenangan besar partai. Seluruh simpatisan merayakannya dengan hangar-bingar. Sementara penentang akan mengalami nasib yang mengerikan, seperti pembakaran kantor koran di mana tokoh protagonis berkerja. Koran tersebut memang berseberangan dengan ideologi partai.

Eforia kemenangan itu tidak bertahan lama. Tokoh Jenderal Besar dihadirkan untuk menumpas kejahatan partai dan mengembalikan dasar negara kepada jalan yang sebenarnya. Rakyat menyambut gembira kabar tersebut yang disiarkan langsung dari Bandung maupun Jakarta. Keamanan kota telah kembali dijamin tokoh Jenderal Besar dan Angkatan Bersenjata menyisir seluruh kota untuk tindakan pengamanan, termasuk melucuti kekuatan bersenjata partai dan kekuatan politiknya. Keadaan kemudian berbalik tajam. Orang-orang partai diburu dan ditahan sebagaimana digambarkan dalam perburuan tokoh protagonis terhadap antagonis. Sejarah gelap tentang kudeta pemerintahan RI oleh PKI telah banyak dijadikan karya, baik sebagai teks sejarah, dokumentasi film, karya sastra, analisis ilmiah dan sebagainya. Walaupun penjelasan berikut ini bentuknya hanya repetisi dari karya sejenis, tetapi keberadaannya menjadi penting untuk melihat homologi antara realitas teks dan realitas

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*. hlm. 147.



⁶³ *Ibid.*, hlm. 23.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, hlm. 141.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, hlm. 109.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, hlm. 142.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, hlm, 142.

⁶⁸ Ibid.. hlm. 184-5

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*. hlm. 189,193



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historis sebagaimana tercatat dalam fakta literer novel AJ dan fakta sosial historis bangsa Indonesia.

Berdasarkan fakta literer novel *AJ*, peristiwa kudeta dapat disistematisir dalam kelompok-kelompok peristiwa, yaitu 1) Kudeta pertama yang gagal dan persiapan kudeta yang kedua, 2) Keterlibatan Sang Paduka dalam membasmi para jenderal, 3) Malam pembunuhan, 4) Pesta di Utara Jakarta, 5) Tampilnya jenderal besar, 6) Zaim dihukum mati.

Kudeta dalam fakta literer di atas mengingatkan pembaca pada peristiwa pemberontakan PKI yang gagal di Madiun pada tahun 1948 dan peristiwa kudeta pada 30 September 1965 yang juga dilakukan oleh PKI.

Pemberontakan PKI Madiun bertujuan membangun pemerintahan Soviet. Pada saat itu, Presiden Soekarno secara jelas mengultimatum PKI dalam siaran radio Yogyakarta.

Pemberontakan Madiun ditumpas oleh TNI pada bulan September 1948. Dengan demikian, pemberontakan Komunis hanya berumur 11 hari. Kolonel A.H. Nasution, Panglima Komando Jawa memerintahkan untuk melucuti semua satuan lasykar yang menetang Soekarno-Hatta. Musso tewas pada 31 Oktober dalam suatu pertempuran kecil, yang mengakhiri kariernya sebagai pimpinan PKI yang hanya berlangsung selama delapan puluh hari. 71

Apabila pada pemberontakan tahun 1948 tersebut, saat PKI dipimpin oleh Musso, Presiden Soekarno secara tegas menumpas PKI, maka pandangannya terhadap PKI telah berubah sejak partai ini dipegang oleh D.N. Aidit. Kebijakan-kebijakan Soekarno tampak banyak menguntungkan PKI. Demikian pula dengan isu Dewan Jenderal yang dihembuskan oleh PKI. Presiden secara implisit menuduh beberapa jenderal menentang ide-ide kenegaraannya; Nasakom. Dalam pidato *Takari*, pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1965, sebulan sebelum terjadinya kudeta, dengan semangat Bung Karno mengatakan:

"....aku muak, muak, mau muntah, kalau mendengarkan omongan orang jang mau djasa, djasa, adjasa sadja. Biar engkau dulu djenderal-petak di tahun 1945, tetapi kalau sekarang memetjah front Nasakom, kalau sekarang memusuhi sokoguru-sokoguru revolusi, engkau menjadi tenaga-reaksi."⁷²

Najib Elkilany menerjemahkan dalam realitas teksnya bahwa para jenderal yang dimaksud adalah jenderal Angkatan Darat, yang dahulu pernah bersamanya menumpas usaha pemberontakan PKI di Madiun. Akan tetapi, karena perbedaan *misi perjuangan*, Presiden Soekarno kini berbalik memusuhi para jenderal tersebut berkaitan dengan kegiatan mereka yang diisukan akan menggulingkan kekuasaannya. Bahkan sebuah surat dari Nyoto, orang ketiga PKI, berhasil disita. Surat tanpa tanggal yang ditulis tangan sendiri oleh Soekarno itu berbunyi, "Saudara Nyoto! Wedus dibeleh, mbandjur dikeleti" (Saudara Nyoto! Kambing disembelih lalu dikuliti).⁷³ Fakta literer di bawah ini dapat menunjukkan homologi peristiwa dengan fakta historis sebagaimana diungkapkan di atas.

Adapun tentang kudeta kedua pada tahun 1965 dan malam pembunuhan terhadap jenderal telah menjadi sejarah terkenal dalam fakta historis bangsa Indonesia. Hanya saja kesejajaran antara fakta literer dan fakta historis terganjal dengan jumlah jenderal yang akan direncanakan dibunuh, yaitu 8 orang, sementara fakta historis hanya terjadi pada 7 orang jenderal. Melihat data yang tidak akurat tersebut, patut diteliti kiranya mengapa terjadi data yang berbeda dengan yang diketahui dalam sejarah. Ternyata, Najib Elkilany sangat jeli melihat data karena isu Dewan Jenderal yang dihembuskan PKI memang berjumlah 8, yaitu selain yang menjadi korban dan Jenderal A.H. Nasution, tercatat pula nama Brigjen TNI

⁷³Bersumber dari Harian *Angkatan Bersenjata*, 14 Desember 1965 yang dikutip oleh Soegiraso Soerojo, *Siapa Menabur*, hlm. 423.



5.

⁷¹M.C. Ricklefs, Sejarah Indonesia Modern (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 1991), hlm. 344-

⁷²Soegiarso Soerojo, Siapa Menabur Angin Akan Menuai Badai (Jakarta: Intermasa, 1998), hlm. 423.



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Sukendro.⁷⁴ Beruntung nama Sukendro dihapus dari daftar penculikan saat briefing terakhir karena ia sedang berada di Peking untuk menghadiri perayaan hari Komunis Cina bersama delegasi Indonesia yang lain.⁷⁵

Dengan plot yang sama antara fakta literer dan fakta historis, Najib Elkilany menerangkan peristiwa pembunuhan dan penculikan malam kudeta. Pertama-tama, pasukan pengawal istana meminta para jenderal untuk bertemu presiden malam itu juga, selanjutnya mereka menembaki para jenderal yang menolak perintah. Seorang Kepala Staff Angkatan Darat yang merupakan jenderal yang paling keras menentang partai menolak perintah tersebut karena tidak disertai dengan bukti tertulis perintah Paduka. Ia ditembak di hadapan keluarganya hingga tewas. Sejumlah jenderal berikutnya mengalami nasib serupa dan dibawa ke Markas di daerah utara Jakarta. Fragmen lolosnya seorang jenderal karena melompat ke pagar kedutaan yang terletak di belakang rumahnya, serta tertembaknya sang putri kecil juga diekspos dalam *AJ* secara detil. ⁷⁶

Fakta literer di atas sungguh dapat disejajarkan dengan fakta historis bangsa Indonesia. Pembunuhan terhadap para jenderal dilaksanakan oleh oknum-oknum pasukan Cakrabirawa yang telah disusupi PKI. Adapun rumah yang pertama adalah kediaman Letjen Ahmad Yani. Ia menolak untuk ikut pemaksaan tersebut bila tidak ada surat perintah dari Presiden. Akibatnya, pasukan Cakrabirawa langsung menembakkan peluru hingga Letjen Ahmad Yani tewas. Pada saat yang sama, di rumah A.H. Nasution, pasukan Cakrabirawa juga sedang melaksanakan ritual yang sama. Nasution berhasil lolos setelah meloncat ke dalam pagar kedutaan Irak di belakang rumahnya dan bersembunyi di balik semak dengan kaki terkilir hingga pagi hari. Sementara itu, putri A.H. Nasution, Ade Irma Suryani, tertembak 3 peluru yang membuatnya meninggal lima hari kemudian di rumah sakit.⁷⁷

Kejadian yang menimpa Letjen Ahmad Yani juga menimpa Mayjen TNI Harjono MT dan Brigjen TNI D.I. Panjaitan. Mereka tewas ditembak ketika menolak perintah. Sementara Mayjen TNI Soeprapto, Mayjen TNI S. Parman, dan Mayjen TNI Soetojo S. dibawa hiduphidup ke markas pelatihan anak organisasi PKI di Halim Perdanakusumah untuk dieksekusi secara keiam. 78

Adegan selanjutnya, sebagaimana digambarkan dalam fakta literer adalah sebuah pesta biadab di Markas Angkatan Udara. Di sana terlihat pemimpin partai, perwira polisi, dan massa anggota partai. Mereka mengelilingi para jenderal yang diculik dan yang telah mati dan memperlakukan jenderal dan mayat itu dengan tidak senonoh. Para jenderal yang masih hidup diikat matanya dan dipotong alat kelamin serta persendiannya. Tokoh Jamilah diceritakan menyulut jenderal itu dengan api. Semua dilakukan dengan sorak-sorai penuh kesenangan yang kejam.

Hughes, dalam bukunya *The End of Sukarno*, ⁷⁹ menyebut peristiwa di markas Angkatan Udara tersebut dengan judul *Orgy at Crocodile Hole*. Betapa tidak? Para Sukarelawan Pemuda Rakyat dan Sukarelawati Gerwani memotong-motong tubuh para jenderal, mencongkel hidung dan mata, memotong alat kelamin, dan menyayat kulit dengan silet.

Terhadap kejadian pembunuhan dan penculikan tersebut, Pangkostrad Mayjen TNI Soeharto mencari informasi tentang dalang kegiatan tersebut. Setelah mengetahui bahwa Letkol Inf. Untung (Komandan Cakrabirawa) terkait dengan berita penculikan tersebut, barulah Mayjen TNI Soeharto yakin bahwa gerakan tersebut merupakan aksi PKI yang bertujuan menggulingkan dan merebut kekuasaan dari pemerintah Republik Indonesia yang sah.

⁷⁸Jhon Hughes, *The End of Sukarno*, hlm. 40-41.





⁷⁴Sekretariat Negara, *Gerakan 30 September*, hlm. 61.

⁷⁵Jhon Hughes, *The End of Sukarno* (Singapura: Archipilago Press, 2002), hlm. 39.

⁷⁶ Najib Elkilany, 'Azra' Jakarta (Kairo: al-Mukhtar al-Islamy, 1974), hlm. 139-140

⁷⁷lihat pula Sekretariat Negara, *Gerakan 30 September*, hlm. 96-101.



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Berdasarkan keyakinan itu, Pangkostrad Mayjen TNI Soeharto segera menyusun rencana untuk menumpas gerakan penghianatan tersebut. Beliau segera mengonsolidasikan dan menggerakkan personil Markas Kostrad dan satuan-satuan lain di Jakarta yang tidak mendukung Gerakan 30 September, disertai dengan usaha menginsafkan kesatuan-kesatuan yang digunakan oleh Gerakan 30 September, terutama setelah sebagian besar satuan yang digunakan oleh beberapa perwira yang dibina PKI berhasil disadarkan dan kembali menggabungkan diri ke dalam komando dan pengendalian Kostrad.

Pasukan RPKAD juga berhasil merebut kantor RRI dan Telkom yang telah diduduki oleh PKI pada tanggal 1 Oktober. Kedua kantor ini merupakan sarana vital karena digunakan untuk menyebarkan propaganda PKI berkaitan dengan telah berhasilnya kelompok ini mengamankan negara dari usaha koptasi Dewan Jenderal.

Pada hari tersebut, pukul 19.00, Pangkostrad Mayjen TNI Soeharto selaku pimpinan sementara Angkatan Darat menyampaikan pidato radio yang dapat ditangkap di seluruh wilayah tanah air. Dengan bukti-bukti siaran Gerakan 30 September, ia menjelaskan bahwa terjadi tindakan pengkhianatan oleh gerakan yang menamakan dirinnya Gerakan 30 September. Mereka telah melakukan penculikan terhadap beberapa Perwira Tinggi TNI AD. Situasi ibukota negara telah dikuasi kembali dan telah dipersiapkan langkah-langkah untuk menumpas Gerakan 30 September tersebut. Untuk sementara pimpinan Angkatan Darat dipegang oleh Mayor Jenderal TNI Soeharto. Pidato Pangkostrad tersebut telah dapat menentramkan hati rakyat yang seharian penuh diliputi suasana gelisah dan tanda tanya.

Reaksi juga datang dari massa yang telah mengetahui dengan jelas bahwa PKI adalah dalang dan pelaku Gerakan 30 September. Mulailah terjadi aksi-aksi spontan berbagai kelompok massa pemuda, mahasiswa, dan pel*AJ*ar. Pada tanggal 8 Oktober mulai terjadi aksi-aksi menyerbu gedung-gedung kantor milik PKI serta ormas-ormasnya. Aksi-aksi massa tersebut terjadi di berbagi daerah dan di tempat-tempat di mana terdapatnya basis-basis kekuatan PKI di situ, terjadi suasana tegang dan konflik fisik. Kekuatan PKI akhirnya berakhir dengan dikeluarkannya surat keputusan Presiden/Pangti/Mandataris MPRS/PBR No. 1/3/1966 tentang pembubaran PKI dan organisasi-organisasi yang bernaung di bawahnya serta menyatakan sebagai organisasi terlarang di seluruh wilayah NKRI.⁸⁰

Keberhasilan Jenderal Besar, sebagaimana diungkapkan oleh Najib Elkilany dalam *AJ*, membalik kenyataan harapan organisasi Zaim secara drastis. Kekuatan mereka menjadi lumpuh di bawah kontrol angkatan bersenjata pemerintah. Para anggota dan partisipan partai diburu oleh rakyat yang selama ini telah menjadi objek kezaliman partai. Bahkan Zaim pun akhirnya tertangkap dan dieksekusi. ⁸¹

Realitas literer di atas tentang kronologi tertangkapnya Zaim memiliki kesejajaran dengan fakta historis tentang tertangkapnya D.N. Aidit di sebuah kampung yang sangat jauh dari keramaian. Sebuah buku sejarah yang ditulis oleh pemenang Pulitzer Award, Jhon Hughes menuliskan kronologi penangkapan D.N. Aidit pada tanggal 22 November, pukul 21.00 di Kampung Samben Boyolali Jawa Tengah.

Aidit had chosen his hiding place well. As we knew from our own approach, anybody coming by vehicle could be spotted long before reaching the kampong Samben.

It was across-country, obviously with detailed knowledge of the terrain, that the para commandos had quietly come in the darkness of that November night before surrounding the house and bursting in.

The house belonged to a retired railway worker who lived there with his family. Against the wall of a living room stood a tall, double-doored wardrobe. The soldiers opened it, hammered at its back, found it solid. Then they shouldered the whole wardrobe away from the

⁸¹ Najib Elkilany, 'Azra' Jakarta (Kairo: al-Mukhtar al-Islamy, 1974), hlm. 170.



⁸⁰Sekretariat Negara, Gerakan 30 September, hlm. 135-139.



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wall. Behind it they found a small opening, leading into a narrow, concealed space just big enough for a man to lie down in. form this wooden-walled hiding place, cleverly constructed between two rooms of the house, emerged the man they were hunting, Aidit.

That Aidit was seized in that little house in Samben, there is no doubt. Nor is there much doubt that within a day, possibly within hours, of his capture he was executed by the army⁸².

Dari kedua kutipan di atas, realitas literer *AJ* yang ditulis oleh Najib Elkilany tampak sangat sejajar dan memiliki hubungan korespondensi dengan fakta sejarah yang ditulis oleh sejarawan Amerika yang berada di Jakarta setelah tragedi dramatik tersebut, Jhon Hughes. Kesejajaran tersebut tampak dari aktivitas Zaim yang bergerilya jauh di pedalaman dan akhirnya ditangkap di belakang lemari di sebuah rumah setelah terjadi pengepungan oleh tentara.

Secara deskriptif, fakta literer *AJ* diungkapkan lebih detail oleh Jhon Hughes bahwa perkampungan yang menjadi tempat persembunyian D.N. Aidit adalah kampung Samben, Boyolali, Jawa Tengah. Adapun rumah yang dipakai untuk bersembunyi adalah rumah anggota organisasi buruh kereta api, organisasi yang berafiliasi kepada PKI. Di ruang tamu terdapat sebuah lemari berpintu dua yang dikonstruksikan sebagai tempat persembunyian. Hal itu terlihat dari adanya sebuah ruang kecil yang mampu memuat seorang untuk berbaring. Di situlah tempat D.N. Aidit terakhir kali menikmati kehidupan sebagai Ketua Partai Komunis Indonesia yang sejauh ini telah berhasil mengarahkan kebijakan Soekarno untuk berpihak pada kepentingan Komunis.

Realitas literer *AJ* tentang usaha kudeta tokoh antagonis Zaim dan partainya secara homologis memiliki kualitas hubungan yang bersifat struktural dengan realitas sosial bangsa Indonesia. Homologi kedua realitas tersebut berimplikasi pada hubungan yang bermakna yang menunjukkan aktivitas Komunis yang diacu oleh novel *AJ* adalah gambaran nyata dari usaha kudeta Partai Komunis Indonesia. Partai ini berusaha menggulingkan pemerintah Indonesia yang sah dengan menggantikannya sebagai negara yang berideologi Komunis.

Baik realitas literer maupun realitas sosial historis sebagaimana diterangkan di atas merupakan fakta kemanusiaan. Realitas literer *AJ* adalah segala hasil aktivitas atau perilaku Najib Elkilany yang berwujud karya sastra literal mengenai realitas sosial berupa aktivitas atau perilaku bangsa Indonesia secara verbal atau fisik berupa aktivitas sosial, politik, maupun kreasi kultural sebagaimana yang diindikasikan oleh Goldmann.⁸³

Sebagaimana pula diungkapkan Goldmann bahwa baik realitas literer maupun realitas sosial historis di atas sebagai fakta kemanusiaan memiliki arti karena ia hadir sebagai respon dari subjek transindividual dalam usahanya untuk memodifikasi situasi yang ada agar sesuai dengan aspirasi-aspirasi subjek tersebut. Kedua fakta di atas dapat dipandang sebagai hasil usaha manusia untuk memperoleh keseimbangan dalam hubungannya dengan dunia sekitarnya. 84

2. Homologi Realitas Literer AJ Dengan Realitas Sosial Mesir.

Sebagaimana telah diuraikan pada bab terdahulu bahwa latar tempat, waktu, dan suasana tampaknya menggambarkan secara ekplisit Negara Indonesia. Pada latar tempat, terdapat penyebutan *Indonesia, Jakarta, Jawa Tengah, Yogya, Bandung, Bogor, sebuah pulau kecil (Belitung)*, dll. Sementara pada latar waktu secara eksplistit disebutkan; *musim panas*,

⁸⁴Lucien Goldmann, *Method in the Sociology of Literature*, England: Basil Blackwell Publisher, 1980., hlm. 61.



⁸² Jhon Hughes, *The End of Soekarno*, hlm. 174.

⁸³Lucien Goldmann," The Sociology of Literature: Status and Problem of Method", Milton C. Albert (ed.), *The Sociology of Art and Literature* (New York: Praeger Publisher, 1970), hlm. 583.



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akhir September atau awal Oktober, sebagai background untuk menempatkan latar suasana kudeta kepada pemeritahan resmi dengan membunuh para jenderal yang sangat berpengaruh.

Penggambaran di atas menunjukkan bahwa latar Mesir sama sekali tidak tampak dalam novel ini, kecuali dalam satu episode *flashback* pada latar suasana. Bila asumsi awal bahwa peminjaman latar Indonesia untuk mengaburkan fakta sebenarnya yang terjadi di Mesir, maka hal ini akan bertentangan dengan teori mimetic Abram bahwa setiap karya sastra tidak lahir dari kekosongan belaka. Setidaknya, beberapa latar suasana Mesir harus tampak dalam novel ini bila ia ingin dikatakan sebagai novel yang menceritakan Mesir. Bila novel ini berbicara tentang Mesir tapi memakai latar tempat, waktu, dan suasana yang sama sekali tidak mewakili Mesir, maka ia akan dikenai hukum *anakronisme*; ketidaktepatan dalam meletakkan aksesoris sesuai tempat dan waktu sehingga menimbulkan kerancuan dalam karya sastra.

Satu-satunya latar yang masih memungkinkan untuk membenarkan asumsi bahwa novel ini menggambarkan Mesir adalah latar suasana, baik pada saat terjadinya hadirnya filsafat materialism/komunisme sebagai pengaruh perang ideology antara Barat dan Timur, maupun riak-riak dalam suksesi kepemimpinan.

a. Penyebaran Filsafat Materialisme/Komunisme

Najib Elkilany yang lahir pada tahun 1931 mengalami masa-masa aktif menulis sejak sekolah menengah (1946) hingga menutup usia pada tahun 1995. Ia turut menjadi saksi sejarah dari pergolakan politik Mesir tahun 1955. Sementara itu, AJ sebagai hasil karyanya diterbitkan untuk kedua kalinya pada tahun 1972. Dengan demikian, dapat dipastikan bahwa novel ini diolah sebagai sebuah karya pada tahun 1960-an. Secara global, tahun-tahun tersebut masih menyisakan persaingan pengaruh antara blok Barat dan blok Timur; antara Imperialis Barat dengan Sosialisme Timur yang dikomandoi oleh Soviet dan Cina. Tidak salah bila dikatakan bahwa Najib Elkilany dan AJ merupakan saksi bagi perkembangan Sosialisme-Komunisme yang sedang berkembang di negara-negara Timur, termasuk Mesir.

Komunisme Soviet masuk ke dunia Arab pada tahun 1942-1943. Sejak itulah para diplomat, perwakilan dagang, dan misi budaya menyerbu Kairo, Bahgdad, Beirut, dan Damaskus. Salah satu agenda yang paling pertama dari Soviet biasanya adalah mengadakan kontak dengan sarikat pekerja yang ada dan membantu mendirikan sarikat pekerja yang baru, yaitu Federasi Serikat Buruh Dunia di Iran melalui pemimpin buruhnya Reza, dan di Arab melalui Mustofa al-Ariss yang berpusat di Lebanon. Agenda kedua adalah menyebarkan ideologi Komunis dengan media surat kabar yang membanjiri Taheran dan ibukota Arab lainnya.⁸⁶

Berkat agitasi dan persuasi Soviet, Timur Tengah dilanda demam Soviet yang purapura berdedikasi pada kebudayaan, perdamaian, dan emansipasi wanita. Mereka menyusupkan ideologi Komunisme dalam acara-acara seperti pameran kesenian Soviet, konser dan pertunjukan artis Soviet, ceramah sarjana Soviet, dan film tentang Soviet. Para cendekiawan dan seniman Arab dan Iran diajak keliling gratis dalam perjalanan budaya ke pusat-pusat Asia di Soviet.

Sebenarnya, kata "budaya" mempunyai arti khusus dalam kamus Komunis. Di Soviet, musik, tarian, lukisan, sastra, dan sebagainya adalah sekedar alat yang diharapkan menyebarkan ideologi resmi dan garis partai. Akibat dari berhasilnya pakta kebudayaan ini, kini negara-negara Arab mengalami invasi misi budaya Soviet. Fokus utama diletakkan pada

⁸⁶George Lenczowski, *Timur Tengah di Tengah Kancah Dunia*, (terj. Asgar Bixby, Bandung: Sinar Baru Algessindo, 1993), hlm. 434.



⁸⁵Cetakan pertama novel ini diperkirakan terbit pada tahun 1970, karena ia meninggalkan Mesir menuju Emirat Arab melalui pemerintah Kuwait pada tahun 1967. Di sana, ia bertemu dengan Husen Asyur (dari penerbit al-Mukhtar al-Islamy) dan mendiskusikan rencana penulisan novel mengenai pemberontakan Partai Komunis di Indonesia.



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pertukaran pelajar, yaitu memberikan beasiswa pelajar Arab di Rusia dan satelitnya. Saat itu, Bulgaria menjadi pusat belajar yang penting bagi pemuda Arab.

Di samping jalur kebudayaan, Soviet juga sering menggunakan propaganda agama. Sejak tahun 1941, media massa Soviet sering menekankan apa yang disebutnya kebebasan beragama di Uni Soviet dan bermaksud beritikad baik dengan Islam. Sejumlah delegasi Islam Soviet diajak berziarah ke Mekkah dan berkunjung ke Iran. Para pejabat ini dengan cerdik menunjukkan ketaatan mereka dengan salat Jum'at di masjid-masjid yang paling banyak dikunjungi.

Taktik lainya untuk merayu kehadiran Soviet di Timur Tengah adalah dengan bantuan dan perdagangan. Pada September 1955, Soviet mengadakan perjanjian senjata dengan Mesir, setelah sebelumnya memberikan bantuan dan perdagangan dengan memberikan pinjaman berbunga rendah dan bantun teknik kepada Mesir, Suriah, Yaman, dan Irak.

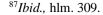
Partai ini juga melakukan penyusupan ke dalam banyak kantor editorial, biro pemerintah, organisasi, dan partai politik, termasuk Partai Wafd. Di sektor buruh, Komunis berkonsentrasi pada tingkat industri tekstil; Mahalla al-Kubra di pertengahan antara Kairo dan Alexandria, Sugra al-Khayma di perbatasan Kairo, dan Filature Nationale di Alexandria, Di sana mereka mengeksploitasi keluhan buruh untuk memelihara tujuan mereka melalui pemogokan dan berbagai gangguan. Pertumbuhan Komunis cukup signifikan di Mesir dengan jumlah anggota kurang dari 5.000 orang. Para intelektual muda dan mahasiswa yang direkrut cukup memberi pengaruh bagi pergerakan politik Komunis di Mesir.⁸⁷

Perkembangan partai berhaluan kiri di Mesir harus menghadapi tantangan dari organisasi Persaudaraan Muslim (Ikhwan al-Muslimin) yang didirikan oleh Hassan al-Banna (1929) di Ismailia. Partai ini menjalankan garis pro-Islam dan anti Barat. Dari segi kebijakan pro-Islam, partai menguatkan kesadaran rakyat Mesir tentang perlunya membangun fondasi bangsa berlandaskan syari'at Islam. Di samping itu, organisasi ini menjadi oposisi biner dari kehadiran ideologi Komunis. Dari segi kebijakan anti Barat, organisasi ini memulai suatu kampanye yang berlarut dengan terorisme menentang semua orang yang dituduhnya bekerja sama dengan Inggris (1945).

Di samping mendapat tantangan dari kelompok berhaluan kanan, nasib Komunis di Mesir tidak juga mendapatkan peruntungan yang baik. Pemerintah Mesir mengambil tindakan tegas terhadap kaum Komunis. Sebagai kelompok yang dijiwai inspirasi asing yang menganjurkan revolusi radikal, partai Komunis menjadi sasaran pembersihan pemerintah. Pada bulan Juli 1946, setelah gelombang pemogokan dan demonstrasi, pemerintah menahan sejumlah pimpinan Komunis. Pada bulan Oktober dan November, polisi dan tentara Mesir mengumpulkan banyak agitator Komunis di Universitas Fuad dan al-Azhar di Kairo dan di Universitas Farouk di Alexandria. Bulan Januari 1947, pemerintah mulai mengadili Curiel (penyandang dana Komunis di Mesir) dan 19 pembantunya. Kebanyakan dari mereka dihukum peniara.88

Berangkat dari fakta sosial penyebaran ideologi Komunisme di Mesir, jelaslah bahwa partai Komunis di Mesir tidak sempat melakukan kudeta. Gerakan ini sejak awal telah berhadapan dengan berbagai tantangan, baik dari pemerintah maupun dari masyarakat. Bahkan, sebelum menjelma menjadi besar dan berpengaruh, partai ini telah mengalami pembumihangusan oleh pemerintah Mesir.

Berdasarkan uraian di atas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa latar tempat, waktu, dan suasana yang dibangun dalam novel AJ adalah bukan Mesir, melainkan benar-benar menggambarkan Indonesia dengan latar waktu, tempat, dan suasana sekitar tahun 1960-an.



⁸⁸*Ibid.*, hlm. 310.





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b. Suksesi Kepemimpinan

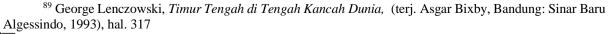
Dalam realitas social, Mesir pernah mengalami keadaan pergantian kekuasaan dengan melibatkan kekerasan di dalamnya. Di Mesir tercatat beberapa kali revolusi, yaitu revolusi 1919 dan revolusi Juli 1952. Adapun suksesi tercatat beberapa kali, yakni suksesi kepemimpinan dari Muhammad Najib kepada Gamal Abdul Naser, lalu Anwar Sadat, dan Husni Mubarok. Husni Mubarok yang berkuasa selama 30 tahun akhirnya dipaksa mundur tahun 2011. Posisinya diganti oleh Mohammed Morsi sebagai hasil pemilu secara demokratis. Ia dilantik pada tanggal 30 Juni 2012. Pemeritahan Mursi hanya bertahan setahun tiga hari. Ia lengser setelah protes jalanan dan diakhir oleh kudeta militer tanggal 3 juli 2013 yang menaikkan jenderal Abdel Fattah al-Sisi sebagai presiden Mesir ke-6.

Revolusi pertama terjadi pada tahun 1919 di mana seusai Perang Dunia I pada November 1918, di Mesir muncul pemimpin yang bernama Saad Zaghlul. Ia berusaha dan berjuang menuntut kemerdekaan Mesir dari Inggris. Lalu Inggris menangkap Saad Zaghlul serta mengasingkannya, sehingga membangkitkan kemarahan rakyat Mesir. Maka pada 9 Maret 1919 terjadilah revolusi besar menentang Inggris di Cairo dan seluruh penjuru Mesir yang mennyebabkan Inggris terpaksa merubah kebijakan politiknya terhadap Mesir serta membebaskan Saad Zaghlul. Pahlawan besar ini akhirnya wafat pada 23 Agustus 1927.

Revolusi pertama yang tidak serta merta memberi kemerdekaan pada Mesir melahirkan revolusi yang lebih bersejarah pada lintasan berikutnya. Penjajahan Inggris dan campur tangan asing yang merajalela serta rentetan perang Palestina 1948, ditambah lagi sistem kerajaan yang menindas rakyat dan tidak adanya demokrasi yang mengakibatkan merosotnya ekonomi serta rusaknya kehidupan sosial, seluruh faktor tersebut memaksa rakyat Mesir untuk kembali meneriakkan satu kata; "revolusi".

Kondisi ini mendorong sebagian perwira -yang menamakan diri *Dhubbath Al-Ahrar* (Komite Perwira Bebas) di bawah pimpinan Gamal Abdel Naser- untuk mengubah dan memperbaiki situasi di Mesir. Pada tanggal 23 Juli 1952 pasukan *Dhubbath Al-Ahrar* bergerak menguasai pusat-pusat pemerintahan dan sarana-sarana vital lainnya, serta mengepung istana Abdeen. Mereka mengeluarkan siaran di radio yang mengumumkan pengambilalihan kekuasaan di Mesir. Ketika itu Mesir masih diperintah oleh Raja Farouk yang naik tahta sejak 1936. *Dhubbath Al-Ahrar* memaksa Raja Farouk untuk menyerahkan jabatan kepada anaknya, Fouad II. Berhubung Fouad II belum cukup dewasa, maka kekuasaan dipegang junta (atau Dewan Komando Revolusi) yang dibentuk oleh *Dubbath Al-Ahrar*. Pada hari itu juga, Raja Farouk dipaksa untuk meninggalkan Mesir menuju Italia. ⁸⁹ Pada perkembangan berikutnya, para dewan jenderal melihat bahwa sistem kerajaan tidak cocok lagi dengan kehidupan rakyat Mesir. Akhirnya mereka mengumumkan berdirinya sistem negara Republik pada 18 Juni 1953, dan Jenderal Muhammad Najib terpilih sebagai presiden pertama sampai tahun 1954.

Kepemimpinan Najib tidak berlangsung lama. Penyebabnya adalah Kolonel Gamal Abdul Nasser tidak menyenangi kepemimpinan Najib. Nasser berhasil menghilangkan kekuasaan Najib dalam tiga tahap berturut-turut. Tahap pertama (25 Februari-8 Maret), Dewan Komando Revolusi mencabut semua jabatan Najib. Keputusan itu memicu demonstrasi massa dan hampir berontaknya korps kavalri yang menyokong Najib. Akibatnya, Dewan Komando Revolusi mengembalikan Najib dalam ketiga jabatan tertinggi di Mesir. Tahap kedua (18 April-31 Mei), Nasser menggantikan Najib sebagai perdana menteri dan ketua Dewan Komando Revolusi, tetapi membiarkannya menjadi presiden Republik Mesir, jabatan yang dapat dikatakan sebagai formalitas. Tahap ketiga (4 November), Dewan Komando Revolusi







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memecat Najib dan menuduhnya berkomplot dengan musuh revolusi, serta mengenakannya sebagai tahanan rumah. 90

Gamal Abdul Nasser memerintah sejak 23 Juni 1956 dan mengakhiri jabatannya pada 28 September 1970. Kepemimpinannya selama satu setengah decade itu menjadi sangat fenomenal, bahkan ia dijuluki sebagai negarawan Arab yang paling berhasil. Ia banyak memberikan kontribusi positif bagi Mesir dan dunia Arab. Akhirnya, ia meninggal akibat serangan jantung pada tanggal 28 September 1970. Jabatan presiden yang diduduki oleh Gamal Abdul Nasir digantikan oleh wakilnya Anwar Sadat yang memerintah Mesir selama satu decade hingga 1981.⁹¹

Suksesi kepresidenan Mesir berikutnya dilatarbelakangi oleh peristiwa yang sangat tragis. Pada 6 Oktober 1981, Presiden Anwar Sadat tewas ditembak dalam sebuah parade militer oleh anggota tentara anggota Jihad Islam. Peristiwa penembakan Anwar Sadat ini tidak dilatarbelakangi oleh usaha kudeta, tetapi sebagai ungkapan kekecewaan anggota Jihad Islam yang menyusup dalam barisan tentara nasional Mesir. Petelah kematian Anwar Sadat, Puncak kepemimpinan Mesir kemudian digantikan oleh Wakil Presiden Hosni Mubarak. Sejak saat itu diumumkan undang-undang darurat militer yang diberlakukan sampai akhir kekuasaan Hosni di tahun 2011. Adapun suksesi berikutnya, dari Hosni Mubarok kepada Mohammad Morsi, dan selanjutnya kepada Abdul Fattah al-Sisy sudah tidak lagi berkaitan dengan masalah komunisme.

Berangkat dari fakta di atas, dapat dijelaskan bahwa suskesi kepemimpinan di Mesir tidak pernah melibatkan pembunuhan 8 Jenderal sebagaimana tergambar dalam realitas literer AJ. Pada revolusi pertama, rakyat Mesir melancarkan revolusi karena Inggris menangkap tokoh Mesir Zaglul Pasha. Pada revolusi kedua, Raja Farouk yang diturunkan hanya diminta meninggalkan Mesir dan pergi ke Italia. Suksesi ketiga, Jenderal Najib hanya menjadi tahanan kota. Suksesi keempat dilatari oleh meninggalnya sang presiden Gamal Abdul Nasser. Sementara pada suksesi yang kelima, Anwar Sadat tertembak oleh salah satu tentara karena kekecewaannya atas perjanjian Camp David yang ditandatangani oleh Sadat. Suksesi berikutnya di ljar area masa-masa perebutan pengaruh Soviet dan Barat.

4. PENUTUP

Dengan pendekatan sosiologi sastra yang mempertimbangkan bahwa kelahiran sastra tidak dalam kekosongan sosial tidak lahir, maka penelitian ini menemukan bahwa NAJib Elkilany mampu membidik situasi Indonesia untuk dijadikan latar tempat, waktu, sosial, dan suasana dalam novelnnya AJ. Pembacaan secara dialektik antara realitas literer AJ dan realitas sosial Indonesia, mampu menemukan bahwa kedua struktur realitas tersebut memiliki makna setelah diteliti aspek korespondensinya. Realitas literer AJ yang kental dengan nuansa keindonesiaan karena memiliki banyak ikon-ikon Indonesia membuktikan bahwa latar AJ memang Indonesia, dan bukan Mesir. Sebab, walaupun Mesir memiliki kemungkinan menjadi latar novel AJ, penggambaran latar-latarnya sama sekali tidak simetris dengan realitas sosial bangsa Mesir. Bila pengambilan latar tidak sesuai tempat dan waktu, maka akan muncul istilah anakronisme untuk menghakimi karya sastra yang menyimpang dari konteks sosial budaya tempat karya sastra itu lahir.

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⁹³ Diakses dari http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anwar_Sadat



⁹⁰ *Ibid.* Hal. 323.

⁹¹ Diakses dari http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamal_Abdul_Nasir

⁹² Diakses dari http://landsune.blogspot.com/2009/05/ Sejarah Perjuangan Mesir.html



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تعدد التخصصات: البنيوية رومان إنجاردن والسيمائية مشيل ريفاتير في سورة الشمس

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التجريد

يتطور البحث عن القرآن دائما في كل عصر بحيث يكشف عن شيء ديناميكي ولا ينتهي بالتأمل في معنى وجمال تعبيره. القصد من المادة البحثية هو سورة الشمس، بينما يستخدم القصد الرسمي طبقات القواعد البنيوية لرومان إنجاردن. يهدف هذا البحث إلى الكشف عن جمالية طبقات القواعد البنيوية في سورة الشمس والكشف معنى الإستدلالي والتأويلي فيها. ومنهج البحث في هذه الدراسة هو استخدام طريقة التحليلي الوصفي بمقاربة تعدد التخصصات. وأظهرت النتائج أن نظرية بنيوية رومان إنجاردن وسيمائية مشيل ريفاتير مناسبتان للتطبيق وتحليل سورة الشمس كما يلي (1.) طبقة الصياغات الصوتية في سورة الشمس هي الشعر والتكرار والسجع والجناس. أما طبقة وحدات المعنى على شكل النحو واختيار الألفاظ وأسلوب التقديم والتأخير والإيجاز والمقابلة والطباق. أما طبقة الموضوعات المتمثلة بخلفية المكان هي الأرض عاش فيها صالح وقومه وضبط الوقت هو الليل والنهار في زمن الصالح وثمود، وخلفية الفاعل هو الله سبحانه وتعالى وصالح وقومه. وأما طبقة المظاهر التخطيطية على قصة معجزة ن<mark>بين</mark>ا ص<mark>ا</mark>لح بإخراج الناقة من حجر ثم يشرح طماع ثمو<mark>د</mark> وإسرافه بأمور الدنيا. وأما الطبقة الميتافيزيقية الجزاء من الله بصورة عذاب الصيحة لثمود. (2) المعنى الإستدلالي في سورة الشمس هو استعمال الأقسام بمخلو<mark>قات</mark> الله المتنوعة لها تأثير كبير في الحياة ثم شرح قصة عصيان ثمود للنبي صالح حتى يعاقبهم الله، أما المعني التأويلي للقسم بالشمس هو رمز النبوة، القسم بالقمر رمز العلماء أو الولاية، القسم بالنهار رمز عرفان أو القدرة البديهية، القسم بالليل رمز لقضاء على الشهوة، القسم بالسماء رمز لعملية القضاء على الشهوة وإغراء الشيطان، القسم بالأرض رمز لعملية وضع الإنسان لله ورسوله، أما القسم بالنفس فهي روح لا يعتني بما بالحقوق التي يقال إنما جافة وقذرة، وقصة صالح مع ثمود رمز عصيان الناس للقائد أو الراعي حتى يكون لها عواقب سيئة

الكلمات المفتاحية: البنيوية رومان إنجاردن، سيمائية مشيل ريفاتير، سورة الشمس.

مقدمة

تطور البحث في الأعمال الأدبية في كل عصر، ويكشف دائما عن علوم جديدة وتعاليم دينية يتم التعبير عنها أو ضمنيا فيها. القرآن كبرهان المسلمين لا ينتهي أبدا بالتأمل في معنى وجمال تعابيره. وفي العديد من آيات القرآن يكاد جمال أنماط التعبير هو الشعر المؤثر للروح الذي يقرأه ويفهمه. على غرار الأعمال الأدبية، يتكون القرآن





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عدة عناصر الطبقات من القواعد المعايير، فنظرية رومان إنجاردن مناسبة لتحليل النص الشعري وأما القرآن بعض آياته يحمل آيات شعرية لذا فإن تحليل النص القرآني باستخدام نظرية البنيوية لرومان إنجاردن مهم لأنه من حيث المبدأ إلى فهم الأعمال من خلال هياكل وطبقات من القواعد المترابطة والمتكاملة بحيث الحصول على فهم كامل.

يُقال أن نظرية ريفاتير السيميائية هي نهج مناسب جدًا لتحليل الأعمال الأدبية. وبهذه النظرية سيكشف الباحث عن الفراغات غير الموجودة نصيًا إما بسبب التغيرات في المعنى وإبداعات معاني جديدة والتغيرات في المعنى اللغوي التي تحدث في القرآن. لأن نظرية ريفاتير يهدف إلى الكشف عن الإمكانات الدلالية والتداولية للرسائل النصية من خلال الإستدلالي والتأويلي.

واختار الباحث سورة الشمس لأنها سورة تحتوي آيات شعرية ومعانيها جميلة. قد تخصص هذا البحث من بحوث الأخرى لأنه أول البحث الذي تحلل بنظرية الطبقات القواعد البنيوية وسيميائية ريفاتير لسورة القرآن بمنهج تعدد التخصصات الذي لا يوجد قبله. أما معظم البحوث السابقة الذي تحلل بطبقات القواعد البنيوية وسيميائية ريفاتير أشكاله الشعر. بناء على شرح الحجة أعلاه، فقد اهتم الباحث بتطبيق مفهوم طبقات القواعد البنيوية وسيميائية ريفاتير عن قراءة الإستدلالية والتأويلية لتحليل سورة الشمس على أمل إيجاد المعنى الشامل.

البحوث السابقة

وجد الباحث عديد من الدراسات التي تم إجراؤها فيما يتعلق بنظرية رومان إنجاردن كما يلي: نور عائشة ببحثها لنيل شهادة البكالوريا تحت الموضوع "قصيدة العلم والتعليم وواجب المعلم لأحمد شوقي، دراسة تحليلية لطبقات القواعد البنيوية لرومان إنجاردن". ونتائج بحثها دال أن تلك القصيدة بطبقة الصوتيات الكلمات تستخدم بحر الكامل وقافية بحرف اللام التتابع في كل آخر بيته ثم طبقة وحدة المعنى من الأبيات تعبر عن النصائح للمعلم لإهتمام على أدواره وواجباته كمرشد لطلابه لأن التقدم والسقوط الدولة في يدى المعلم. أما طبقة الموضوعات المتمثلة من الشخصيات في القصيدة هي المعلم والطالب ودنلوب وسقراط ووالد ومن خلفية المكان هي مصر ومواضع جدب ومن خلفية الزمان هي زمان الماضي عاش فيه الشاعر. وأما طبقة المظاهر التخطيطية هي شعر عن الحزن والسرور والخيب الواردة في القصيدة.

عبد الغافر مشفع ببحثه لنيل شهادة البكالوريا تحت الموضوع "الشعر ما بعد رحيل الشمس لفروق جويدة على نظرية الطبقات المعيارية لرومان إنجادن". ونتائج من بحثه هي أن الطبقة الصوتية تعبر عن قلائق أنا الشاعرية بأصوات الثقيل والحزن. ثم الطبقة المعنوية هي جمالية المتركبة وتعبر من صدقة أنا الشاعرية في إنشاء ذلك الشعر. أما الطبقة الكائنية يبنى أنا الشاعرية حالة باستخدام الإستعارات الموجودة في العالم التي ما زلنا أن نراها بعيننا. أما الطبقة المظاهر التخطيطية يصف أنا الشاعرية الزمان الذي تغير كثيرا. وجود كل ما يحدث في حياتنا هو ليس بسبب العالم ولكنه بسبب أنفسنا. أما الطبقة الميتافزيقية أنا الشاعرية تعبر عن الإضطراب في نفسه، أن الإنسان لا يمكن أن يعود إلى زمان الماضي فمن الأفضل إذا يفكر قبل أن يفعل.





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أحمد علوي حسن ببحثه لنيل شهادة البكالوريا تحت الموضوع "جماليات ثلاثة الأشعار لأدونيس مؤسسا على نظرية علم الجمال الأدبي عند رومان إنجاردن". ونتائج من بحثه فجمالية صوت كلمة في ثلاثة الأشعار هي استخدام الحرف الضعيف وأضعف الحرف لدلالة الإخلاص والحب والتأسف، أما الحرف المتوسط والقوي والأقوى لدلالة الجهد والشجاع والوطنية. جمالية وحدات المعنى هي أفكار الشاعر وتأملاته عن الحياة. جمالية الموضوعات المتمثلة هي مواقف حياة الشاعر وأحداث حياة أورفيوس. وجمالية المظاهر التخطيطية هي مناقشة حول الإنسانية يعنى كيف يجب أن يعيش بالإنسان. وجمالية ميتفيزيقيته هي طريق الشاعر الروحي.

محمد اللايجي ببحثه تحت الموضوع "البنيوية وسيميائية سورة هود". تظهر نتائج بحثه أن البناء الأساسي لسورة الهود يتكون من 11 مقطعًا ، منها: الأمر بعبادة الله ، وخصائص الكفار وعقابهم، والحديث عن حقيقة الوحي، وقصة الأنبياء (نوح ، والهود ، وصالح ، وإبراهيم ، ولوط ، وشعيب وموسى) وجزاء على قومهم. الرسالة الأساسية في سورة الهود هي التوحيد وبعد التحليل السيميائي يتضمن المعنى الأسطورية التي تم العثور عليها مفهوم أهمية ثقافة التفكير النقدي، حيث يتعين على القائد أن يكون لديه توجه التنمية وتحسين اجتماعي.

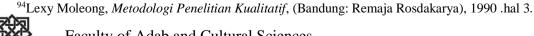
فببحوث المذكورة، تحول الباحث في بحثه أن يتحطم جمود المادة البحثية السابقة بطريق التحديث والإبداع بمقاربة تعدد التخصصات الذي يطبق نظرية الطبقات القواعد البنيوية لرومان إنجاردن وسيميائية ريفاتير لتحليل سورة من سور القرآن الكريم.

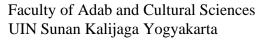
منهج البحث

كان هذا البحث من البحث الكيفي أو النوعي الذي من أهم سماته أنه لا تتناول بياناته عن طريقة معالجة رقمية إحصائية. ⁹⁴ أما من حيث نوعه فهذا البحث من نوع البحث تحليل الأدبي منهجا وصفيا تحليليا بمقاربة تعدد التخصصات. استخدم هذا البحث الأداوات البشرية أي الباحث نفسه. أما الطريقة المستخدمة في جمع بيانات فهي طريقة الوثائق: أن يقرأ الباحث سورة الشمس عدة مرات ويحول أن يفهم معانيها ليستخرج منها البيانات التي تريده بالنظرية الطبقات القواعد البنيوية وسيمائية ريفاتر خاصة بفكرتة عن قراءة الإستدلالي والتأويلي ثم يصفها ويناقشها.

سورة الشمس

سورة الشمس هي السورة الحادية والتسعون من القرآن ، وعند العلماء نزلت هذه السورة بعد سورة القدر . تتكون سورة الشمس من 15 آية وعلى أنها مكية . لهذه السورة مزايا وميزات عديدة منها: 1 . الناس الذين يقرؤون سورة الشمس في كل صباح سيكونون في أمن من كل خوف، عن أبي بن كعب عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: من قرأ سورة والشمس وضحاها في كل غداة أمن من كل خوف. 2 . أن أجر قراءة سورة الشمس هو صدقة على كل السموات والأرض. عن أبي بن كعب قال ، قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم من قرأ سورة والشمس







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وضحاها فكأنما تصدق بكل شيء طلعت عليه الشمس والقمر. 3. استغفر الذنوب، روي عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أنه قال من قرأ سورة والشمس وضحاها غفر له ما غربت عليه الشمس وما طلعت. والمضمون الأساسي لسورة الشمس أن أهل ثمود أهلكهم الله بسبب إثمهم. بالإضافة إلى أنه يحتوي أيضًا على تشجيع للإنسان لتنقية أرواحهم من أجل الحصول على الحظ السعيد في الدنيا والآخرة.

رومان إنجاردن ونظريته: طبقات القواعد البنيوية

ولد رومان إنجاردن في الخامسة من فبراير 1893 بمدينة كراكوف. كان إنجاردن عالم ظواهر واقعي، ولم يقبل المثل العليا لهوسرل. إنجاردن واحد من أشهر علماء الأدب والأنطولوجيا التابعين له. حيث حاول وصف الهياكل والحالات الأنطولوجية في أشياء بناء على السمات الأساسية لكل تجربة يمكن أن توفر هذه المعرفة. في البداية درس الرياضيات والفلسفة في لفوف وهو أفضل طلاب هوسرل.

وكان أشهر أعماله "العمل الأدبي للفن" الذي نشر لأول مرة باللغة الألمانية سنة 1931 م. تلاه "إدراك عمل الأدب" باللغة البولندية سنة 1936 م. واصل كتابة ونشر أعمال مثل "علم الوجود للعمل الفني" سنة 1962م. والتجربة والعمل الفني والقيمة سنة 1969م. انقطعت مسيرته الأكاديمية من عام 1941م إلى عام 1944م عندما أغلقت الجامعة بسبب الحرب. توفي رومان إنجاردن فجأة بسبب نزيف دماغي في 14 يونيو 1970م.

رأى رومان إنجاردن أن البنية أساسية للعمل الأدبي تمكن في حقيقة أن تركيبه يتشكل من عدة طبقات مختلفة النوع. ⁹⁵ التراث الأدبي ليس طبقة واحدة فقط لكنه يتكون من عدة طبقات من القواعد أو المعايير. كل قاعدة تخلق طبقات القواعد تحتها. ذكر رومان إنجاردن خمسة طبقات القواعد في النص الأدبي الشعري.

1. طبقة الصياغة الصوتية: في قراءة النص خاصة النص الشعري، سوف تسمع سلسلات من الأصوات المنهجية الجميلة التي تحدها فترات متقطعة. يتم ترتيب الأصوات التي تتكيف مع اصطلاحات اللغة بطريقة تؤدي إلى ظهور المعنى. الصياغة الصوتية مختلفة، منها اختيار الألفاظ واللغة التصويرية والكاكوفوني والإفوني والسجع والجناس وما أشبه إلى ذلك. وفي علم الأصوات والتجويد أن صفات الحروف تنقسم إلى قوية وضعيفة، صفات القوية فهي الجهر والشدة والإستعلاء والإطباق والإصمات والصفير والقلقلة والإنحراف والتكرير والتفشي والإستطالة والغنة. أما الصفات الضعيفة فهي الهمس والرخاوة والإستفال والإنفتاح والذلاقة واللين والخفاء. تقرر علم التجويد ان الحروف الهجائية على خمسة أقسام: قوي واقوى وضعيف وأضعف ومتوسط. 96 حروف القوية ستة: الجيم والدال والصاد والغين والراء والزاي، وأقوى الحروف أربعة: الطاء والضاد والظاء والقاف، والحروف المتوسط ثمانية: الهمزة والألف والياء والتاء والذال والعين والكاف، وضعيف الحروف خمسة:



⁹⁵ سامي إسماعيل، علم الجمال الأدبي عند رومان إنجاردن، (القاهرة: الهيئة العامة لقصور الثقافة، 1998)، ص: 103

⁹⁶ محمد مكي نصر الجريسي. هداية القول المفيد في علم التجويد المجيد، (القاهرة: مكتبة الأداب. 2011) ص: 85



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السين والشين واللام والواو والياء، وأضعف الحروف ستة: الثاء والحاء والنون والميم والفاء والهاء. وأصبحت الطبقة الصوتية أساسا لوجود الطبقة المعنوية.

- 2. طبقة وحدات المعنى: الطبقة الثانية في البنية الطبقية للعمل الأدبي تعد محورا رئيسيا فيه. وعلى شكل سلسلة من المقاطع الصوتية والعبارات والجمل التي تشكل وحدات المعنى. سلسلة من الجمل إلى فقرات وفصول والقصة الكاملة أو القصيدة. هذا مهم لأنه لا يكفي مجرد ذكر المعنى. لذلك تثير هذه السلسلة المعنوية إلى الطبقة الثالثة أي خلفية الفاعل, والكائنات وعالم الكاتب الذي يشكل عن القصة والرسم. 97
- 3. طبقة الموضوعات المتمثلة هي ظرف المكان والوقت والفاعل (الشخصية) والموضوع وعالم المؤلف في شكل قصة في النص الأدبي. وكأنها أفضل طبقة معروفة وحقيقة فهي غالبا ما تكون العامل الوحيد في العمل الأدبي الذي يتم فهمه موضوعيا. ⁹⁸ يشير إلى معنى والعلاقة بين الوقت والبيئة الاجتماعية التي يتم فيها سرد الأحداث.
- 4. طبقة المظاهر التخطيطية: تنظر هذه الطبقة من وجهة نظر معينة لا تحتاج إلى ذكرها ولكنها واردة فيها أي ضمنية. تُظهر طبقة المظاهر التخطيطية المعاني المختلفة للأحداث في الحياة اليومية. ترتبط طبقة المظاهر التخطيطية بطبقة الموضوعات المتمثلة التي تظهر في العمل الأدبي. فلهذا الدور الأساسي تقوم طبقة المظاهر التخطيطية في بنية العمل الأدبي هو أن الموضوعات المتمثلة أن تظهر في أسلوب محدد مسبقا فقط من خلال هذه المظاهر وأنها تساهم بكيفياتها الجمالية الخاصة بما في الإنسجام المتعدد الأصوات للكفايات الجمالية في العمل ككل. ⁹⁹ مثل صوت الباب الخفيف العمل ككل. ⁹⁹ مثل صوت الباب الخفيف يشير إلى أن فاتح الباب هو امرأة فتحت بعناية.
- 5. الطبقة الميتافيزيقية: هي وجود الجمالية وراء ما في السطور لأن تحتوى هذه الجماليات فلسفيتا ثم يحتاج تاملا بشكل سمات ميتافيزيقية سامية أو مؤسفة أو مخيفة أو المقدسة، بهذه الخصائص يمكن للأدب أن يعطي القارئ انعكاسًا مع هذه الصفات يمكن الفن أن يقدم للقارئ فكرة طائرة للتأمل. ولكن لا تحتوي كل الأعمال الأدبية على هذه الطبقة.

يعتبر استخدام النظرية البنيوية أولوية و مهمة أي من خلال تحليل العناصر الداخلية للنص الأدبي/الشعري ، في شكل: أ) النصوص والأبيات، ب) عناصر الموسيقية ج.) العلاقة بين الوحدة في الشعر ، د.) لغة الشعر ه.) هيكل رواية الشعر ، و) حالة الشعر ، ز) معنى الشعر. فمن ذلك أننا لا نستطيع أن نصل إلى الماهية الحقيقة

Roman ingarden, Das Literarische Kunstwerk, digunakan oleh Rahmat Djoko Pradopo, Pengkajian Puisi, (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 2012) hlm: 19



⁹⁷ فازا بنا العالم، مجموعة الشعر السحر المعتق بنار العشق لمنير مزيد، مقاربة تطبيقية على نظرية الطبقات المعيارية لرومان انجاردن، (يوكياكرتا: جامعة سونان كاليجاكا الإسلامية الحكومية، 2017) ص:12

⁹⁸ علم الجمال الدبي عند رومان إنجاردن، ص: 130

⁹⁹ علم الجمال الدبي عند رومان إنجارين، ص: 162



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للعمل الأدبي بدون التزاوج بين مبحث البنية ومبحث الخبرة الجمالية. فمبحث البنية يرتد إلى النص الأدبي وطبقات البنيوية وأما مبحث الخبرة الجمالية يرتد إلى العمليات المعرفة الذي يقوم بما القارئ أثناء قرائته للنص. 101 مشيل ريفاتير وسيميائيته قراءة الإستدلالية والتأويلية

ميشيل كميل ريفاتيري هو ناقد أدبي من فرنسا ساهم كثيرًا في مجال الأدب. ولد في بورجانوف ، فرنسا في 20 نوفمبر 1924 وتوفي في 27 مايو 2006 في منزله، مانهاتن. كان ريفاتير عضوًا في الأكاديمية الأمريكية للفنون والعلوم من عام 1971 إلى عام 2001. يخدم مشيل ريفاتير نفسه للبحث على النص الأدبي الذي يضع القارئ كجزء من عملية تحليل نصوص الشعر. بالتأكيد سيكون لمشاركة القراء تأثير على مرونة الأعمال الأدبية مع تطور أذواق القراء وتفسيراتهم التي قد لا تكون مناسبة بنوايا المؤلف من النصوص الأدبية. يقدم ريفاتير نظرية لربط معنى الكاتب بتفسير القارئ من خلال العمليات اللغوية والسيميائية. ورد مساهمة أفكار ريفاتير في كتابه بعنوان Semiotics of Poetry و 1978 ، Semiotics of Poetry مساهمة أفكار ريفاتير في كتابه بعنوان 1979 من خلال العمليات اللغوية والسيميائية.

أوضح ريفاتير أن ما يحدد معنى العمل الأدبي هو القارئ المطلق بناءً على تجربته كقارئ أدبي، أو المعروف باسم "Super reader" في كتابه "سيميائية الشعر"، يناقش ريفاتير أربع نقاط رئيسية لإنتاج المعنى الأدبي، وهي: 1. توقف التعبير، 2. القراءة الاستدلالية والتأويلية، 3. matrix / الكلمات الرئيسية 4. الهيفوجرام. إن توقف التعبير هو فكرة بشكل غير مباشر ولكن بطرق أخرى. 102 سبب توقف التعبير هو ثلاثة أشياء، وهي الاستبدال، وتحريف المعنى، وإبداع المعنى. الشرح البسيط كما يلي: يحدث تغيير المعنى نتيجة استخدام الاستعارات والكناية في الأعمال الأدبية، وهذه اللغة التصويرية مهمة جدًّا لأنما يمكن أن تحل محل اللغات التصويرية الأخرى مثل التشبيه والتشخيص وغير ذالك. إن الانحراف في المعنى ناتج عن ثلاثة أمور هي الغموض والتناقض والكلام. يحدث الغموض بسبب الفهم المزدوج للأعمال الأدبية. يمكن أن يكون تعدد المعاني في شكل تعدد معاني كلمة أو عبارة أو جملة. 103 التناقض سببه التضاد أو المقابلة. والحروف عبارة عن كلمات ليس لها معنى لأنما محرد سلسلة من الأصوات ليست موجودة في القاموس ولكن لها معنى. إن خلق هذا المعنى هو اصطلاح شاعري في شكل بصري ليس له معنى لغويًا ولكنه يخلق معنى في الشعر. منها الربط والشعر والطباعة والمتجانسات.

القراءة الإستدلالية هي القراءة التي تستند إلى بنية اللغوية أو السيميائية، تستند إلى اصطلاح المستوى الأولى للنظام الدلالي. القراءة التأويلية هي قراءة الأعمال الأدبية على أساس المستوى الثانية من النظام السيميائي أو على أساس الأدبية التفسيرية. والقراءة التأويلية هي إعادة قراءة (retroactive) بعد قراءة إرشادية من خلال

¹⁰³Michael Riffaterre, Semiotics of Poetry (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1978) hlm.81.



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¹⁰¹ أحمد علوي حسن، جماليات ثلاثة الأشعار لأدونيس مؤسسا على نظرية علم الجمال الأدبي عند رومان إنجاردن، (يوكياكرتا: جامعة سونن كاليجاكا الإسلامية الحكومية 2019) ص. 8

¹⁰²Rachmat Djoko Pradopo, *Beberapa Teori Sastra*, *Metode Kritik dan Penerapannya*. (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003) hlm. 124.



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توفير اصطلاحها الأدبي. 104 تشمل مزايا تحليل ريفاتير تركيزه على الذاتية البينية، وليس تقييم البنية ولكن على مجموعة متنوعة الهياكل. الكلمات الرئيسية /matrix هي فارغة في الأعمال الأدبية كمركز المعنى، غير موجودة في النص ولكن أن تكون التفعيل موجودًا في نص ادبي وستعطى وحدة الشعر. 105

طبقات القواعد البنيوية في سورة الشمس

1. طبقة الصياغات الصوتية

أ. السجع

إذا لاحظنا أن سورة الشمس من الآية الأولى إلى الآية الأخيرة لها نفس السجع، وهي ألف-هاء-أليف ، بينما ضمير (هَا) للغائبة في كل آخر آية لها مختلف الرجوع. الآية الأولى: ضمير متصل (هَا) في آخر الآية يعود إلى لفظ الشمس ، لأن الضحى يحدث في الصباح وتتبع الشمس. ثم الآية الثانية: ضمير متصل (هَا) في آخر الآية يعود إلى الآية الأولى من لفظ الشمس ، لأن القمر في الحقيقة يرافق الشمس تبادلا في كل يوم دائماً. الآية الثالثة: ضمير متصل (ها) في آخر الآية يعود إلى وجه الأرض، لأن المقصود ظهور النهار على الأرض. الآية الرابعة: ضمير متصل (ها) في آخر الآية يعود إلى وجه الأرض، لأن المقصود هو أن يغطي الليل الأرض بالظلام. الآية الخامسة: ضمير متصل (هَا) في آخر الآية يعود إلى لفظ السماء ، لأن المقصود السماء بما بني بها. الآية السادسة: ضمير متصل (ها) في آخر الآية يعود إلى لفظ الأرض، لأن المقصود الأرض الممتدة لأي كائن حي. الآية السابعة: ضمير متصل (ها) في آخر الآية يعود إلى تفسير الذات، لأن المقصود الروح المخلوقة بكمالها. الآية الثامنة: ضمير متصل (ها) في آخر الآية يرجع إلى محتوى الآية السابقة: نفس، لأن المقصود في هذه الآية أن الله يفهم نفس البشرية ما هي السيئات التي تجب تبعدها والخيرات التي تجب القيام بها. الآيات التاسعة والعاشرة: ضمير متصل (هَا) في آخر الآيتين يعود إلى لفظ نفس، لأن المقصود من الآيتين هو نعم الحظ لمن ينقى روحه وبئس الحظ لمن يلوث روحه بالسيئات. الآية الحادية عشرة: ضمير هاء في آخر الآية يعود إلى لفظ تمود، وهو مؤنث مجازي، لأن المقصود قوم ثمود قد ظلم النبي صالح بمخالفته. الآية الثانية عشرة: ضمير متصل (هَا) في آخر الآية يعود إلى ثمود، والمقصود هو أشد الناس بؤسًا بينهم. الآية الثالثة عشرة: ضمير متصل (هَا) في آخر الآية يعود إلى لفظ ناقة الله، اي المقصود ناقة صالح مع شرابه. الآية الرابعة عشرة: ضمير متصل (ها) في وسط الآية يعود إلى ناقة الله وأما ضمير متصل (ها) في آخر الآية يعود إلى معنى عقوبة أي العذاب، لأن المقصود أن الله أهلكهم بسبب ذنوبهم ويساويهم بالأرض. الآية الخامسة عشرة: ضمير متصل (هَا) في آخر الآية يعود إلى عقوبة، لأن المقصود في هذه الآية أن الله غير خائف من تبعاته.

¹⁰⁵Roman Selden, Panduan Pembaca Teori Sastra, terj. Rachmat Djoko Pradopo(Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 19993) hlm: 126



¹⁰⁴Alex Sobur, M.Si, Semiotika Komunikasi (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2006) hlm. 93



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ب. التكرار /repetition

تستخدم الآية الأولى إلى آخر آية ضمير متصل (هَا) للضمير الغائبة أي للمؤنث الذي يختلف عائده حسب السياق. الآية الأولى إلى الآية السابعة، قسّم الله بمخلوقاته متنوعة نفس الجهاز، ويتكرر على شكل واو القَسَم. الآية الثانية إلى الآية الرابعة، هناك تكرار لفظ (إذا)، واستخدم في كل آية حسب السياق نفس المعنى. الآية الخامسة إلى الآية السابعة، يوجد تكرار لفظ ما (اسم ناكرة مبهم لغير العاقل: شيء) واستخدم في كل آية حسب السياق. الآية التاسعة والعاشرة، هناك تكرار لفظ قد (حرف توكيد بمعنى حقا) الذي استخدم لتأكيد الخبر وردا في الآيتين. ثم الآية التاسعة والعاشرة تكرار لفظ من (اسم ناكرة مبهم للعاقل: شخص ما) وهما مستخدمان بالضبط في كلتا الآيتين حسب السياق.

ج. الجناس Asonance Alliteration

الآية الأولى إلى الآية السابعة لها صوت حركة الكسرة في كل أسماء في بداية الآية. أول آية حتى الآخر يوجد حركة الفتحة في كل أحرف في بداية الآية. ثم يوجد في أول آية حتى الآخر جناس في شكل الحرف الساكن ألف في نماية كل آية (ألف-هاء-ألف). طبقة وحدات المعنى

أ. العوامل اللغوية واختيار الألفاظ.

استخدام الأسماء خلقها الله ولها تأثير كبير جدًا على الحياة: الشمس، القمر، النهار، الليل، السماء، الأرض، الروح للقسم ولتوضيح أن التعبير الذي ينطق بما يحتوي على جوهر المادة والمعنى المهم جدًا. ثم استخدام حرف التوكيد "قَدْ" في الآيتين أي التاسعة والعاشرة لتأكيد ما يقال. ومعظم آيات سورة الشمس تستخدم جملة القسم وجملة فعلية.

ب. أسلوب اللغة

استخدام التقديم والتأخير في الآيتين الثالثة عشرة والرابعة عشرة، أي إعطاء الأولوية للمفعول به بشكل جر واسم المجرور وتأخير فاعل. واستخدام إيجاز بالحذف في الآية الثالثة عشرة. واستخدام الطباق في عدة آيات مثل: الشمس والقمر، النهار والليل، السماء والأرض، العصيان والإخلاص. واستخدام المقابلة في الآيتين أي التاسعة والعاشرة: قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ زَكَّاهَا (9) وَقَدْ خَابَ مَنْ دَسَّاهَا (10). واستخدام المجاز العقلي في الآية العاشرة الذي يسند الدنس على نفس البشرية بسبب الفجور. وفي الآية الرابعة عشرة. واستخدام مجاز مرسال في الآية الحادية عشرة. واستخدام الإستعارة التمثيلية في الآية الخامسة عشرة.

2. طبقة الموضوعات المتمثلة

- خلفية المكان والوقت

خلفية المكان في سورة الشمس هو الأرض الذي عاش فيها صالح وقومه. أما خلفية الوقت في سورة الشمس هو نهاراً وليلاً المصحوب بالشمس والقمر، عاش فيها نبينا صالح مع قومه ثمود.





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- خلفية الفاعلية والمفعولية

الفاعل في سورة الشمس هو من أي كل إنسان الذي قد ورد في الآية التاسعة والعاشرة. ثم الفاعل التالي هو الله، وقد دلت عليه كلمة ربهم في الآية الرابعة عشرة والخامسة عشرة. ثم رسول الله أي نبينا صالح، الذي قد ورد في الآية الثالثة عشرة. ثم ثمود، الذي قد احتوى في الآية الرابعة عشرة. المفعول في سورة الشمس هو قوم ثمود والنفس

- خلفية الاجتماعية والمادية

احتوى سورة الشمس على وضع اجتماعي أي بمثل ثمود أن لا يطعون ويعصون النبي صالح، سميت ثمود لقلة مائها والثمد الماء القليل. وكانت مساكن ثمود بين الحجاز والشام. 106 واحتوى سورة الشمس على خلفية مادية بشكل التوحيد، زكية الروح ونجاستها، ثم العصيان.

3. طبقة المظاهر التخطيطية

آيات السورة الشمس يقص ضمنيا عن قصة معجزة نبينا صالح بإخراج الناقة من حجر ثم يشرح طماع ثمود وإسرافه بأمور الدنيا

4. طبقة ميتافيزيقية

إذا تدبرنا ما وراء في السورة الشمس وجدنا أن فيها تبيين هيئة طغيان ثمود على النبي صالح ولكل من يعمل شرا يجزء به. فإن الطبقة الميتافيزيقية في سورة الشمس هي الجزاء من الله بصورة عذاب الصيحة لثمود.

سيميلئية ريفاتير على س<mark>ور</mark>ة الش<mark>مس</mark>

أ.قراءة الإستدلالية

تحتوي الآيات السابعة الأولى من سورة الشمس على خلقات الله الذي لها تأثير كبير في الحياة، فالله قسم بالشمس ونورها، وكلاهما من أهم عوامل الدنيا، ثم قسم الله بالقمر الذي يرافق الشمس، وهما يتبادلان، ثم قسم الله بالنهار والليل يعيش فيهما الإنسان، فالله قسم بالسماء والأرض، وكلاهما لا ينفصلان في حياة الإنسان، وقسم الله أيضًا بالروح، التي يقال أن الإنسان بما حيا أو ميتا. بحسب قواعد اللغة العربية الآية الأولى من الآية السابعة جملة ليس لها من الإعراب أي الجملة الشرطية للآيات التالية. كما ورد ذكر أسماء مخلوقات الله باسم المعرفة مما يدل على أن هذا معروف بالقطعي إلا كلمة نفس وهي اسم الناكرة التي تدل على عموميتها.

بعد أقسم الله بمتنوع مخلوقاته، أوضح الله تعالى الرسالة الجوهرية الواردة في الآية الثامنة: أوضح الله تعالى أنه أفهم مخلوقاته ما هو شر لها وما هو خير لها. وضح الآيتان أي التاسعة والعاشرة أن الفوز للإنسان أن يطهروا أرواحهم بالتقوى ويفعلون الخير، ومن ناحية أخرى أن الخسارة الكبيرة للذين يلوثون أرواحهم بالفجور ويفعلون



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المعاصي. بحسب قواعد اللغة العربية، الآيات الثلاثة مركبة بجملة الفعلية اي فعل ماضي، دل على أن ذلك قد حدث بالقطعى حتى فهم الإنسان جوهر الآيات. وطريقة الإيصال مع حرف توكيد قد لتعزيز ما يبلغه.

الآيات من الحادية عشرة إلى الآية الخامسة عشرة صورة عن قصة ثمود يعصون الصالح حتى عاقبهم الله. ثمود يعبد الأوثان وهم يسرفون بامور الدنيا. إنهم يترددون ويأبون اتباع الصالح ويظلمون بلا إعطاء الماء لناقة الصالح وذبحوها حتى غضب الله عليهم. بحسب قواعد اللغة العربية، يتم ترتيب الآية الحادية عشرة إلى الآية الرابعة عشرة مركبة بفعل ماضي، دل على أن ذلك قد حدث على بالقطعي حتى يتمكن الإنسان في هذا الوقت لأخذ الحكم من تلك الحادثة، والآية الخامسة عشرة بفعل مضارع دلت على أن الله لم يتردد أبدًا في التصرف بعدل، مما يعطي أجرًا مقابلا لكل من كان عليه ما فعل.

ب. قراءة التأويلية

قد ورد في كتاب نظم الدرر في تناسب الآيات والسور للشيخ البقاعي أنه بصرف النظر عن المعنى التأويلي، فإن قسم الله ببعض إبداعاته له معنى سيميائي مع إبدال المعنى (displacing of meaning): الآية الأولى، قسم الشمس هو رمز نبوي لأن الأنبياء يشبهون وجود نور ينير البشر، يشرح شيئًا غامضًا، فالمؤمنون الذين يتبعون النبي سيكون لهم حياة مشرقة وسيروا على طريق الحق. الآية الثانية، قسم القمر هو رمز للولاية/العلماء لأن العلماء في الواقع يتبعون تعاليم الأنبياء كضوء الشمس بحيث يبدو ساطعا ويمكنه أن ينير الليل. الآية الثالثة، قسم بالنهار رمز عرفان والآية الرابعة قسم بالليل رمز للقضاء على الشهوة. الآية الخامسة قسم السماء رمز لعملية ورسوله وحقوق والقضاء على شهوة الشيطان وإغراءاته. والآية السادسة قسم بأرض رمز لعملية وضع حق الله ورسوله وحقوق المؤمنين، وعلاقتها مع قسم الروح هي أن الروح لا يتم الاعتناء من خلال الوفاء بالحقوق سوف تجف، خاصة إذا كانت ملوثة فلن تنبت شيئًا جيدًا ويمكن أن تموت الروح. إذا كانت هذه الآيات الثلاثة مفهومة بعمق وتحققت في الحياة ، فإن لها جوهرًا مهمًا للغاية من المعنى. وقد أعطى الله العقل والضمير للإنسان حتى يميز بين الخير والشر. الروح النقية والقذرة استعارة فقط، ما يعنيه أن الروح ستكون طيبة ومطمئنة عندما يفعل البشر الخير. من ناحية أخرى، ستشعر الروح بالاضطراب وتشعر بعدم الارتياح عندما ترتكب المعصية والفاحشة. والآيات من الحادية عشرة إلى الرابعة عشرة يعبر عن عصيان ثمود على النبي صالح، قد ظلم ثمود واسرفوا فيعذبكم الله في الدنيا حالا، إذا الخلاصة

وبعد قيامنا بالتحليل، نستنبط نتائج أساسية عن البحث تحت الموضوع "تعدد التخصصات: البنيوية رومان إنجاردن والسيمائية مشيل ريفاتير في سورة الشمس" كما يلي:

(1.) طبقة الصياغات الصوتية في سورة الشمس هي الشعر والتكرار والسجع والجناس أما طبقة وحدات المعنى على شكل النحو واختيار الألفاظ وأسلوب التقديم والتأخير والإيجاز والمقابلة والطباق. أما طبقة الموضوعات





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المتمثلة بخلفية المكان هي الأرض عاش فيها صالح وقومه وضبط الوقت هو الليل والنهار في زمن الصالح وتمود، وخلفية الفاعل هو الله سبحانه وتعالى وصالح وقومه. وأما طبقة المظاهر التخطيطية على قصة معجزة نبينا صالح بإخراج الناقة من حجر ثم يشرح طماع ثمود وإسرافه بأمور الدنيا. وأما الطبقة الميتافيزيقية الجزاء من الله بصورة عذاب الصيحة لثمود.

(2) المعنى الإستدلالي في سورة الشمس هو استعمال الأقسام بمخلوقات الله المتنوعة لها تأثير كبير في الحياة ثم شرح قصة عصيان ثمود للنبي صالح حتى يعاقبهم الله، أما المعنى التأويلي للقسم بالشمس هو رمز النبوة، القسم بالقمر رمز العلماء أو الولاية، القسم بالنهار رمز عرفان أو القدرة البديهية، القسم بالليل رمز لقضاء على الشهوة، القسم بالسماء رمز لعملية القضاء على الشهوة وإغراء الشيطان، القسم بالأرض رمز لعملية وضع الإنسان لله ورسوله، أما القسم بالنفس فهي روح لا يعتنى بها بالحقوق التي يقال إنها جافة وقذرة، وقصة صالح مع ثمود رمز عصيان الناس للعلماء أو الراعي حتى يكون لها عواقب سيئة. واستخدام نهج تعدد التخصصات بنظريتين لا تتعارضان للتطبيق في سورة الشمس ونتائج من التحليل الأدبي باستخدام النظريتين مكملة وتعزز بعضها البعض.

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تعليم اللغة العربية في مجال الاقتصادية والتجارة بتفعيل استفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة: تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاو الغربية - أندونيسيا - نموذجا

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التلخيص

في الأزمة المعاصرة ظهرة الثورة التكنولوجيا الحديثة المتطورة المعروفة بالثورة الصناعية الرابعة التي تؤثر في مجالات الحياة "الثورة الصناعية الرابعة "يعتمد البشر بشدة على التكنولوجيا . هذا يجعل التكنولوجيا حاجة أساسية للجميع . لم يلفت من تقدم التعليم العربي. يجب أن يكون معلمو اللغة العربية قادرين على التدريس من خلال استخدام أدوات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصلات في عملية التعلم في هذه المقالة , سنراجع استخدام الوسائط العربية في العصر الرقمي بتعليم اللغة العربية في مجال الاقتصادية والتجارة لخمسة محاور : أولا ,ما هو تعليم اللغة العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. ثانيا ,ماهي اللغة العربية المستخدمة للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. ثالثا ,من أين بداية تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال رابعا, ما الدروس تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. وخامسا كيف استراتيجيا بتفعيل استفادة تحاولاجيا الحديثة تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية - أندونيسيا - نموذجا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تعليم اللغة العربية, الثورة الصناعية الرابعة, تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصلات, قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية

المقدمة

ظهرت في الأزمنة المعاصرة الثورة التكنولوجية الحديثة المتطورة المعروفة بالثورة الصناعية الرابعة التي تؤثر في مجالات الحياة "الثورة الصناعية الرابعة" هي التسمية التي أطلقها المنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي في دافوس، سويسرا، في عام 2016 م، على الحلقة الأخيرة من سلسلة الثورات الصناعية، التي هي قيد الانطلاق حالياً.





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أحدثت الثورات الثلاث السابقة التي بدأت في أو اخر القرن الثامن عشر، تغييرات كبيرة على حياتنا، تمثّلت بتطوّر الحياة الزراعية البدائية التي استمرت نحو عشرة آلاف سنة، إلى حياة تعتمد التكنولوجيا على المستويين الفردي والمجتمعي. ها نحن على شفا ثورة تكنولوجية (جديدة) ستغيّر بشكل أساس الطريقة التي نعيش ونعمل ونرتبط بعضنا بالبعض الآخر بها. "إن حجم التحوّل ونطاقه وتعقيداته، سيكون مختلفاً عما شهدته البشرية من قبل"، يقول كلاوس شواب، المؤسس والرئيس التنفيذي للمنتدى، في مستهل جدول أعمال المؤتمر لسنة 2016م.

تعصر الثورة الصناعية الرابعة تؤدي إلي تقليل الموظفين في المصانع نسبة 50%، سوف يتم استبدال البشر عن طريق الآلات الميكانيكية و كنولوجيا . نمو عدد مستخدمي الانترنت بنسبة 8% (300 مليون) مقارنة بنفس الفترة من العام الماضي حيث بلغ عددهم الان 4.1 مليار مستخدم للانترنت حول العالم، زيادة عدد مستخدمي مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي / السوشيال ميديا بنسبة 11% (328 مليون) مقارنة بنفس الفترة من العام الماضي حيث بلغ عددهم الان 3.356 مليار مستخدم شهري لمواقع السوشيال ميديا (فيسبوك، تويتر، لينكيدان.

زيادة عدد مستخدمي الهواتف المحمولة بنسبة 1% يقدر عددهم ب 37 مليون مستخدم حيث بلغ عددهم الان 5.089 مليار مستخدم ارتفاع عدد مستخدمي مواقع السوشيال ميديا من الموبايل بنسبة 11% والتي يقدر عددهم ب 316 مليون حيث بلغ عددهم حاليا 3.096 مليار مستخدم حول العالم. يمثل استخدام الموبايل نسبة 5.25% بانخفاض 1% عن الفترة السابقة من نفس العام بينما يمثل استخدام اجهزة الكمبيوتر نسبة 5.45% بزيادة 3.8% عن العام الماضي اما عن اجهزة التابلت فنسبة الاستخدام تمثل 3.8% بانخفاض 1% عن العام الماضي .

يتصدر موقع جوجل ، بايدو كمحركات بحث قائمة اكثر المواقع جلبا للزوار بينما يتصدر موقع يوتيوب كموقع فيديو الاكثر جلبا للزوار اما عن مواقع السوشيال ميديا فيتصدر موقعي فيسبوك وتويتر وانستجرام اكثر مواقع تواصل اجتماعي جلبا للزوار كما يتصدر موقع امازون كموقع تسوق الكتروني ايضا هذه القائمة

مواقع السوشيال ميديا من حيث عدد المستخدمين ، الحسابات شهريا فيسبوك 2.196 مليار حساب ، يوتيوب 1.300 مليار ، واتس اب 1.500 مليار ، فيسبوك ماسنجر 1.300 مليار و انستجرام مليار حسب نسبة الاشخاص المحتمل الوصول اليهم بالاعلان على موقع فيسبوك

من خلال اداوات الاعلانات فانها تفيد بان عدد الزوار المحتمل الوصول اليهم من خلال الاعلان كالتالى:

- أكثر من 2 مليار مستخدم فيسبوك ينقسموا الى 43% سيدات مقارنة 57% رجال





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- أما عن اعمار هؤلاء المستخدمين فالاقل من 25 سنة نسبتهم 35% اما الاكثر من 50 عاما فنسبتهم 13%

- تتصدر الهند قائمة الدول الاكثر في نسبة الوصول للمستخدمين حيث تقدر ب 270 مليون يليها الولايات المتحدة بعدد 210 مليون مستخدم يمكن الوصول اليه اما عن اكثر المدن التي يمكن الوصول فيها لعدد كبير فنجد القاهرة كدولة عربية وحيده بهذه القائمة حيث يمكن الوصول الى 13 مليون مستخدم

مواقع السوشيال ميديا من حيث عدد المستخدمين ، الحسابات شهريا فيسبوك 2.196 مليار حساب ، يوتيوب 1.300 مليار ، واتس اب 1.500 مليار ، فيسبوك ماسنجر 1.300 مليار و انستجرام مليار حسب نسبة الاشخاص المحتمل الوصول اليهم بالاعلان على موقع فيسبوك

يوجد تعليم اللغة العربية في مجال الاقتصادية والتجارة بتفعيل اسستفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية ينشط استخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة فيه. هذا يدل على أن تعلم اللغة العربية قد تمكن من تطبيق الثورة الصناعية 4.0. لذا كيف استراتيجيا بتفعيل استفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية - أندونيسيا - نموذجا.

ستناقش هذه المجلة الإثنوغرافيا حول استخدام تقنية تعلم اللغة العربية الحديثة والتقنيات التي تستخدمها في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران لتدريب واستشارات اللغة العربية.

في كتابة هذه الرسالة، نستخدم طرق البحث النوعي. طرق البحث النوعي هي طرق عامة تبدأ باختيار الموضوع. ثم تطور هذا الموضوع والأقماع لتكون أكثر تحديدا. بعد ذلك تابع فحص الموضوع في الكتب العلمية أو المجلات. التقنية المستخدمة هي مراجعة الأدب.

تبدأ مراحل هذه الطريقة بتحديد المشكلة المستهدفة في الدراسة. يتضمن تحديد المشكلة تحديد المشكلة أو الأعراض المراد دراستها. يتضمن هذا القسم أيضًا تأكيدًا على أن القضية تستحق التحقيق. التالي هو مناقشة أو البحث في الأدب. في هذا القسم، نبحث عن مواد للقراءة والمجلات التي تحتوي على موضوعات ونظريات حول الموضوع المراد فحصه. ثالثا، تحديد أهداف الدراسة. في هذا القسم نحدد النوايا الرئيسية لبحوثنا. الرابعة، وجمع البيانات. الخامس، تحليل وتفسير البيانات. سادسا، المرحلة الأخيرة من مرحلة البحث النوعي هي الإبلاغ





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النتائج والمناقشة

يتضمن برنامج في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية التعليم والاستشارات في اللغة العربية الذي نناقشه برنامجين. برامج التعلم عبر الإنترنت وجهاً لوجه. لإكمال هذه الرسلة، أجرينا مقابلات مع استخدام الوسائط العربية في العصر الرقمي بتعليم اللغة العربية في مجال الاقتصادية والتجارة قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية - أندونيسيا لخمسة محاور : أولا ,ما هو تعليم اللغة العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. ثالثا ,من أين بداية تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. ثالثا ,من أين بداية تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال رابعا, ما الدروس تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال. وخامسا كيف استراتيجيا بتفعيل استفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية - أندونيسيا - نموذجا. فيما يلي نتائج المقابلة التي حصلنا عليها.

أولا ,ما هو تعليم اللغة العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمالالسؤال: من الذين يحتاجون إلى تعليم اللغة العربية للقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال ؟ الجواب : أولا : رؤساء حملة الاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال، ثایا: مدیر الشركة ، ثالثا: وسط التجاري , رابعا: الطلبة وغیر ذلك . سبعة قطاعات رئیسیة للقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال الذي قیمته بتریلیون دولار أمریكي التمویل والأغدیة والسیاحة والأزیاء والإعلام والترفیة والمستحضرات الدولیة الداخلیة والخارجیة

ثانيا ,ماهي اللغة العربية المستخدمة للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال؟ الجواب: أولا: اللغة العربية الفصحى (أنها تستخدم في الأمور الإدارية في الطائرة والمطار والحافلة والسكن والمطعم والفندق والأسواق التجاري والبنك والعملة والشركة وغير ذلك , ثانيا: اللغة العربية باللهجات الدارجية أو العامية (أنها تستخدم كلغة التوصل في الطائرة والمطار والحافلة والسكن والمطعم والفندق والأسواق التجاري والبنك والعملة والشركة وغيرها) وأما اللهججات الدارجية المستخدمة فيما تتعلق بالأقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال هي





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اللهجات السعودية ثم المصرية ثم الليبية ثم السودانية وغيرها. ولكن في تعليم اللغة العربية يكفي لنا أن نعتمد في تعليم اللهجة السهلة بصلة نظرية.

ثالثا ,من أين بداية تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال ؟ ننظر إلى المستوى اللغوي لدى هؤلاء الرؤساء والمرشدين و وساط التجاري والطلبة , و غالبا في المبتدئ الأول والمبتدئ الثاني .المبتدئ الأول : بداية تعليم اللغة العربية لهم من المفردات والمصطلحات ثم القواعد الأساسية ثم الموردات والمصطلحات ثم المهمة. المبتدئ الثاني : بداية تعليم اللغة العربية لهم من القواعد الأساسية ثم المفردات والمصطلحات ثم الحوار في الأماكن المهمة. ملاحظة : تعليم اللغة العربية للقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال باستخدام طريقة الوحدة رابعا, ما الدروس تعليم العربية للاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال ؟ اولا : الحوارات :(التحيات والتعارف لطائرة والمطار والحافلة والسكن والمطعم والفندق والأسواق التجاري والبنك والعملة والشركة والمستشفى و غيرها وغيرها) درس الإرشادات المستخدمة لخدمة الاقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال في التحيات والتعارف لطائرة والمطار والحافلة والسكن والمطعم والفندق والأسواق التجاري والبنك والعملة والشركة والمستشفى و غيرها وعملات الدول العربية ، ثانيا : المصطلحات الاقتصادية المعاصرة ، ثالثا : والقواعد الأساسية . تعليم اللغة العربية للقتصاد وتجارة الأعمال بأندونيسيا للمبتدئين يحتاج إلى 16 لقاءا (محاضرة) الحوارات - المصطلحات الاقتصادية المعاصرة - والقواعد الأساسية .

وخامسا كيف استراتيجيا بتفعيل استفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة تجارب في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية - أندونيسيا - نموذجا.

نتائج المقابلة الأولى

لقد أجرينا هذه المقابلة نيابة عن دني فجري متولى الدين (الطالب العشرين) كمشارك في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية 2018 و 2019. وكشف أن قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران التابعة لبرنامج التعليم والاستشارات باللغة العربية ساعدته بشكل كبير في فهم اللغة عرب. النظام المستخدم في هذا البرنامج هو نظام التعلم عبر الإنترنت. من خلال تطبيقات WhatsApp و Voutube والبريد الإلكتروني.





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يتبع Deni التعلم باستخدام وسائط. WhatsApp وتعلم تقنيات في شكل إرسال مقاطع فيديو من قبل المعلم أو الموجه الذي يحتوي على شرح موجز لمادة من رجل الدين. هذه التقنية تجعل المادة سهلة الفهم والتعلم من قبل المشاركين. مدعومة أيضًا بتفسير رجل الدين الذي ليس معقدًا. التقنية التالية هي من خلال الصوت. في هذه التقنية ، يتم إرسال الصوت الذي يحتوي على تفسيرات مفصلة لتعلم اللغة العربية عبر الصوت عبر المجموعات. علاوة على ذلك ، يستخدم برنامج أكاديمية الفيصل التابع لمعهد التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية أيضًا وسائط مكتوبة أو رسائل عبر . Whattsapp حيث يرسل المعلم المجموعة في شكل كتابي يحتوي على شرح للصوت الذي تم إرسائه مسبقًا. باستخدام هذا الشرح ، يمكن للمشاركين فهم محتويات الصوت بشكل أكثر وضوحًا ووضوحًا.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، لا يتعلم برنامج قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة بالجاجاران التدريب والاستشارات باللغة العربية اللغة العربية فحسب ، بل يتم إجراء تقييم للدروس كل أسبوع. يأخذ هذا التقييم شكل المهمة. يمكن طباعة المهمة من قبل المشاركين في أي مكان ويتم ذلك في نسخة إلكترونية. وأرسلت عبر البريد الإلكتروني. في هذه الحالة ، يمكننا أن نرى أن برنامج أكاديمية الفيصل التابع لمؤسسة التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية لديه بالفعل أساليب تعليمية جيدة ، بحيث يمكن للمشاركين في أكاديمية الفيصل لتدريب واستشارات اللغة العربية فهمها بسهولة. مع هذا التقييم ، يمكن للمشاركين قياس مهارات اللغة العربية التي تعلموها في هذا البرنامج.

وكشف دني أيضًا أن الأسلوب في برنامج قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية مثير جدًا ، لأنه يحتوي على صيغ فريدة وسهلة الفهم. ومن الأمثلة على ذلك " ، وهو ما يعني نمط يحب برنامجقسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية لأنه مجاني ولا توجد رسوم مقابل التسجيل أو الحصول على الكتب الإلكترونية. أخيرًا ، قدّم دني تقييماً لبرنامج أكاديمية الفيصل التابع لمؤسسة التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية ، 8.5 / 10. هذا البرنامج يجعل لجميع الإندونيسيين الحق في المشاركة في





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تعلم اللغة العربية من خلال أساليب فريدة في برنامج قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجار إن التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية.

نتائج المقابلة الثانية

قدمنا هذه المقابلة نيابةً عن يايات روحيات (21 عامًا ، طالب) كمشارك في برنامج التدريب والاستشارات في أكاديمية الفيصل لعام 2018. وفقًا لذلك ، يستخدم هذا البرنامج طرقًا سهلة الفهم والمرح. نظرًا لوجود صيغ قواعد تسهل على جميع المشاركين حفظ وفهم القواعد التي يتم تعلمها. مثال على ذلك هو "الثقة بالنفس يمكن أن تهين نفسك". الصيغة تعني نمط حومة حمزة في الغسالة و "العين في الفعل." كما أوضح أن التعلم باستخدام نظام عبر الإنترنت تديره قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران للتدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية كان وثيق الصلة بالفعل. في هذا اليوم وهذا العصر ، التكنولوجيا تتطور بسرعة كبيرة. كل شيء في الحياة يتم مع التكنولوجيا. لا استثناء لتعلم اللغة العربية. استخدم برنامج أكاديمية الفيصل التابع لمعهد التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية العربية التحديرة على شيء على تحديات العصر من خلال استخدام تطبيق

بينما كان يدرس في برنامج قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية ، كانت هناك عدة مزايا مقارنة بهذا البرنامج مع البرامج الأخرى. من بينها هو التعلم منهجي جدا وتدريجي. يحتوي هذا البرنامج أيضًا على قواعد صارمة إلى حد ما في عملية التعلم. وبالمثل ، كانت المهام المقدمة مفيدة للغاية وأضيفت إلى فهم المشاركين لفهم المادة. قدم يايات تقييما لهذا البرنامج بقدر 10/9.

من الشخصين الرئيسيين المذكورين أعلاه ، من الواضح جدًا أن برنامج قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران للتدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية مفيد جدًا للناس لفهم اللغة العربية. على الرغم من أنهم ليس لديهم مهارات أساسية على الإطلاق ، إلا أنهم قادرون على الانضمام إلى هذا البرنامج.





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مثل هذا التطور السريع لم يكن ليحدث بالتأكيد بدون رؤية ورسالة قوية. تتمثل رؤية برنامج قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران التدريب والاستشارات في اللغة العربية في أن تصبح المؤسسة الإسلامية الأولى للتعليم والدعاية في تحقيق جيل من المعرفة والإسلام الخيري. المهمة الأولى هي القيام بأنشطة التعلم الإسلامية والعربية دون تحديد الوقت والعمر والمهنة والمسافة. ثانيا ، التنشئة الاجتماعية العربية في إندونيسيا من أجل .delekBahasaArab ثالثاً ، تشجيع تحقيق التعليم الإسلامي المستدام الذي لا يقتصر على سن المدرسة (SD-SMA) والمحاضرات (S1-S3) من خلال التعليم الإسلامي المستمر وفقًا لمبدأ "من المهد إلى اللحد" بغض النظر عن الخلفية المهنية. رابعًا ، الوعظ بموضوع العقيدة أهل السنة و الجماعة بناءً على القر آن و الحديث.

الخلاصة

برنامج في قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية التعليم و التدريب والاستشارات باللغة العربية هو نظام لتعلم اللغة العربية من خلال الوسائط الإلكترونية التي تنتمي إلى غالبية المجتمع كتطبيق للصناعة 4.0 في مجال التعليم. برنامج قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاواالغربية التعليم و التدريب والاستشارات باللغة العربية له تأثير كبير في عملية التعلم بين الطلاب والطالبات والشعب الإندونيسي. لأن هذا البرنامج له العديد من المزايا التي يمكن استخدامها كوسيلة لتحسين جودة اللغة. يتميز برنامج هذا أيضًا بالكثير من التفرد ، لذلك لا يشعر المشاركون بالملل من تعلم اللغة العربية. وهناك أنماط أو أساليب تعليمية ممتازة. في النهاية ، كان المشاركون الطلاب والطالبات من قسم الاقتصاد الإسلامي بكلية الإقتصاد والأعمال بجامعة باجاجاران الحكومية بمحافظة جاو اللغربية أكثر حماسا وحماسة في تعلم اللغة العربية. وبالتالي ، فإن تعلم اللغة العربية المعتمدة على الصناعة 4.0 في إندونيسيا ليس حلماً. لكن الأمل الذي سيتحقق في المستقبل. لذلك ، من الأن فصاعدًا ، يجب تطويره على مراحل حتى تتمكن لولة إندونيسيا من تطبيق تعلم اللغة العربية الصناعية 4.0 بشكل جيد وشامل.





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روستيمان, أوأوس عصر الثورة الصناعية الرابعة: تفعيل إستفادة تكنولوجيا الحديثة في تعليم اللغة العربية تجارب في اكاديمية فيصل لتَدْرِيْب وإسْتِشارَة العربية في منطقة فنجالينجان بندونج بمحافظة جاوا الغربية – إندونيسيا – نموذجا 2019





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Returning Arabic Poetry: Exploring Arabic aPoetry VS Muallaqat poetry

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Abstract

Internet has a big influence in the daily life today. In the Arab world, internet users rise year by year. It also affects to the literary. The development of digital writing is significantly changing the way people use Arabic in its written form. It brings up Arabic poets to reproduce Arabic poetry as the communal communication that can be accessed easily through internet. The popularity of Arabic electronical poetry can be imagined as muallagat poetry. Both of them have the popularity and the communal mass. If we look Arabic poetry studies, most of studies focus on the popular muallagat poetry as an icon and phenomenal Arabic poetry. However, only few researchers who endeavor to describe and compare the emergence of Arabic electronic literature. This article will explore the development of Arabic Electronic Literature (e-lit) in Arabic poetry world and the measure of popularity between muallagat poetry and Arabic electronical poetry. This article shows that contemporary Arabic e-poetry not only performs a communal ritual function as muallagat poetry, but maintain the message of poetry in the reality live. The e-lit poetry not only creates, but also maintains and transforms the shared reality. In addition, electronical poetry allows both creators and users (rather than readers or listeners) of Arabic e-lit poetry to participate in the making and remaking of shared, lived, and social realities.

Keywords: internet, Arabic electronical literature, muallagat, poetry

1. INTRODUCTION

Internet is a part of world today. The Internet has emerged as one of the most profound social, technical and business phenomena in the history of humankind. The Arab countries lagged behind most of the world in adopting the internet. The internet has made "hard-to-find data" accessible and transformed entire industries, as is occurring with media, education, music, entertainment, software and publishing. Business had to develop new ways of working and interacting with customer which has led to increase efficiency and growth. The internet has wide-ranging benefits. These benefits do not reach large segments of societies in the Arab region. The digital divide remains a significant barrier for many people. In many parts of the Arab world levels of educational, economic activity, standards of living and internet costs still determine a person's access to life-changing technology.

The internet does not only change the economic side, but also the literary side which is as an Arabic icon which has been inherent since the 5th century. Poetry (syair) has a very high position in civilization in Arabic literary so that poetry has a very special place in the hearts of the Arabs globally. It can be said that poetry is the purity identity of Arabic literature that was inherited from their predecessors. Moreover, Arabic poetry during the jahiliyah era was used





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as a historical reference for the society and the most part of authentic source to find out and research historical evidence.

Poetry has long played an important role in Arab culture. It can be described as an art that has been exercised by all members of the society's various classes from the simple farmer who wishes to impress his colleagues to the emir who uses the power of the word as a weapon to increase influence over the masses. Poetry has been used as a means to exercise control and create change but also as a tool to maintain customs and traditions within the inherit culture. The impact that poetry has had on the political level has varied depending on the era being studied (Badawī, 1997).

The literary celebrations and competitions of making and reading poetry in jahiliyah era is centered in Mecca, which is the center of trade and culture in the Hijaz. The winners who take part in these literary events will have their works written in gold ink and hung in ka'bah which is called muallaqot. The competition is not only about the quality of poetry, but also the mass or fans writers have. So, the popularity will they got in the competition. However, the measure of the popularity is of course change in the different era. The appreciation of the poetry of the jahiliyah period is limited to the Ukaz market, then the appreciation is different in the 21st century era. If the winner of the competition in the market is written in gold ink, framed, then displayed on the Ka'bah wall. So, the appreciation of literary works in the digital era is different. However, the jahiliyah and digital eras are different in the terms of poetry appreciation, or do they still have the same measure of popularity. This paper seeks to see the differences between the two of poetry at the different ages and how the measure of popularity was used in the two eras.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARABIC LITERATURE IN ARABIC WORLD

The Arab-Islamic literary tradition is rooted in the pagan era that preceded before Islam, termed the Jāhiliyyah, the Age of "Ignorance" or "Impetuousness." The position of Jahiliyah poetry in the pattern of tribal life, plays a fundamental value role. Poetry considered as a talisman. Poetry for the Arabs is also interpreted as a magical weapon to attacks from the outside of tribe. Reading jahiliy poetry is examining the personality of tribe, its features and characteristics. Moreover, poetry is believed to judge something. The birth of a poet in a tribe is like a long-awaited miracle. Poet's position same as the head of the tribe. The duty is serving proud to his ancestors. In kitab al-Umdah, Ibn Rashid said: "If a poet appears in a tribe, then the other tribes will come to give congrotulation (Bunyamin, 2005: 115).

In commercial markets, there was a literary market (suq al-Adab), where Arabs compete to show their prowess in making syi'ir. All these poetic activities are preserved in the form of memorization, rarely do the writing except for the poetry that won the poetry competition at the Ukaz market which were written and hung on the wall of the ka'bah and are known as mu'allaqāt.

The test of language validity and the esthetic of the poetry held seriously. The poet who was tested should be complete the file and aesthetic requirements that had been determined by the jury. In the process, the poet read his poetry in the open space. Apart from the jury who is the judge, the general public is also witnessing this most prestigious poetry read on the stage. There has only been one time in the history of the Arabs. As a result, the jury decided seven poets as winners. The declaration showed that Imru al-Qais as the king of Arabic poets and as the main poet in the jahiliyah culture (Boulatta&Terri DeYoung: 1997).

However, the tradition of literature is changed. In the modern era, everyone can access any things digitally. The sophisticated digital technology today is making big changes to the world. Various groups have facilitated access the information through many ways, and can enjoy the facilities of digital technology freely. Digital development does not only extend to friendship through social media but also in the literary field.





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According Sanajleh (2005), digital literature is any text that is electronically published whether via the Internet, CD, or e-book. This literature is divided into negative digital text, which does not use the computer's multimedia potentials because it is just a digitized text that can be printed, and the positive digital text, which is digitally published and employs the capabilities provided by digital and information revolution such as hypertext, audio and visual media, animation, and graphics. Yaktin (2005) and Yuonis (2011) use the term digital literature as an umbrella term designating two types of digital texts: the simple digital text, which is close to the paper book in its linearity, and a complex digital text, which benefits from the capabilities provided by digital devices and allows the reader to interact with its components.

Like e-books and so much else in digital commerce, the poetry printed out by Instagram give us back the book - stripping away the social features such as reader comments, nested conversations and responses that make a work "viral," or "spreadable." The content of Instagram poetry, to nobody's surprise, is almost always simplistic, inspirational, and emotional. Also, Arab authors have also made noteworthy contributions to the development of digital poetry, such as Moroccan author Mun'im al-Azraq, who has released numerous visual digital poems such as Savīdat al-Mā' (The Water Woman), al-Dunū min al-haiar al-Dā'irī (The Advent of the Circular Stone), Nabīdh al-Lavl al-Abyad (The Wine of the White Night), and others, all of which were published in the forum of al-Mirsā'. Interactive poetry has been the least successful form of digital literature, in that only three poems have been published. Iraqi poet Mushtaq 'Abbas Mi'n is the leading Arab author of this form of Arab poetry, having released two poems entitled Tabārīh Ragamiyya li-sīra Ba'dha 'Azrag (Digital Agonies to Turn Some Blue) (2007) and Lā Mutanāhiyyāt al-Jidār al-Nāri (No Limits to the Firewall) (2017). Mun'im al-'Azraq released a single interactive poem entitled Shajarat al-Būghāz (The Harbor Tree) in 2014. These three poems represent the extent of Arabic attempts at interactive poetry. The pie chart below shows the percentage of the author of electronical literature.

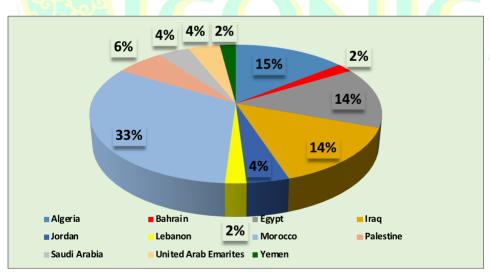


Figure 1: Distribution of the authors of Electronical literature creative works and criticism

The pie chart shows that the most author in electronical literature is Marocco and Algeria with 33% and 15%. Bahrain and Yamen has the same percentage, 2%, the lowest author in electronical literature. The same percentage also showed by Iraq and Egypt. The pie chart shows that the author electronical literature has developed rapidly in Algeria and Marocco. The reason that Arab e-lit scholars and artists are located predominantly in Morocco and Algeria is, in my viewpoint, that these two countries are more open to the European culture, especially French, where e-lit appeared many years before it appeared in the Arab World. However, the table shows the name of the author and their poetry and novels that published digitally.





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Work Title	Author	Year of Publication	Септе	Platform	Media Type	Software	Нурепем?	Programming Language
Rab' Makhifa	Ahmed Khalid Tawfiq	2002	Story	Website	Image Sound	N/A	Hypertext	HTML
Shat	Mohamed Sanajleh	2005	Novel	Website	Flash Sound Image	Adobe Flash	Hypertext	N/A
Raqsh Sufiyyah	Solara Al-Sabah	2005	Poetry	Website (Forum)	Image Sound	N/A	N/A	HTML
Aswad Ma Yuhit Bshqra' Alna'mah	Gamal Al- Mahaddaly	2005	Poetry	Website (Forum)	Image	N/A	N/A	HTML
Saîdat Almā'	Mon'em Al- Azraq	2005- 2013	Poetry	Website (Forum& YouTube)	Flash Image Sound	Adobe Flash	Hypertext	HTML
Like Stars in a Clear Night Sky	Sharif Ezzat	2006	Poetry	website	Flash Sound	Adobe Flash	Hypertext	N/A
Ihtīmalāt	Mohamed Chouika	2006	Story	Website	N/A	N/A	Hypertext	HTML
Saqī'	Mohamed Sanajleh	2006	Novel	Website	Flash Sound	Adobe Flash	Hypertext	N/A
Almarsah	A group of poets	2007	Poetry	Website (Forum)	Image Sound	N/A	N/A	HTML
Saīdat Alīahū	Abdel-Noor Idris	2010	Poetry	Website (Forum)	Image	N/A	N/A	HTML
Alb	Ramsey Nasser	2013	Programing Language	website	N/A	N/A	Hypertext	Arabic Programming language interpreted in JavaScript
Ala bu'd mlimtr wahid faqat	Abdelouahid Stitou	2013	Novel	Website Facebook	Video Image	N/A	N/A	N/A
La'ib Alnard	Nissmah Roshdy	2013	Poetry	Website You Tube Vimeo	Animation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hafanāt Jamr	El Bouyahyaoui & Al-Khemar	2014	Story	Website (Blog)	Image	N/A	Hypertext	HTML
Kuhuf Dragosan	Ahmed Khalid Tawfiq	2015	Story	Website (Blog)	Image	N/A	Hypertext	HTML
Almutashard	Abdelouahid Stitou	2015	Novel	Website Facebook	Video Image	N/A	N/A	N/A
Muharig Zradisht	Nassir Mou'nis & others	2015	Poetry	Printed Book	Print	Wisdom Machine	N/A	N/A
Zilal Al'ashiq	Mohamed Sanajleh	2016	Novel	Website	Flash Video Image Sound	Adobe Flash	Hypertext	HTML
Salome	A Group of Artists	2016	Poetry	Website You Tube	Animation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tuhfat Alnizarah fi 'aja'ib Alimarah	Mohamed Sanajleh	2016	Novel	Website	Video Image Sound	N/A	Hypertext	HTML
Hizā' Alhub	Labiba Al- Khemar	2017	Story	Website YouTube	Video Image Sound	N/A	Hypertext	HTML
La Mutanahiyyat Algidar Alnarī	Mushtaq Abbas Ma'an	2017	Poetry	Website	Image Sound Animation	N/A	Hypertext	HIML
Kunshirtü Alharb	Rafaat Alsenousi	2017	Poetry	Website	Video Image Sound	Adobe Flash	Hypertext	N/A

3. THE POPULARITY BETWEEN MUALLAQAT POETRY AND E-LITERATURE POETRY

Popularity is a dimension of power, prestige, or visibility, derived from nominations of who is most and least popular. In that sense, popularity is conceptually closer to the traditional sociometric dimension of social impact defined previously as the sum of "liked most" and "liked least" nominations received. Thus, the term popular can have two different meanings. It can refer to being well liked and accepted or to high status as a result of being seen as popular and high ranking (Cillessen, A. H. N., & Borch, C: 2006).





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Popular literature includes those writings intended for the masses and those that find favour with large audiences. It can be distinguished from artistic literature in that it is designed primarily to entertain. Popular literature, unlike high literature, generally does not seek a high degree of formal beauty or subtlety and is not intended to endure. It is evidently a very various taste, the taste of the whole people.

Muallaqat poetry is Arabic poetry in jahiliyah era which is considered the most popular poetry during the era of jahiliyah or called by al-Qashaid al-Masyhurah (Allen: 2003). Ibnu Abbas called the muallaqat poetry in jahiliyah era originating in oral forms and possibly in song, followed an esthetic that appealed primarily to the listener and had tightly codified tropes. the Muallaqat were composed by accomplished authors of the pre-Islamic era, including: Imru' Al Qays, Zuhayr, and Amr ibn Kulthum. Abdel-Malek, author of 2011's From Muallaqat to the Facebook, says the Muallaqat are the main source on the worldview and the language of the pre-Islamic Arabs. "Without them we would find a great deal of difficulty in making sense of much of the early Islamic literature." (www.thenationalnews.com)

However, in different way, Arabic electronical literature more easily to contribute their poetry to the mass. In the Arabic digital literary culture, hypertextual and interactive literature are two famous terms used to refer to literature that utilizes the capabilities of computer and provides the reader with the chance of interacting with the digital piece. The online writers usually do not make use of the possibilities offered by coded or hypertext literature, they definitely use the medium's interactive tools, e.g. tools for communication with their audience through comments and in chat rooms. This sort of social interaction through commentaries is of importance and popular amongst authors and their readership. Here, writers get instant feedback about their works and readers are able to react in turn, thus engaging in a dialogue, which seems to be rewarding and inspiring both for writer and readers. Exchange and interaction between authors, as well as between audience and authors, might be even more relevant in a region with high state and social censorship.

Moreover, the electronical poetry has the important role for the change of the world and tradition. The poetry struggle to the nationalistic revolutions across much of the Arab world. Poetry speaks to the glory of the Arabs, the wonder of Arab culture and the greatness of the golden Arab past reborn once again in the flags of revolution and political slogans of freedom. In adiition, poetry also speaks about the peace and human being.

The relation between muallaque poetry and electronical poetry have the same big mass, even the expression of both are different. According to Ibnu Abbas, "In both the ancient and the modern cases there lies the human need to communicate, to broadcast, to express ideas and thoughts. Several of the themes treated in the classical texts are the selfsame themes in modern Arabic literature – love, views on the other, travel and wanderlust, tradition and nonconformity, exile and nostalgia, and so on." In this regard, Moroccan critic Zohour Kiram says:

"We cannot sacrifice the essence of literature for the sake of technology, and we should not lose the artistic and aesthetic pleasure in literature because of technology, because literature remains, in all ages, more coupled to the conscience, and is so through its human, aesthetic, and artistic dimensions."

4. CONCLUSION

The Middle East has long been defined by its inherently oral culture. Throughout the ages, Arabs from vastly different backgrounds have resorted to the verbal arts as a means to express themselves but also as means to inspire, control or influence the social fabric of their societies. The main conclusion is that the influential capacity of Arabic poems has been largely contingent on the era in which they were composed. Moreover, the most significant factors for producing an influential poem have been identified as the existence of sufficiently large stages





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for dispersal of poetry, the presence of incentives for creative poetry and the backing of an authoritative figure or establishment. Both of muallaque poetry and electronical poetry have the same popularity, even the shape of popularity is self is different. Both of them have the important role in the history of literature.

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Analisis Wacana Kritis Terhadap Video Narasi Takut Allah SWT. **Jangan Takut Covid-19**

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Abstract

Pandemi Covid-19 telah mengubah banyak sikap keberagamaan, terutama umat Islam. Pada masa awal pandemi Covid-19 merebak di Indonesia, dikeluarkan fatwa pembatasan ibadah berjamaah yang bersifat menghadirkan banyak orang. Harapannya agar kelompok agamawan terhindar dari Covid-19 atau tidak menjadi super spreaders, tidak semua terwujud dengan baik. Berdasarkan penelitian Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC), ada beberapa kelompok agamawan yang menjadi super spreaders di Indonesia. Misalnya Ijtima' Jamaah Tabligh Syuro Alami di Pakatto, Gowa yang dibatalkan pada 19 Maret 2020 telah menjadi kasus Super Spreaders di Indonesia. Atau, 43 santri Temboro Magetan yang ditemukan positif Covid-19 43 orang. Keukeuhnya kelompok agamawan yang tetap mengadakan kegiatan secara berjamaah, akibat sikap keagamaan yang cenderung hanya mementingkan kepentingan agama dan mengabaikan keselamatan jiwa. Misalnya, salah satu sikap keagamaan jamaah Tabligh Syuro yang di Gowa berdasarkan hasil riset IPAC, menyatakan bahwa "Virus Corona takut dengan para jamaah, bukan jamaah yang takut sama virus. Jamaah hanya takut pada Allah Swt.". Penelitian ini kemudian akan melihat bagaimana sikap para penceramah agama terkait narasi "Takut hanya kepada Allah Swt. Jangan Takut Kepada Covid-19 dengan perspektif moderasi beragama. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan penjelasan yang menggunakan deskriptif yang analitik. Data diperoleh dari pencarian video di youtube kemudian diklasifikasikan berdasarkan kategorinya. Teori yang akan dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis wacana kritis model Teun Van Dijk. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan analisis wacana model Van Dijk dikonstruksi para penceramah yang tersebar di youtube, yang telah ditonton ribuan orang. Teknik analisis datanya menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dan observasi. Hasil pembahasan penelitian ini akan menunjukkan tiga hal, yaitu struktur makro, super struktur dan struktur mikro. 1) Struktur makro, penelitian ini mencermati makna dari topik "Takut Allah Swt. Jangan Takut Covid 19", ataupun kontra narasinya. 2) Pada bagian superstruktur, hasil penelitian ini mengkaji terkait dengan kerangka wacana atau sistematika, seperti kelaciman dalam percakapan yang dimulai pendahuluan, isi pokok, dan diiuti kesimpulan serta penutup terkait narasi "Takut Allah Swt. Jangan Takut Covid 19". 3) Struktur mikro, pada hasil penelitian ini akan mengkaji makna setempat suatu wacana dapat digali dari aspek semantic, sintaksis, stilistika, dan retorika.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Wacana, Covid-19, Narasi Keagamaan

1. PENDAHULUAN

Pandemi Covid-19 yang pertama kali muncul di Wuhan pada November 2019, kini telah menginfeksi jutaan orang di dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Sudah lebih dari 400.000 kasus per 22 September 2020 virus ini menginfeksi masyarakat Indonesia sejak dinyatakan pertama kali pada 2 maret 2020 oleh Bapak Presiden Joko Widodo. Kondisi ini sangat memengaruhi





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kondisi sosial, budaya, ekonomi dan keagamaan masyarakat. Hal ini juga berdampak khususnya bagi umat muslim di Indonesia. Seluruh ibadah keagamaan yang akan melibatkan banyak orang, dilarang untuk dilakukan guna menekan penyebaran virus corona ini. Salat wajib berjamaah yang biasa masyarakat lakukan di masjid-masjid juga dilarang. Shalat Id, di dua lebaran Idul Fitri dan Idul Adha juga tidak dilaksanakan secara berjamaah di lapangan atau masjid seperti sebelumnya. Semua diminta untuk menjalankannya di rumah (MUI, 2020). Instruksi ini diperkuat dengan dikeluarkannya fawa MUI, dan Lembaga Organisasi masyarakat lainnya seperti Nahdlatul Ulama dan PP Muhammadiyah. Rutinitas mudik yang biasa dilakukan masyarakat muslim Indonesia saat libur lebaran, juga dilarang oleh pemerintah untuk mencegah klaster terbaru penularan covid-19. Kewajiban penggunaan masker, jaga jarak dan pembatasan jumlah orang yang berkumpul, mengharuskan adanya penyesuaian dibanyak sektor, termasuk pendidikan di pesantren. Menteri pendidikan juga telah mengeluarkan keputusan untuk adanya sekolah di rumah.

Dengan adanya bayak usaha dari pemerintah sebagai upaya pencegahan penularan covid, tidak serta merta menurunkan jumlah penularan. Justru hal sebaliknya banyak ditemui di masyarakat, yang tetap melakukan ritual-ritual keagamaan saat masa pandemi. Prtama, data dari Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC), ada beberapa kelompok agamawan yang menjadi *super spreaders* di Indonesia. Data yang di rilis pada Apil 2020 ini menyatakan ada beberapa kelompok jamaah muslim yang menjadi superspreader.

Tabel 1. Data Superspreader Kelompok Agama

Tanggal	Agenda	
19 Maret 2020	Ijtima Jamaah Tabligh Syuro Alami di Pakatto, Gowa,	
6/2003	dibatalkan	
24 Maret 2020	Ditemukan 3 orang positif COVID-19 di Markas JT Kebon	
	Jeruk	
16 April 2020	43 Santri Temboro, Magetan ditemukan positif COVID-19	

Di awal masa pandemic masuk ke Indonesia, tiga klaster tersebut terjadi saat tiga hari pasca himbauan presiden dan fatwa MUI keluar untuk melakukan pembatasan sosial berskala besar (PSBB) pada 16 Maret 2020.

Kedua, pesantren sebagai lembaga pendidikan keagamaan yang banyak tersebar di Indonesia juga tidak terbebas dari bagian klaster penyebaran virus corona. Data terbaru, yang didapat penulis dari liputan Tempo, tanggal 23 September 2020 bahwa Kemenkes menyatakan terdapat 1.146 klaster penyebaran Covid-19 di Indonesia hingga saat itu, dan didominasi oleh kelompok pesantren, khususnya di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Staff khusus Kementerian Kesehatan, Mariya Mubarika, menjelaskan ada sembilan klaster baru penularan Covid-19, yakni Pondok Pesantren Kecamatan Sumbang Banyumas, Pondok Pesantren Kelurahan Purwanegara Kecamatan Purwokerto Utara, Kelompok Warga Kelurahan Randuacir dan Kecamatan Argomulyo Salatiga. Hal ini dikarenakan banyak pengurus pondok pesantren yang akhirnya memutuskan untuk mengembalikan santrinya kembali beraktivitas di pondok pesantren. Data ini bukti semakin menambah panjang daftar klaster Covid-19 dari kelompok agama.

Struktur penyebab yang menjadikan kebiasaan itu bisa terus terjadi, karena maraknya statement para dan perilaku tokoh agama yang menyatakan ketidakpercayaan akan adanya corona di berbagai platform media sosial. Misalnya yang ditemu di youtube, berdasar penelitian dari IPAC sebelumnya, Amir Jamaah Ijtima Gowa, mengatakan bahwa,' Virus Corona takut sama jamaah, bukan jamaah yang takut sama virus, jama'ah hanya takut kepada Allah swt''. Kalimat tersebut, dinarasikan berulang-ulang pada pengikut dan khalayak umum, kemudian diikuti banyak kelompok keagamaanya, dan menubuh menjadi sebuah paradigma





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dan mental model masing-masing individu yang kemudian melahirkan sikap keberagamaan dimasa pandemic yang mengabaikan keselamatan jiwa (hifdz an-nafs) dan lebih memprioritaskan agamanya (hifz ad-din). Menurut teori psikologi Milgram, realita ini sesuatu yang sangat biasa terjadi karena kecenderungan masyarakat yang selalu lebih patuh pada individu lainnya dalam posisi otoritas (Milgram, 1963).

Berangkat dari realitas itu, akhirnya mendorong penulis untuk mengali lebih dalam bagaimana narasi tokoh-tokoh agama tersebut dapat menjadi paradigma yang akhirnya dianut oleh banyak orang dan dapat memengaruhi sikap keberagamaan kelompok mereka yang cenderung mengabaikan keselamatan jiwa. Untuk menemukan keresahan tersebut, penulis mencoba meneliti data-data berupa video-video para tokoh agama Islam yang menanggapi tentang pandemic corona. Data tersebut telah peneiliti himpun dari platform youtube sebagai platform yang paling banyak diakses oleh masyarakat (We Are Social, HootSuit:2020). Daftar video tersebut yang diakses pada 30 September 2020 pada pukul 09.31 WIB, adalah sebagai berikut:

Channel Jumlah Judul Durasi Youtube **Penonton** Al-Bahjah TV 136,717 Jangan Takut Corona, tapi Takutlah Kepada 7 Menit Penonton Allah: Benarkah Pernyataan Ini? Takut Corona Melebihi Takut pada Allah? Najwa Shihab 120.040 4 Menit Penonton Shihab & Shihab Kalam - Kajian Tidak Perlu Takut dengan Virus Corona 230.109 13 Menit Islam Penonton Takutlah Kepada Allah Jangan Terlalu Takut Corona!! Takutlah NU Channel 160,468 13 Menit Penonton Allah Swt!!

Tabel 2. Daftar Video

Dari data tersebut, penulis mencoba menganalisis narasi-narasi yang muncul dengan menggunakan teori Critical Discourse analysis atau Anilisis Wacana Kritis (AWK). Teori analisis wacana ini cenderung baru, yakni simposiumnya dilakukan pada tahun 1991 sekaligus meresmikannya (Haryatmoko, 2017). AWK ialah tools dalam menganalisis bahasa dengan menggunakan paradigma bahasa kritis. Hasilnya nanti untuk memperoleh gambaran dari aspek kebahasaan saja, namun juga mnghunbungkannya dengan konteks yang terjadi (Darma: 2014). Menurut Van a Dick, wacana memiliki 3 dimensi, yakni teks, kognisi sosial, dan konteks sosial (Darma, 2009:88). Menurut Dick, teks terbagi menjadi tiga tingkatan, struktur makro, superstruktur dan struktur mikro (Harmatyoko:2017). Pada level kognisi sosial, akan membahas bagaimana teks diproduksi melibatkan kondisi kognisi suatu individu, dan di level analisis sosial, akan mengetahui bagaimana wacana tersebut dapat berkembang dan proses produksi dan reproduksi seseorang dalam teks (Darma, 2014). Dengan AWK dari Van a Dick ini, penulis akan menganalisis video dari para tokoh agama dari tiga sisi teks yakni makro, suprastruktural dan mikro, kemudian menemukan kondisi kognisi sosial yang mempengaruhi narasi tokoh masyarakat di dalam video tersebut serta dari sisi analisis sosial agar ditemukan kajian mendalam untuk melihat bagaimana narasi tersebut dapat mempengaruhi sikap keberagamaan masyarakat muslim di Indonesia.

Selama ini, penelitian mengenai sikap keberagamaan di masa covid yang penulis temukan hanya ada satu. Penelitian tersebut menggunakan objek perilaku dan pola perubahan pada sikap keberagamaan masyarakat semenjak adanya social distancing (Darmawan,2020). Penelitian tersebut belum mengulas soal sikap keberagamaan di masa pandemic yang menganalisis dari narasi-narasi tokoh yang berkembang di sosial media dengan emnggunakan





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teori AWK. Untuk kajian yang pernah dilakukan di soal Analisis wacana pada narasi keagamaan tentang covid-19, sepanjang pengetahuan penulis belum ada yang melakukan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dapat menjadi alternatif baru untuk masyarakat tentang sikap keberagamaan di masa pandemic yang lebih moderat.

Pendekatan yang akan kami buat dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif, yakni penelitian atau riset yang sifatnya deskriptif dengan menggunakan analisis berdasar dari data-data primer dan juga data sekunder guna memudahkan analisis dan teori yang diinginkan. Selain itu, paradigma kritis digunakan sebagai landasan berfikir dalam menganalisis data primer berupa video-vdeo ceramah dari tokoh agama tentang covid-19. Terakhir, untuk memunculkan kesimpulan yang tepat dalam hal sikap keberagamaan masyarakat, penulis menggunakan konsep moderasi beragama sebagai perspektif dan pendekatan dalam karya ilmiah ini.

Konsep moderasi beragama diambil dari buku moderasi beragama Kementerian Agama (2019) yang menyatakan bahwa, "moderasi beragama diambil dari Bahasa Latin moderatio yang berarti ke-sedang-an (tidak kelebihan dna tidak kekurangan)." atau dalam bahasa arab dikatakan sebagai *wasth atau wasathiyah*. Dalam bahasa Arab, kata wasathiyah juga dikatakan sebagai "pilihan terbaik", yang dalam konteks sikap keberagamaan dalam masa pandemi covid-19 adalah memilih jalan tengah diantara berbagai pihan ekstrim (hifz an-nafs dan hifz ad-din). Pendekatan moderasi beragama sebagai pendekatan penelitian ini ada dua hal, pertama dari segi prinsip moderasi beragaman yakni prinsip adil dan berimbang dalam menganalisis. Mengapa penulis menggunakan ini, karena dalam konsep moderasi beragama ciri utamanya adalah selalu menjaga keseimbangann diantara dua hal (KEMENAG,2019), yakni antara sikap keagamaan mengenai covid yang terlalu ekstrim hanya mempertimbangkan hifdz ad-din dan hifdz an-nafs. Kedua, kami menggunakan dua dari 4 indikator moderasi beragama dalam mengukur narasi-narasi tersebut yakni akomodatif dan anti kekerasan atau kami artikan tidak boleh ada ada salah satu pihak yang diruginkan. Dengan prinsip dan indikator dari moderasi beragama tersebut, penelitian ini akan memeberikan kajian yang komprehensif terkait AWK terhadap narasi video ceramah keagamaan oleh tokoh agama terkait Covid-19 yang tidak terjebak hanya pada hitam-putih sikap keberagamaan, atau tidak memilih salah satu diantara hifd ad-din dan hifdz an-nafs dalam hal sikap keberagamaan di masa covid. Namun sebaliknya, adanya narasi-narasi yang berpespektif moderat dalam rangka mewujudkan manfaat untuk banyak masyarakat muslim Indonesia.

2. NARASI "TAKUT ALLAH SWT. JANGAN TAKUT COVID-19" DAN NARASI KEAGAMAAN MUSLIM MENGHADAPI COVID-19

Analisis wacana model Van Dijk menarik untuk membedah fenomena yang sedang terjadi saat ini. Dengan menggunakan analisis tersebut, bukan hanya sebatas menganalisis teks video yang muncul sebagai sebuah wacana, melainkan melihat lebih mendalam dan menganslisis struktur wacana hingga aspek semantik, sintaksis dan lainnya. Pada penelitian ini secara terperinci membahas tiga poin, (1) analisis struktur makro, (2) analisis super struktur, dan (3) analisis struktur mikro. Analisis dilakukan dari video yang muncul di youtube dengan narasi "Takut Allah Swt. Jangan Takut Covid-19".

Langkah pertama yang penulis lakukan dalam menganalisis data adalah dengan mencari video di youtube dengan kata kunci "Jangan Takut Corona Takutlah Kepada Allah Swt.". Kemudian penulis mengumpulan video yang memiliki judul tersebut. Kategori video yang dianalisis yaitu yang sudah ditonton lebih dari 100 ribu. Penulis memilih video yang sudah ditonton minimal 100 ribu karena mengingat keterjangkauan dan potensi untuk memengaruhi opini publik.

Video yang dianalisis diakses pada tanggal 30 September 2020. Dari kategori tersebut, ada 4 video yang masuk dalam kriteria untuk dianalisis. Keempat video tersebut ketika diakses





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pada tanggal 30 September pukul 09.31 WIB, jumlah keseluruhan penontonnya 647.334 orang. Penulis mengambil

1. Analisis Struktur Makro (Tematik)

Pada bagian ini, akan disajikan makna narasi "Takut Allah Swt. Jangan Takut Covid-19" secara keseluruhan. Penulis menyajikan tema-tema yang menyangkut narasi tersebut, baik yang setuju dengan narasi tersebut atau yang merespon lain narasi tersebut. Pada struktur makro, penulis akan menunjukkan makna keseluruhan (*global meaning*) yang dapat dicermati dari tema atau topik yang diangkat oleh suatu wacana yang telah ditentukan. ¹⁰⁷

Narasi "Takut Allah Swt. Jangan Takut Covid-19" menjadi perbincangan dikalangan umat muslim. Berbagai macam video yang tersebar di media sosial atau personal chat. Kemudian video-video tersebut juga bisa ditemukan di youtube. Dari keempat video tersebut, dua diantaranya adalah berisi ceramah yang memuat konten "Jangan Takut Covid-19, Takutlah Kepada Allah Swt.". Video dua lagi adalah yang merespon narasi tersebut atau kontra narasi.

Dua video pertama yang memuat narasi "Jangan Takut Covid-19, Takutlah Kepada Allah Swt." diupload dua akun yang berbeda. Dua channel tersebut yang pertama adalah channel Kalam Kajian Islam mengupload video pada tanggan 5 Maret 2020 yang sudah ditonton 233.111 orang. Channel Kalam Kajian Islam nantinya akan penulis sebut channel 1. Sedangkan channel yang kedua adalah NU Channel yang mengupload video pada tanggal 22 Maret 2020 dan ditonton 160.469 orang. NU Channel ini nantinya akan penulis sebut channel 2.

Sedangkan video yang memuat judul yang sama namun memuat narasi yang berbeda ada dua channel youtube. Channel yang pertama adalah Al-Bahjah TV yang mengunggah dengan judul "Jangan Takut Corona, Tapi Takutlah Kepada Allah: Benarkah Pernyataan Ini?" telah ditonton 136,717 orang. Video tersebut diupload pada tanggal 19 Maret 2020. Channel Al-Bahjah nantinya akan penulis sebut channel 3. Sedangkan channel yang kedua adalah channel Najwa Shihab dengan judul video "Takut Corona Melebihi Takut Pada Allah?". Video tersebut diupload pada tanggal 22 April 2020 telah ditonton 120,040 penonton. Channel Najwa Shihab ini nantinya akan penulis sebut channel 4.

Tabel 3. Data Struktur Makro

Elemen Wacana	Kutipan Narasi
Struktur Makro (tematik) a. Topik	Takutlah Sama Allah, Jangan Takut Corona
b. Sub Topik	 Channel 1: Tidak menyebarkan berita tentang Covid-19 apalagi berita hoax Tidak pergi ke minimarket untuk beli masker. Pasrahkan dan dekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt. Masalah virus pemerintah yang mengurus. Dibohongi untuk membeli masker Membaca doa agar terhindar dari Covid-19, dan tidak perlu takut. Takut hanya kepada Allah Swt. Mendatangkan ustad untuk mengajar anak lebih baik daripada beli alat-alat untuk menangkal Covid-19

 ¹⁰⁷ Umar Fauzan, "Analisis Wacana Kkritis dari Model Faiclough Hingga Mills," Jurnal Pendidik Volume 6 No.
 1 Accessed 24 September 2020, http://www.academia.edu/download/47096548/Analisis_Wacana_Kritis_dari_Model_Faircl.pdf





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Elemen Wacana	Kutipan Narasi	
	8. Mau mati sekarang atau besok, akan tetap mati. Tidak bisa	
	lari dari kematian.	
	9. Agar selamat, perbanyak sodaqoh, berbuat baik, sambung	
	tali silaturahim,	
	10. Buatlah orang gembira, jangan membuat orang gelisah dan	
	takut gara-gara Covid-19.	
	11. Jadi orang yang bermanfaat, nanti Covid-19 akan	
	menyingkir sendiri.	
	12. Akibat Corona orang yang punya supermarket cepat kaya	
	karena maskernya habis terjual.	
	13. Berangkat ke masjid, ke pengajian jangan takut.	
	Channel 2:	
	1. Himbauan pemerintah perlu, bentuk sayangnya kepada	
	rakyat dan bangsanya, maka jangan musuhi pemerintah.	
	2. Kalau takut dengan Corona ketika datang ke pengajian,	
	berarti tidak yakin kepada Allah Swt.	
	3. Corona suruh pergi ke yang buat corona.	
	4. Kalau imannya tidak kuat nanti bisa syirik.	
	5. Jangan sampai adanya corona timbul pemisah diantara kita.	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	6. Indonesia banyak 'aulia" dan ulama jangan takut.	
No of the	7. Yang sekolah tetap sekolah, yang bekerja tetap bekerja,	
30/2600	tikhtiar tetap ikhtiar. Ikhtiar wajib.	

Analisis data struktur makro analisis kritis

Analisis data struktur makro dibagi menjadi dua tema. Tema yang pertama memuat channel 1 dan dua, yang setuju pada narasi "Takutlah Sama Allah, Jangan Takut Corona,". Penulis menuliskan poin-poin penting yang terdapat di dua video yang dianalisis. Berdasarkan analisis struktur dua channel tersebut, ada satu kesamaan antara channel 1 dan channel 2. Narasi yang dibangun dalam dua channel tersebut melalui dua video yang berjudul "Takutlah Sama Allah, Jangan Takut Corona" adalah pentingnya untuk menjaga keimanan kepada Allah Swt. bagi umat muslim.

Pada channel 1 narasi yang dibangun untuk menentramkan jamaahnya dengan menghimbau agar pasrah dan mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt. Narasi di dalam video tersebut menyatakan bahwa yang bisa menghindarkan dari virus Covid-19 adalah Allah Swt. "Yang menghindarkan ini (virus covid-19) semua hanyalah Allah". Isi dari narasi channel 1 tersebut kalau penulis amati bertujuan untuk menenangkan para jamaahnya untuk menghadapi pandemi Virus Covid-19. Cara yang diberikan adalah dengan mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt. dan memperbanyak membaca doa. Dengan melakukan langkah tersebut, diyakini akan bisa menghindarkan dari virus Covid-19. Bahkan agar tidak membuat masyarakat gelisah, disarankan untuk tidak menyebarkan berita-berita terkait dengan Virus Covid-19. Narasi yang muncul dalam channel 1 ini adalah tidak penting untuk memakai masker, dan jangan takut untuk berangkat kegiatan yang mendatangkan banyak orang seperti ke masjid, pengajian.

Sedangkan channel 2 narasi yang dibangun adalah untuk mempertebal iman umat muslim. Jangan sampai adanya pandemi virus Covid-19, bisa mengurangi keimanan kepada Allah Swt. dan memutuskan tali persaudaraan. Urusan penanganan virus Covid-19 dipercayakan ke pemerintah. Maka, dijelaskan dalam video tersebut bahwa memang perlu himbauan dari pemerintah sebagai rasa sayangnya kepada rakyat. Bahkan narasi yang disampaikan dalam channel tersebut, agar tidak memusuhi pemerintah dalam penanganan virus Covid-19.





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Persamaan antara dua channel tersebut adalah menyerahkan urusan virus Covid-19 kepada pemerintah. Sebagai tokoh agama yang diangkat dalam dua channel tersebut untuk mengingatkan para jamaahnya agar selalu mempertebal iman kepada Allah Swt. Jangan sampai dengan adanya pandemi virus Covid-19 umat muslim syirik. Sehingga respon terhadap adanya virus Covid-19, narasi dari kedua video tersebut untuk tetap melaksanakan pengajian, aktivitas jamaah di masjid. Karena kalau meninggalkan aktivitas-aktivitas tersebut, dianggap keimanan semakin berkurang bahkan hingga menimbulkan kesyirikan.

Tabel 4 Data Struktur Makro

Tabel 4. Data Struktur Makro		
Elemen Wacana	Kutipan Narasi	
Struktur Makro	Jangan Takut Corona, Takutlah Kepada Allah?	
(Tematik)		
a. Topik		
b. Sub topik	Channel 3:	
	1. Kita tidak boleh meyakini bahwa penyakit menular dengan	
	dirinya sendiri	
	2. Penyakit akan pindah kalau Allah yang pindahkan. Harus	
	bangun iman seperti itu.	
	3. Ada himbauan untuk menghindar. Menghindar itu syar'i	
	dan patuh dalam syariat.	
	4. Kalau ada himbauan dari pemerintah kita ikuti saja.	
Project 1	5. Shalat Jum'at menjadi tidak wajib.	
(C) (C)	6. Jangan paksa orang pergi ke masjid, bisa menyebabkan	
	kekhawatiran ketika ke masjid.	
	7. Harus takut kepada Allah, tapi ini yang nyuruh juga Allah	
To a second	melalui Rasulullah.	
16.987	8. Iba <mark>da</mark> h diman <mark>a</mark> saja da <mark>n</mark> dzikir di m <mark>a</mark> na s <mark>aj</mark> a.	
	9. Harus mengambil petunjuk dari Allah Swt.	
	Channel 4:	
	1. Tidak harus dipertentangkan aneka takut tersebut.	
	2. Bermacam-macam takut ini ada caranya yang dianjurkan	
	oleh akal atau agama untuk ditempuh.	
	3. Corona adalah suatu penyakit yang menakutkan, karena bisa	
	mengantarkan seseorang kepada kematian atau sakit yang	
	parah.	
	4. Ada caranya untuk menghindar, siapkan diri ke dokter.	
	5. Kita jangan mempertentangkan karena rasul pun takut.	
	6. Kita tempuh cara-cara yang dibenarkan oleh agama, yang	
	dianjurkan oleh Rasul dan dianjurkan oleh orang-orang	
	yang mengerti persoalan. Jangan dipertentangkan.	

Analisis data struktur makro analisis kritis

Channel 3 dan 4 ini merupakan bentuk respon terhadap narasi yang berkembang di masyarakat tentang "Jangan Takut Corona, Takutlah Kepada Allah Swt". Channel 3 dan 4 ini ada kesamaan narasi dengan channel 1 dan 2, yaitu sama-sama mementingkan keimanan kepada Allah Swt. yang membedakan adalah respon terhadap adanya. Narasi channel 1 dan 2 narasi yang tertuang dalam kedua video tersebut untuk terhindar dari virus Covid-19 dengan berdoa dan mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt. Sedangkan channel 3 dan 4 tetap beriman kepada Allah Swt. sembari berusaha memakai protokol yang telah ditetapkan, semisal menggunakan masker.





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Pada channel 3, narasi yang dibangun melalui video tersebut adalah tetap beriman kepada Allah, sembari melakukan usaha-usaha agar terhindar dari virus Covid-19. Video dalam channel 3 ini menyatakan bahwa harus takut kepada Allah Swt., tapi juga harus mengindar dari virus karena itu juga perintah Allah Swt. melalui nabi Muhammad Saw. Narsi yang ada di dalam channel 3 tersebut menyatakan bahwa kita tidak boleh meyakini bahwa penyakit menular dengan dirinya sendiri, melainkan akan pindah kalau Allah Swt. Yang memindahkan.

Sedangkan narasi channel 4, menyatakan agar tidak mempertentangkan antara ketakutan kepada Allah Swt. dan ketakutan kepada Covid-19. Karena bermacam-macam ketakutan ada masing-masing caranya untuk ditempuh dengan berlandaskan akal dan agama. Covid-19 adalah suatu penyakit yang menakutkan, karena bisa mengantarkan seseorang kepada kematian atau sakit yang parah. Takut kepada Allah Swt., adalah dengan cara mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt. Kombinas kedua hal tersebut, tetap mempertebal iman dengan cara mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt. Disisi lain harus menempuh cara menghindar dari Covid-19, semisal mempersiapkan diri ke dokter apabila positif Covid-19.

Dari keempat video tersebut, punya satu kesamaan dan perbedaan. Kesamaannya narasinya adalah tetap mempertebal iman. Namun, yang berbeda adalah usaha dalam menghadapi virus Covid-19. Narasi pertama, untuk terhindar virus Covid-19 adalah dengan mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt, memberikan kebermanfaatan, berdoa. Sedangkan narasi kedua, agar terhindar dari virus Covid-19 adalah dengan mematuhi protokol yang dianjurkan pemerintah.

2. Analisis Super Struktur (Skematik)

Pada bagian super struktur dalam penelitian ini menganalisis terkait isi dari wacana tersebut, atau singkatnya disebut skematik. Skema yang dianalisis berupa pendahuluan, isi, penutup, dan simpulan dalam wacana dari keseluruhan video yang dianalisis. Dalam video yang memuat narasi "Takutlah kepada Allah, Jangan Takut Covid-19", memberikan tiga kesan bagi para pendengarnya. Pertama, pendengar diberikan kesan agar selalu menjaga iman agar terhindar dari Covid-19. Kedua, usaha untuk terhindar dari Covid-19 adalah dengan memperbanyak berdoa dan mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt. Ketiga, tetap menjaga keimanan dengan mematuhi protokol kesehatan agar terhindari dari Covid-19.

Dari narasi keempat video tersebut akan menunjukkan narasi keagamaan, akan cenderung mengutamakan agama tanpa memperhatikan kepentingan protokol kesehatan, atau mementingkan kedua-duanya. Cara penyampaian video dari channel 1 dan 2 hampir sama, sedangkan channel 3 dan 4 juga sama. Pada channel 1 dan 2 mengunggah video tokoh agama yang sedang memberikan pengajian yang dihadiri banyak orang. Sedangkan channel 3 juga sedang memberikan pengajian kepada jamaahnya, namun pengajian diawali dengan penyampaian pertanyaan dari jamaah. Sedangkan channel ke 4, tidak dalam suasana pengajian. Melainkan, video wawancara dengan membahas tema tersebut dengan memberikan pertanyaan.

Tabel 5. Data Superstruktur

Elemen Wacana	Kutipan Narasi	
Superstruktur (Skematik)	Takutlah Kepada Allah, Jangan Takut Covid-19	
Channel 1	Pendahuluan	
	Pada channel 1, mengupload video yang langsung	
	pada intinya tentang nasehat kepada para jamaah dan	
	umumnya untuk umat muslim di Indonesia, nasehat	
	yang disampaikan adalah untuk tidak ikut yang	
	terjadi saat ini, apalagi menyebar berita tentang virus	





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Elemen Wacana	Kutipan Narasi
	Covid-19. Kemudian, dalam nasehat tersebut juga memuat agar tidak pergi ke minimarket untuk membeli masker.
	Isi Pesan yang ingin disampaikan dalam video channel 1 ini adalah dengan pasrah dan mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt. Dengan mendekat kepada Allah Swt., maka semuanya (Covid-19) akan menyingkir. Agar selamat dari Covid-19, upaya yang bisa dilakukan adalah dengan memperbanyak dodaqoh, perbuatan baik, sambung tali silaturahim. Selain itu, pesan yang kedua adalah jangan percaya kepada orang-orang yang menakut-nakuti (soal Covid-19), dan jangan pula menjadi penyebar berita yang menakut-nakuti apalai berita hoax. Ketiga, pesan yang disampaikan adalah sampaikan hal yang baik ke masyarakat. Terkait dengan virus Covid-19, biar pemerintah yang mengurusnya. Penutup Penutup dalam video channel 1 ini menegaskan agar tidak menyebarkan berita Covid-19. Dengan menyebarkan berita Covid-19, akan membuat orang gelisah dan takut. Pesan dalam penutup, adalah
	buatlah orang gembira, dekat kepada Allah Swt. Dan memberikan kebermanfaatan, nantinya Covid-19 akan menyingkir sendiri. Video tersebut ditutup dengan memberikan pesan agar jangan takut untuk
Cl 12	tetap berangkat ke masjid, ke pengajian.
Channel 2	Pendahuluan Pada video yang diupload channel 2 ini yang menuliskan judul "Jangan Terlalu Takut Corona!! Takutlah Allah Swt!!" dibuka dengan pembahasan kecintaan kepada Allah Swt. Setelah beberapa pembahasan terkait dengan cinta Allah Swt., kemudian masuk tentang covid-19. "Ada yang melebihi neraka? Ayo ambil corona dan masukkan ke api neraka, selesai,". Pertanyaan tersebut menjadi pertanyaan pembuka dalam mengawali pembahasan tentang Covid-19. Isi
	Isi dari video tersebut menyarankan agar masyarakat mematuhi himbauan dari pemerintah. Himbauan tersebut sebagai rasa sayang pemerintah kepada rakyat dan bangsanya. Setelah itu, poin dari isi video tersebut adalah mempertebalkan iman. Kalau iman tidak kuat akan merusak tauhid. Kalau takut sama covid-19 maka tidak yakin kepada Allah Swt. Isi dari video tersebut juga berisi tentang pesan untuk menjaga tali silaturahim. Jangan sampai dengan





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Elemen Wacana	ISSN: 2715-05 Kutipan Narasi	
	adanya virus Covid-19, timbul pemisah di antara	
	para jamaah. Dengan adanya Covid-19, jangan	
	sampai masyarakat saling curiga dan mencurigai.	
	Penutup	
	Video tersebut ditutup dengan pesan untuk	
	mempertebal keyakinan kepada Allah Swt., yang	
	sekolah tetaplah sekolah, yang kerja tetaplah bekerja.	
	Tetap yakin jangan sampai terkena penyakit. Takut	
	seharusnya ketika ada oknum yang mempecah belah	
	yang mask ke Indonesia. Jaga Indonesia, jangan	
	takut Covid-19.	
Channel 3	Pendahuluan	
	Video ini diawali dengan pertanyaan dari jamaah,	
	yang dibacakan secara langsung. Isi dari pertanyaan	
	tersebut adalah sebagai berikut: "Akhir-akhir ini	
	sedang diperbincangan virus Corona. Pemerintah	
	memberikan himbauan untuk membatasi kegiatan	
	yang sifatnya masal, termasuk tabligh akbar, shalat	
	Jum'at dan berjamaah. Akan tetapi muncul dari	
	masyarakat, ada yang setuju dan tidak, bahkan	
(C)	mengecam kebijakan tersebut, seolah-olah takut	
LACT FLOST	Corona daripada takut Allah Swt."	
2/3-033	Isi	
	Isi dari video tersebut adalah respon dari pertanyaan	
	dari jamaah. Jawaban dari pertanyaan tersebut ada	
and the second second	beberapa poin. Pertama, kita tidak boleh meyakini	
	bahwasanya penyakit menular dengan dirinya	
	sendiri, tetapi penyakit akan berpindah kalau Allah pindahkan. Kedua, ada himbauan untuk menghindar.	
	Menghindar adalah syar'i dan patuh dalam syari'at.	
	Kalau ada himbauan dari pemerintah untuk diikuti	
	saja. Ketiga, pahamkan kepada umat bahwa tidak	
	wajib shalat Jum'at kalau sedang ada halangan	
	pandemi Covid-19.	
	Penutup	
	Pesan penutup dari video tersebut adalah, memang	
	harus takut kepada Allah Swt., tapi ini yang	
	menyuruh juga Allah melalui Rasulullah. Himbauan	
	dipatuhi. Ibadah bisa dilakukan di mana saja, dzikir	
	di mana saja. Kita harus mengambil petunjuk dari	
	Allah Swt.	
Channel 4	Pendahuluan	
	Sama seperti channel ke 3, channel 4 ini membuka	
	video dengan pertanyaan. Video channel 4 ini bukan	
	disampaikan melalui pengajian formal, melainkan	
	disampaikan dalam sesi wawancara. Isi dari	
	pertanyaan tersebut adalah: "Ada yang mengatakan	
	"tidak usah takut keluar rumah, tidak usah	
	menghindari keramaian, ayo berbondong-bondong	





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Elemen Wacana	Kutipan Narasi	
	datang ke masjid. Takut itu kepada Allah jangan	
	takut kepada virus" Apakah bisa dipertentangkan	
	ketakutan manusia terhadap suatu hal dan ketakutan	
	kepada Allah Swt.?"	
	Isi	
	Menjawab pertanyaan yang diberikan host, ada	
	beberapa jawaban yang disampaikan. Pertama, tidak	
	harus dipertentangkan aneka takut tersbut.	
	Kedua, bermacam-macam takut ini ada cara yang	
	dianjurkan oleh akal atau agama untuk ditempuh.	
	Takut kepada Allah Swt. Maka mendekatlah kepada	
	Allah Swt. Ketiga, corona adalah satu penyakit yang	
	menakutkan, karena bisa mengantar seseorang	
	kepada kematian atau sakit yang parah. Ketiga, ada	
	caranya untuk menghindar, siapkan diri ke dokter	
	dan lain sebagainya. Keempat, tidal	
	mempertentangkan bermacam-macam ketakutan	
	tersebut. Pada isi video tersebut menyajikan contoh-	
	contoh bagaimana tidak perlu mempertentangkan	
. No Property	bermacam-macam ketakutan.	
	Penutup	
LACT ELECT	Pada penutup video ini juga memberikan pesan agar	
60000	tidak mempertentangkan antara takut corona, takut	
TE COOLS	binatang dan aneka takut lainnya. Menempuh car	
	yang dib <mark>e</mark> narkan <mark>o</mark> leh Rasul d <mark>a</mark> n dianjurkan orang-	
/ grown sources do	orang yang mengerti persoalan menjadi rekomendasi	
	dalam penutup vi <mark>d</mark> eo ini.	

3. Analisis Struktur Mikro

Narasi "Takut Allah Swt. Jangan Takut Covid-19" dalam video yang berkembang di youtube juga akan dianalisis struktur mikronya. Analisis struktur mikro mengamati secara mendalam terkait dengan makna, penataan kalimat, pilihan kata, serta retorika yang telah diupload oleh keempat channel tersebut. Analisis struktur mikro ini akan mengutip beberapa narasi yang disampaikan dalam video tersebut.

Semantik

Analisis semantik dalam wacana kritis Van Djik disebut sebagai makna lokal. Bahasa yang disampaikan oleh media bisa saja untuk menggiring isu, kepentingan, juga mengajukan pendapat. Tentunya, semua pernyataan-pernyataan yang ada dalam keempat video tersebut tidak semuanya memuat maksud-maksud tertentu. Namun, dalam kerangka narasi secara besar melalui kata-kata yang disampaikan melalui video pasti ada narasi yang ingin dibangun. Apalagi konteksnya ini adalah persoalan agama, maka akan berpotensi diikuti oleh banyak orang. Berikut data sekaligus pembahasan terkait ranah semantik.

"Dekatlah diri kepada Allah. Jangan percaya kepada orang-orang yang menakutnakuti, dan jangan pula menjadi penyebar berita-berita menakuti. Masalah virus, pemerintah yang mengurus. Kita tidak usah menebarkan berita, apalagi berita yang hoax."

(Channel 1)

Konteks: kalimat pembuka dari channel 1, dan menjadi titik tekan dalam video ini. Pada channel 1, titik tekannya adalah jangan menyebarkan video yang memuat virus Covid-19. Berita-berita yang memuat tema tersebut dianggap bisa meresahkan warga.





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Rekomendasi atas kondisi pandemi saat ini adalah dengan menebalkan iman, dan memberi manfaat agar terhindar dari virus Covid-19.

"Himbauan pemerintah perlu, sayangnya kepada rakyat dan bangsanya. Maka jangan musuhi pemerintah. Ayo kita jangan sampai berefek. Terkadang kalau imannya tidak kuat, merusak tauhid."

(Channel 2)

Pada channel 2 titik tekan yang diberikan adalah agar tidak terlalu takut dengan Covid-19. Kalau terlalu takut dengan Covid-19 akan menyebabkan rusaknya Tuhid. Mempertebal iman sembari mengikuti himbauan dari pemerintah.

"Penyakit tidak menular dengan dirinya sendiri, tetapi penyakit akan berpindah kalau Allah Swt. Pindahkan. Kita bangun keyakinan ini, kita harus bangun iman seperti itu. Ini kan ada himbauan untuk menghindar. Menghindar itu syar'i dan patuh dalam syariat."

(Channel 3)

Pada channel ini titik tekannya adalah memperkuat iman sembari mengindar dari Covid-19. Menghindar dari Covid-19 adalah sebagai sebuah himbauan. Himbauan itu adalah syar'i dan diperintahkan. Dengan begitu, karena ada himbauan dari pemerintah, maka ketika dalam keadaan terdesak bisa melakukan keringanan dalam melaksanakan ibadah.

"Bermacam-macam takut ini ada cara yang dianjurkan oleh akal dan agama untuk ditempuh. Corona adalah suatu penyakit yang menakutkan, karena bisa mengantar seseorang kepada kematian atau sakit yang parah. Ada caranya untuk menghindar, siapkan diri ke dokter dan lain sebagainya. Kita tidak bisa mempertentangkan."

(Channel 4)

Titik tekan pada channel ini adalah tidak mempertentangkan antara satu ketakutan dengan ketakutan lain. Tidak mempertentangkan antara satu ketakutan dan ketakutan lain karena masing-masing ada caranya untuk mengatasinya. Untuk menghindari corona, maka menempuh jalan yang dibenarkan oleh agama dan orang yang mengerti persoalan corona. Sintaksis

Analisis sintaksis berkaitan dengan susunan dan penataan kalimat. Susunan kalimat tersebut disusun agar tujuan dan sasaran yang diinginkan bisa dicapai. Berikut analisis percakapan dalam lingkup sintaksis.

"Dekatlah kita kepada Allah Swt., maka semuanya akan menyingkir"

(Channel 1)

Dalam kalimat di atas penekanannya adalah agar selalu mendekatkan diri kepada Allah. Dengan dekat kepada Allah., maka segala macam virus akan menyingkir. Kalimat tersebut menjadi landasan perspekif tersebut dibangun. Cara-cara untuk terhindar dari Covid-19 adalah dengan mendekatkan diri kepada Allah semisal berdoa, dan memberikan kebermanfaatan.

"Ayo kita jangan sampai berefek. Terkadang kalau imannya tidak kuat, merusak tauhid."

(Channel 2)

Sama dengan channel pertama, channel kedua ini menekankan memperkuat iman. Dengan iman yang kuat, tidak takut kepada Covid-19 termasuk mengadakan kegiatan keagamaan. Dengan adanya Covid-19 juga jangan sampai menghentikan aktivitas keagamaan atau aktivitas sehari-hari.

"Penyakit tidak menular dengan dirinya sendiri, tapi penyakit akan berpindah kalau Allah pindahkan."





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(Channel 3)

Pada channel 3 ini penekanan pertama kepada para jamaah adalah dengan keyakinan untuk iman kepada Allah Swt. Penyakit bisa berpindah atas izin Allah Swt. Penting juga untuk menghindar berdasarkan petunjuk dari Allah Swt.

"Takut pada Allah Swt. mendekatlah kepada Allah Swt., Corona adalah suatu penyakit yang menakutkan, karena bisa mengantar seseorang kepada kematian atau sakit yang parah."

(Channel 4)

Pada channel 4 ini memberikan keseimbangan untuk menyikapi Covid-19. Menambahkan keimanan untuk menghadapi Covid-19 dan sekaligus menghindar dari Covid-19 sesuai dengan tuntunan agama dan orang yang memiliki pengetahuan tentang bidang Covid-19. Antara ketakutan kepada Allah Swt. dan takut Corona sudah semestinya tidak dipertentangkan.

Sitilistik

Kajian sitilistik adalah kajian tentang pilihan kata yang digunakan dalam penuturan dan menyampaikan pesan, maksud dan ideologinya. Pilihan kata menjadi sangat penting dalam kajian analisis wacana kritis. Pilihan kata sangat memengaruhi penerimaan pesan oleh audien yang diajak bicara.

Tabel 6

Channel Kutipan		
Channel 1	Kalian dibodohi oleh berita	
Channel 2 Ayo kalian jangan sampai berefek		
Channel 3	Menghindar itu syar'i dan patuh	
	dalam syariat	
Channel 4	Jangan dipertentangkan	

Dalam kajian ini, kata-kata yang ditekankan dalam sebuah penyampaikan memengaruhi penyampaian selanjutnya. Channel satu dengan kata yang digunakan tersebut, isi video lebih banyak memuat jangan menyebarkan berita tentang Covid-19 yang bisa meresahkan masyarakat. Sedangkan kata yang termuat dalam channel 2, memuat ajakan jangan berefek karena adanya Covid-19. Termasuk dalam hal keimanan kepada Allah Swt. Dengan adanya Covid-19 jangan sampai iman kepada Allah Swt. melemah.

Kata yang ditekankan pada channel 3 adalah menyarankan agar menghindar dari Covid-19. Mengindar adalah sebagai jalan syar'o dan patuh dalam syariat. Sedangkan channel 4, dengan penggunaan kata tersebut, mempertegas agar tidak dipertentangkan antara takut kepada Allah Swt. dengan takut Covid-19 karena setiap ketakutan memiliki cara penyikapannya masing-masing.

Retoris

Kajian ini menganalisis tentang grafis, metafora, dan ekspresi. Dalam bagian ini memaparkan memuat tiga hal tersebut. Kalau ditinjau dari retoris, keempat channel tersebut memiliki penyajian yang berbeda-beda. Channel 1, mengambil video kemudian diupload di channelnya. Sehingga yang ditampilkan hanya suara dan gambar. Tidak ada tergambar audiens yang mengikuti pengajian tersebut. Channel 1 videonya berisikan anjuran kepada para jamaahnya dan nasihat untuk tidak menyebarkan video tentang Covid dan lebih mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt.

Pada channel 2, video tergambar suasana yang ada di dalamnya. Di dalam video tersebut memuat ada audiens yang mendengarkan ceramah. video tersebut berisi untuk mengajak jamaahnya untuk mendekatkan diri kepada Allah Swt., dan jangan terlalu khawatir dengan Covid-19. Sedangkan channel 3, terlihat suasana dialog antara audiens





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dengan penutur. Diawali dengan pembacaan pertanyaan, video tersebut memberikan perspektif untuk jamaahnya dalam menyikapi Covid-19. Pada channel 4, tergambar di video tersebut bukan dalam acara besar, melainkan hanya sebatas wawancara. Yang tergambar dalam video tersebut adalah host dan narasumber yang membahas satu tema.

3. KESIMPULAN

Analisis wacana kritis Van Dijk terhadap narasi "Takutlah kepada Allah Swt., Jangan takut pada Covid-19 memuat tiga bagian. Bagian pertama, analisis struktur makro mendapatkan hasil dari keempat video tersebut ada dua tema yang diangkat dalam keempat video tersebut. Tema pertama memuat narasi yang mementingkan untuk menjaga keimanan kepada Allah Swt., sehingga usaha untuk terhindar dari Covid adalah dengan cara-cara agama. Tema kedua, memberikan pesan untuk meningkatkan keimanan kepada Allah Swt., namun usaha untuk menghindar dari Covid selain dengan menggunakan cara agama, menyarankan mematuhi dari himbauan pemerintah dan orang yang ahli dibidang virus.

Analisis kedua yaitu superstruktur. Superstruktur dalam penelitian ini meneliti tekait isi video, yaitu mulai dari pendahuluan, isi dan penutup dalam sebuah video. Hasil analisis menunjukkan dua hal. Pertama, video channel 1 dan 2 berisi ceramah keagamaan secara langsung. Sedangkan channel 3 dan 4 memuat tanya jawab. Channel 3 membuka dengan pertanyaan dari jamaah. Sedangkan channel keempat membuka juga dari pertanyaan yang berkembang di masyarakat. Struktur video tersebut tergolong menjadi dua bagian. Bagian pertama ceramah. Bagian kedua adalah dialog, dan sekaligus memuat materi ceramah.

Analisis ketiga adalah analisis struktur mikro. Analisis ini mencakup unsur semantik, sintaksis, stilistik, dan tetoris. Pada bagian ini, hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada kata-kata penekanan atau rangakaian kata yang ditekankan dalam masing-masing video dalam keempat channel tersebut. Kata yang ditekankan sekaligus struktur kalimat yang digunakan memengaruhi pesan yang disampaikan oleh pemmbaca.

Dari keempat vide tersebut, ada dua narasi. Narasi pertama yang menyikapi Covid-19 dengan cara-cara agama, yaitu menjaga keimanan dan melakukan aktivitas keagamaan lainnya agar terhindar dari Covid-19. Sedangkan narasi kedua adalah tetap menjaga keimanan, namun tetap melakukan upaya-upaya yang direkomendasikan oleh pemerintah termasuk mentaati protokol kesehatan. Narasi keberagamaan dari berbagai media dan tokoh agama seharusnya lebih mengutamakan sikap moderat dalam menyikapi pandemi covid-19 ini. Misalnya narasi yang menjadi paradigma bahwasanya umat islam harus takut hanya dengan Allah saja, tidak dengan covid-19, harus berimbang. Takdir pasti dari Allah Swt, namun harus mengusahakan ikhtiar juga untuk terhindar dari Covid-19. Karena Covid-19 adalah urusan kesehatan sebaiknya usaha yang dilakukan adalah usaha menjaga kesehatan, dengan disertai usaha agama. Usaha-usaha agama penting dilakukan dalam menghadapi Covid-19, namun agar berimbang antara keselamatan agama dan keselamatan jiwa, maka usaha mematuhi protokol kesehatan penting untuk dilakukan. Dalil bahwa Allah Swt. sesuai dengan sangkaan hambanya (HR. Ahmad) seharusnya menjadi dalil bahwa harus ada ikhtiar yang beriringan dengan rasa ketaqwaan terhadap Tuhan Yang Maha Esa.

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بنية الحكاية الشعبية "علاء الدين" {دراسة تحليلية بنيوية سردية لفلاديمير بروب}

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Abstract

This article is aimed to describe, analyze, and study the structure of folklore Aladdin, a story from Arabic countries, a famous and big part of 1001 nights tales based on Vladimir Propp's Narratology Theory. The researchers feel the urgency to study one of most famous folklore in Arabic Countries Aladdin using Propp's theory to answer a question about compatibility of Arabic or Middle Eastern folklore being studied by using Russian or European/Western folklore narratology that had been applicated to more than 100 folklores in Russia. Many dissimilarities between the two are found, but it founds out that there are some similarities in the structure of the two folklores in the cases of narrative function, sphere of action, and story patterns. This research uses qualitative method. The concept of basic analysis of Propp's theory is function and role in a story. Rechecking and categorizing data based on their types are the two ways to analyse the story and it is then identified according to the function and given signs made by Vladimir Propp. To finish the analysis, the functions are distributed to spheres of action. As a result, this research finds out that there are 21 narrative functions in the story, 3 story patterns, and 5 spheres of action. Besides, some morality values such as perseverance, loyalty, humanity, hard work, wisdom, kindness, and brotherhood found in the story.

Keywords: folklore, narratology, morphology

1. مقدمة

يمكن القول بأن "فولكلور" أو الحكاية الشعبية أو ما يسمى بالأسطورة يمثل ثقافة من الحضارة التي تصنعها. وهذا بمعنى بالرغم من أن للأسطورة كثير من التشابه بالحكايات الشعبية الأخرى من كثير من البلدان الأخرى، تحمل تفردية لا توجد فيما يشابهها من الأشكال. نظر ج.ج. هونجمان (بواسطة كونجارانيجرات، 1986) أن الأسطورة والحكايات الشعبية من الثقافات غير مادية وهي الإنتاجات التجريدية التي استمر من جيل إلى جيل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، الأسطورة والحكايات الشعبية هي مما يسمى بـ"فولكلور". هذه النظرية تساوي ما قيل بأن "فولكلور" بعض من الثقافة بشكل إجمالية، لأنه منتشر ومستمر من جيل إلى جيل، بشكل تقليدي بأنواع من النسخ، سواء كان شفهيا أو مقترنا بالحركة الإشارية أو الأداة الاستذكارية (دانانجا، 1991: 2).





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أساسا على ما قاله ج.ج. هونجمان بواسطة دانانجا يمكن استنتاجه بأن الحكاية الشعبية تتطور من دائرة حاملة ثقافة الشعب وعاكسة ثقافة شعب كانوا يصنعونها. ولا تنس أن الحكاية الشعبية تحمل أيضا القين الثقافية التي تعكس العقلية والقيم الأخلاقية ونمط الحياة لشعب ما الذي فيه استمرت الحكاية من جيل إلى جيل.

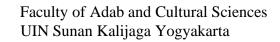
والعرب -بصفته شعبا وحضارة - يملك أنواعا من الحكايات الشعبية المثيرة للانتباه وهي قابلة بالدراسة بما لها من ثروة الثقافة وجوانب اجتماعية -تاريخية. هذا النوع من الحكاية كأنها لم يفسدها الوقت، استمرت من جيل في أول مرة صنعت حتى الآن. ليست فقط يعرفها ويسمعها ويحكيها الشعب العربى، بل يستمر إلى آذان الشعب الآخر، منهم إندونيسيا.

من الحكاية الشعبية التي تعرفه وتسمع وتقرأ وتدرس في كثير من البلدان في العالم حتى الأن قصة من قصص ألف ليلة وليلة تحت الموضوع علاء الدين. هذه القصة مشهورة من جيل إلى جيل في أنواع من الأماكن في العالم بأنواع من الثقافات. بها، تحكى بأن رجلا فقيرا يكون غنيا بعد لقائه بالجنة المسجنة في المصباح العجيب. هذه الحكاية تقص مغامرته مع جنته لمواجهة الساحر الإفرقي حتى يتزوج الأميرة.

بواسطة هذه الحكاية الشعبية المشهورة، حاول الدارس القيام بدراسته على ضوء نظرية فلاديمير بروب البنيوية السردية. والذي يكون هدفه هو انكشاف بنية الحكاية الشعبية العربية خصوصا بما يتعلق بعلاء الدين. وأما السؤال الذي حاول الدارس إجابته ما هو مورفولوجيا علاء الدين على ضوء نظرية فلاديمير بروب البنيوية السردية.

كأساس والخطوة الأولى، يستخدم الباحث التحليل البنيوي بصفته شيئا لا يغني عنه في كل من بحث أدبي لأنه بواسطة هذا التحليل يمكن الحصول الفهم الكامل (تيو في سواكا، 2014:
2). وبشكل أساسي، البحث عن الحكاية الشعبية علاء الدين من تحليلات بنيوة. وهذا النوع من التحليل ليس فقط في البنية الرسمية، بل البنية التي تمكنه الباحث القيام بالتحليل وفقا باهتمامات التحليل والمقاربة المستخدمة، وفي هذه القضة هي نظرية بنيوية سردية لفلاديمير بروب. هذه الفكرة تساوي ما قاله فاروق (2012: 66)، النقد الأدبي البنيوي يستهدف العثور على النظام الأدبي التجريدي الإجمالي المحدد المتوازن مثل ما من خصائص لانج (langue)، وليس فهم وتقييم الإنتاج الأدبي المادي.

يناء على ما قدمه الباحث من المسألة، يستهدف هذا البحث تحليل مورفولوجيا الحكاية الشعبية العربية علاء الدين وصفتها على ضوء نظرية بنيوية سردية لفلاديمير بروب. ومع ذلك، فوائد هذا البحث يشمل على الفوائد التطبيقية والنظرية. يرجو الباحث أن ينتفع بهذا البحث (1) مدرس جامعي في قسم اللغة العربية وأدبها بصفة هذا البحث مرجعا نظريا، (2) باحث أدبي





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لمسلحة البحث الأدبي، (3) مدرس اللغة العربية وأدبها بصفة هذا البحث مادة دراسية في تعليم الأدب، (4) طالب قسم اللغة العربية وأدبها الذي يبدأ دراسة النظرية الأدبية وتطبيقها على الإنتاجات الأدبية.

أما الطريقة التي استخدمها الباحث فهي الدراسة المكتبية وأما طريقة تحليله فعي تحليلية وصفية. هذه الطريقة يستعين أساليب التفسير بإحضار نتائج البحث في صورة شرح. قال راتنا (2006: 46-47) أن منهج البحث الوصفي يعتبر بأن له تشابه تام بطريقة الفهم (verstehen). وفقا على اسمه، البحث الوصفي يحافظ على حقيقة القيم. لذلك، ليس موضوع البحث أعراضا اجتماعية بصفتها صورة موضوعية، ولكن جملة من المعاني التي توجد وراء الأفعال التي في دورها تؤدي إلى وجود الأعراض الاجتماعية.

جمع الباحث البيانات باستخدام طريقة التوثيق. ما يقصد بطريقة التوثيق هو جمع البيانات من الوثائق التي لها علاقة بموضوع التحليل، بالدراسة المكتبية. الاصطفاء أيضا يقام به على هدف معايرة الصلة بين البيانات وبنية البحث. تعين البيانات المتعلقة به لتسهيل البحث في التحليل.

أما في تحليل البيانات، فيستخدم الباحث طريقة التحليل البينوي السردي التي أطلقها فلاديمير بروب. المفهوم الأساسي في القيام بالتحليل المورفولوجي (التحليل البنيوي السردي) لفلاديمير بروب هو مهنة ومهمة الشخصية في القصة. تبدأ هذه الطريقة من التحليل باستيثاق البيانات ثم تقسيمها أساسا على نوعها وطرازها. اتفقت طريقة تحليل البيانات بتطبيق نظرية مهنة الشخصية لبروب. هذه الطريقة هي: (1) تعرف المهن في القصة ثم ترمز بالرموز التي صنعها بروب على وجه خاص، (2) توزع إلى إطار العمل المعين (spheres of action). التي صنعها بروب على وجه خاص، (1) المصدر الأساسي، نص الحكاية الشعبية العربية علاء الدين لكامل كيلاني، (2) المصدر الإضافي، يعني البيانات المساعدة المصدرة من المصادر الأخرى المعلقة بالمصدر الأساسي مثل إنترنيت والمجلة والدورية.

2. الإطار النظري

إن النظرية التي يستخدمها البحث في هذا البحث هي نظرية مهن الشخصية في الحكاية الشعبية التي أطلقها فلاديمير بروب عبر كتابه "Morphology of Folklores" التي تتكون من 31 مهنة. شرح فيه بروب مور فولوجيا الحكاية الشعبية. هذه المهن كلها وجدها بعد القيام ببحث مائة من الحكايات الشعبية الموجودة في روسيا. اعتبر الروسي بأن المهن هذه قابلة بالتطبيق على كثير من الحكايات الشعبية المتنوعي بشكل عام، وليس فقط في فولكلور الروسي بشرط أن لا يدخل الباحث إلى المهن التفصيلية.





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بروب باحث الحكاية الشعبية الروسية. نظم الخصائص التي وجدها فيها. في بداية الأمر، بحث بروب في الحكاية الشعبية الموجودة في روسيا ثم قسمها إلى أقسام. منها، وجد أن كلا من القصص له خصائص يتمكن مهنة معينة فيه التي يمكن قصة واحدة قصة شاملة. هذا النوع من النظرية التي أطلقها بروب يسمى بالسردية.

السردية نفسها كما هو معروفة من اسمها الأصلي، يتأصل من اللغة اللاتينية، يعني "narre" التي تعني "أعلم" و "أخبر". أساسا على ذلك، السرد يتعلق تعلقا قويا بمحاولة إخبار حادثة (في إيريانتو، 2013: 1). السردية أيضا تتصدر من أصل لاتيني "naratio" التي تعني "القول" و"القصة" و"الحكاية"، وأما "logos" كما هي مشهورة بمعناها "العلم". فلا يتفق الخبراء في تحديد السرد. جيراد جانيتي (في إيريانتو، 2013: 1) على سبيل المثال، يقول بأن السرد صورة من الحوادث أو الحوادث المسلسلة. ويقول أيضا أنه صورة من حادثة أو أكثر، حقيقية كانت أم خيالية التي تتصل بها واحد أو اثنين أو بعض من الساردين لواحد أو اثنين أو بعض من الساردي حيث كانت القصة هي حادثة أو حوادث مسلسلة وأن الخطاب السردي حيث كانت القصة هي حادثة أو حوادث مسلسلة وأن الخطاب السردي حادثة كما هي معرضة.

بالرغم من أن هناك اختلافات من الخبراء في تحديد السرد، ولكن هناك شيء متساو يوحد آراءهم المتنوعة، ألا وهو أن السرد صورة من الحوادث المسلسلة. ولذالك، قصة واحدة جديدة قابل بقولها سردا إذا كانت فيها بعض الحوادث أو مسلسلة من الحوادث.

طور بروب (في سوسانتو، 2011) نظرية تتصدر من الرسمية الروسية (البنيوي الرسمي) التي تتعلق بدسيسة القصة أو العمل فيها. المقاربة التي يستخدمها بروب تتحرك من "emic" إلى "emic" تجاه البنية السردية. أكد توكيدا هاما على أهم دوافع سردية وهي العمل (action). هذا العمل الذي بدوره يسمى بمهنة الشخصية في القصة. المهنة عبارة عن عمل الشخصية المحدد بالنسبة إلى معناه في القصة. وكان بروب يقول أن على شكل أساسي لا بد للقصة من أن يملك البنية. هذه البنية تتكون من دوافع المتكونة من ثلاثة عناصر. الشخصية والعمل والمعمول. هذه العناصر ثم تنقسم إلى قسمين، عنصر ثابث وغير ثابت. الأول هو العمل الذي على راي بروب أهم العناصر — واثاني الشخصية والمعمول.

يستخلص بروب (في سووندو، 2011: 55-59: تيوو، 1984: 291: سكولس، 1977: 63: ليستاري، 2013: 138) بناء على بحثه تجاه مائةمن الحكايات الشعبية الروسية: (1) ليست العناصر الثابتة وغير المتغيرة في القصة هي الدافعة أو الشخصية ولكن المهنة، وأي شخصية يستطيع أن يتمكن هذه المهنة، (2) عدد المهن محددة، (3) ترتيب المهن في القصة





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متساوية، (4) في جهة البنية، كل من القصص يوكل جنسا واحدا. حسب ما يلخص بروب في (2)، قال أن في القصة 31 مهنة. ولكن، قال أيضا لا يتضمن كل حكاية كل تلك المهن ويشمل فقط على بعض من المهن المذكورة. تلك المهن، سواء كانت أهي 31 أو أقل، التي تبنى شكل القصة الأساسية. لتسهيل صناعة الرسم البياني، أعطى بروب رمزا خاصة في جميع المهن. تؤخد من (سووندو، 2011: 57) ها هي رموز صنعها الباحث الروسي.

جدول 1. المهنة وزموزها

الرقم	المهن	الرموز
1	غیاب = Absentation	В
2	نهي = Interdiction	Γ
3	انتهاك = Violation	Δ
4	Reconnaissance = استطلاع	Е
5	إخبار = Delivery	[1]
6	اِحتِيَال = Fraud =	Н
7	تواطئ = Complicity	Θ
8	جريمة = Vil <mark>la</mark> iny	A
8a	لفِتِقَار = Lack	A
9	بوسُّط = Mediation, the connective incident حادثة موصلة	В
10	بداية العمل = Beginning counter action	С
11	ارتِحال = Departure	↑
12	مهنة أولى من = The first function of the donor المساعد	D
13	The hero's reaction = تفاعل البطل	Е
14	قبول = Provision or receipt of a magical agent العنصر السحري	F
15	Spatial translocation = التحول من مكانه إلى مكان	G
16	اِصطِراع =Struggle	Н
17	تَأْشِير = Marking	J
18	انتصار = Victory	I
19	The initial misfortune or lack is liquidated = حلت الحاجة	K





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الرقم	المهن	الرموز
20	رجوع = Return	\
21	انکِبَاب = Pursuit, chase	Pr
22	Rescue = اِستِنقاذ	Rs
23	مجيء غير معترف به = Unrecognized arrival	0
24	الماس = Unfounded claims	L
25	The difficult task = الواجبة الصعبة	М
26	حل = Solution	N
27	تَعَرَّف = Recognition	Q
29	انکشاف = Exposure	Ex
28	تحوّل = Transfiguration	Т
30	عِقَاب = Punishment	U
31	Wedding = النكاح	W

تمكن هذه الرموز توزيعها إلى إطارات العمل المعينة (spheres of action). (donor/provider): (donor/provider): الطار العمل من قبل الشرير، (2) الواهب (villain): اطار العمل من قبل المساعد، (4) الأميرة اطار العمل من قبل المساعد، (4) الأميرة وأبوها (5) المساعد (5): المساعد (1) الطار العمل من قبل الأميرة وأبيها، (5) المرسل وأبوها (6) الطار العمل من قبل المرسل، (6) البطل (hero)، اطار العمل من قبل البطل، (7) البطل المخاذع (false hero)، اطار العمل من قبل البطل المخاذع. من هذه الإطارات العملية، يعرف الباحث كثرة ظهور الشخصية وكيف يتعرف طباع الشخصية.

اعتبر الباحث أن نظرية بروب البنيوية السردية قابلة بتطبيقها على الحكايات الشعبية العربية لأنها تولد من رحم نفس الحكايات الشعبية ولو كانت من مكان لا يسويها، يعني روسيا. هذه النظرية اختارها الباحث لأنه يريد أن يجرب هذه النظرية على الحكايات الشعبية الموجودة في البلاد العربية. وهذا يمكن إيجاد خصائص معينة في الحكايات الشعبية العربية.

3. النتائج والبحث

3.1. ملخص القصة





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علاء الدين هو شاب صيني فقير جداً ويتيم الأب. و عمه الكاذب ساحر من إفريقا ويزعم بأنه عمه وشقيق والده المرحوم مصطفى الذي كان يعمل خياطاً، ويظهر حسن نيته لعلاء الدين ووالدته حيث يتعهد بأن يشتري له دكانا في سوق التجار لكي يصبح تاجراً ثرياً. ولكن الدافع الحقيقي وراء طيبة الساحر هو إقناع علاء الدين ليستخرج المصباح العجيب من الكنز المليء بالمخاطر الذي لا أحد يستطيع أن يستخرجها إلا علاء الدين. بعد أن انخدع علاء الدين وحاول أن يسرق المصباح السحري وإبقاء علاء الدين في الكنز، ولكن يرفض علاء الدين تسليمه قبل أن يخرج. فغض الساحر الإفريقي ويقوم باغلاق فتحة الكهف ويجد علاء الدين نفسه محاصراً في الكنز. يبدو أن ما يوجد في الخاتم جني كبير لا يخطر بباله شيء. هذا يحدث بعد مرور ثلاث أيام في الكنز. بعد ما غضب الساحر لأنه لا يعطيه علاء الدين المصباح العجيب، الحجر عاد مغلقا وندم أن الكنز يبدو أن يكون قبره، دعا الله مستغفرا ولمست أحدى يديه الخاتم، فيقوم جني بمساعدة علاء الدين ويأخذه إلى منزل والدته ومعه المصباح السحري. عندما نظفت والدته المصباح ظهر جني آخر هائل الجسن ومازم بتنفيذ طلبات من يملك المصباح.

بمساعدة جني المصباح، أصبح علاء الدين غنياً وكان يتزوج ابنة الإمبراطور الأميرة بدر البدور ولو كان أكبر الوزراء يحبط محاولة زواجها من ابنه. طلب علاء الدين من الجني بناء قصر رائع لعلاء الدين وزوجته.

لم تنته القصة بعد زواج علاء الدين مع الأميرة بدر البدور، الساحر الذي قد رجع إلى إفريقا عاد ليستولي على المصباح السحري بالحيلة عن طريق زوجة علاء الدين التي لا تعرف حقيقة المصباح السحري، فيتظتهر كبائع مصابيح يشتري منه النسا مصابيح قديمة ويبيعه بها مصابيح جديدة. فانخدع الأميرة وجواريها. ولما فاز بنيل المصباح العجيب، في ظلام الليل، نقل قصر علاء الدين وما فيها من الأميرة إلى مجاهل الإفريقية. لحسن الحظ، يتذكر علاء الدين أن له الخاتم السحري فيستدعي جني الخاتم الذي لا يستطيع تحدي جني المصباح الأكثر قوة ولكنه يأخذ علاء الدين إلى المجاهل الإفريقية فيتمكن علاء الدين من استرجاع المصباح ويقتل الساحر ويعود بالأميرة والقصر إلى مكانه السابق.

أراد شقيق الساحر الأقل منه براعة وأشد منه دهاء الانتقام من علاء الدين وتظاهر في مثل شكل الامرأة العجوز فاطمة الزاهدة. ليس من الصعب أن يدخل القصر لأن الأميرة بدر البدور صدقت المرأة العجوز وأمرتها بالبقاء في القصر لكي تعالج الأمراض. ولكن علاء الدين يكتشف حقيقة الأمر بمساعدة جني المصباح ونجح في قتله. عاش الجميع في سعادة بعد ذلك فولي الأمر من بعد وفاة الإمبريطور علاء الدين وزوجته وهما قادر إن على الحكم بين الناس بالعدل.





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3.2. بنية القصة

3.2.1. التحليل الوظيفي

في هذا التحليل تُظهر وظائف الشخصية في شكل أسايس معه رمز وملخص من محتويات القصة. وأما النتائج من التحليل الوظيفي في الحكاية الشعبية العربية علاء الدين فهي كما يلي:

(0)بداية الحكاية

بدأت هذه الحكاية بظهور الشخصية "مصطفى الخياط" الذي كان يعيش في بلاد الصين البعيدة. وقد عاش في بلده فقيراً ولم يستطع أن أن يدخر شيئا من المال لينفع به زوجه وولجه بعد موته كما ظهر في هذه القطعة من القصة:

"لقد عاش في أحد بلاد الصين النائية (البعيدة) خياط نشيط اسمه مصطفى."
"وقد عاش مصطفى الخيط فقيرا. وكاب يعمل طول يومه في دكانه، ليحصل على قوته وقوت زوجه وولده. ولم يستطيع لفقره الشديد أن يدخر شيئا من المال لينفع به زوجه وولجه بعد موته."

ثم تنتقل الحكاية إلى ظهور علاء الدين الذي يحبه مصطفى الخياط حبا شديدا. ولكن أباه الفقير لم يستطع أن يعلم ولده وكان يتركهيقضي يومه كله خارج البيت حتى يكون أسوأ مثال من الأطفال. فقد نصح له أبوه أن يقلع عن معاشرة الأشرار ويبتعد عن رفقاء السوء. وحامّل تعليمه صناعة، فلم يقبل له نصحا. حتى توكل كل شيء على الله ما ينبغي أن يكون لابنه المحبوب.

"فعلم أبوه أن ولده لن يصلحه ويربيه إلا الزمن وحده، وأيقن أن دروس الحياة القاسية كفيلة بتقويمه وتهذيبه."

(1) الأفتقار

وبعد فترة قليلة من الزمن، مرض أبوه ثم مات وهو يائس من إصلاح ولده الذي لا كان يقبل نصيحة من نصائحه. ولم يترك الخياط لزوجه وولده إلا دكانه الصغير الذي لا يمكن لعلاء الدين إدارته لميله إلى البطالة واللعب. فباعت أمه الدكان. فاضطرت إلى العمل فكانت تغزل القطن ثم تبيعه في الأسواق حتى لا تموت هي وولدها جو عا.

"فاضطرت إلى العماحتى لاتموت هي وولدها جوعا، فكانت تغزل القطن طول النهار ثن تبيع ما غزلته في الأسواق، وتقتات هي وابنها علاء الدين بثمنه."

(2) توسط, حادثة موصلة





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كان في يوم من الأيام، يلعب علاء الدين مع رفاقه. فمر به رجل غريب تدل ملامحه وزيه على أنه ليس من سكان الصين وهو ساحر مشهور يلقبونه بالسحر الإفريقي. فلما رأى علاء الدين، وقف يتفرس في أسارير وجهه. ثم سأل أد الأولاد عن اسمه. فقال أنه علاء الدين. فاستبشر وفرح لأنه قد حصل على ما بحث عنه، كما ظهر في هذه القطعة من الحكاية:

"ثم سأل أحد الأولاد عن اسمه. فلما أخبره أن اسمه علاء الدين فرح واستبشر وأيقن أنه لم يخطئ في الاهتداء إلى طلبته (حاجته وقصده)، وأن سعيه قد كلل (توج) بالنجاح."

(3) بداية العمل

وبعد ذلك، بحث الساحر الإفريقي حيلة لكي يستطيع أن يتقرب من علاء الدين. أراد الساحر الاقتراب منه لأنه قرأ في كتب السحر أن في الصين كنزا لا مثيل له في كل كنوز الأرض. فيه خادم المصباح و هو أكبر ملوك الجن وأقواهم، وأكثر هم جنودا. فلا يستطيع أن يفتح الكنز ويدخله إلا علاء الدين. فكذب الساحر أنه شقيق أبيه مصطفى الخياط حتى انخدع علاء الدين بما قال الساحر الإفريقي وصدقه.

"وقد عجب علاء الدين ببكاء ذلكم الغريب على أبيه. وسأله عن سببه. فقال له باكيا: إن أباك مصطفى هو شقيقي وأنت ابن أخي العزيز."

بعد ان انخدع علاء الدين. أراد الساحر أن يخدع أمه، فقال له أن يخبر أمه أن الساحر سيتعشى في بيتها هي وولدها واهبا دينارين من المال. في مأدبة العشاء، قال الساحر أنه يريد أن يشترى لعلاء الدين دكانا في سوق التجار لأنه كما قالت أمه لا يحب الصناعة ولا يخله له أبوه مصطفى صناعته. ففرح علاء الدين وصدقت أمه أن الساحر شقيق زوجه المرحوم.

"إذا كنت لا تميل إلى الصناعة. فما أظنك تكره التجارة؟ فإذا شئت يا ابن أخي أن تكون تاجرا، فإني مشتر لك بعد غد دكانا في سوق التجار، وسأحضر لك في أفخر الأثواب وأجودها (أحسنها)."

(4) ارتحال

ثم دعا علاء الدين إلى ضواحي المدينة قاصدا الذهاب إلى الكنز فقال أنه كان سيريه ما لم يراه عيناه، كما ظهر في هذه القطعة من الحكاية.





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"ثم جاء السحار -في اليوم التالي- فرأى الولد متأهبا (مستعدا) للخروج، وهو يكاد يطير من شدة الفرح. فمشى معه الساحر، وظل يريه الحدائق الجميلة والقصور الفخمة، ويمنيه الأماني والوعود الخلابة (الخداعة) لينسيه عناء السير."

(5)مهنة أولى من المساعد

سار علاء الدين مع الساحر إلى مكان لا يعرفه قبل و هو تعب حتى لا يستطيع أن يسير مرة أخرى، ولكن الساحر يفعل أي شيء كي يستمر علاء الدين السير معه. فيرويه أغرب القصص ليهون عليه الطريق حتى وصلا إلى جبلين قليلي الارتفاع. بينهما واد ضيق. بعد ما جمع علاء الدين الأعشاب وأوقد الساحر النار وألقى فيها بحورا، جمجم وتمتم ألفاظا من السحر حتى زلزلت الأرض وظهر أمامها حجر مربع في وسطه حلقة من الحديد، كما ظهر في هذه القطعة من الحكاية:

"ثم جمع علاء الدين قليلا من الأعشاب، وأوقد فيها الساحر النار، ثم ألقى عليها قليلا من البخور. وجمجم (نظق، ولم يبين الحروف في نظقه)، وتمتم ألفاظا من السحر، لم يفهم علاء الدين منها شيئا. فزلزلت الأرض (اهتزت وارتجت)، ثم انشقت، وظهر أمامها حجر مربع في وسطه حلقة من الحديد."

(6) تفاعل البطل

بعد ما رأى علاء الدين شيئا خارقا من العادة كما هو مرئي أمامه، لا يستطيع أن يخفي خوفه وفزعه أمام عمه الكاذب. فحاول أن يهرب من الساحر لتجنب شيء لا يريده. ولكن لا يقدر عليه من أن الساحر صفعه و هدده بالموت.

"ففزع علاء الدين مما رأى، وتملكه الخوف، وهم بالفرار من فرط الذعر (من شدة الخوف)، فصفعه الساحر (ضربه بيده مبسوطة على وجهه) صفعة شديدة، وهدده بالموت إذا حاول الهرب. فارتجف علاء الدين، وعجب من قسوته التي لم يألفها منه من قبل..."

(7) قبول العنصر السحري

منى الساحر كثيرا من الأماني الجميلة من سعادة لم يكن يحلم طول حياته. فأطاع ما أمره الساحر بلا تردد من رفع الحجر و الحدخول إلى الكنز تحته. وقبل الدخول، نبه الساحر وصايا لا بد لعلاء الدين من انتباهها. وأيضا، أعطى الساحر خاتما نزع من إصبعه ووضعه في إصبع علاء الدين.

"ثم نزع الساحر من إصبعه خاتما، ووضعه في إصبع علاء الدين ليحرسه من كل سوء."





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يبدو أن ما يوجد في الخاتم جني كبير لا يخطر بباله شيء. هذا يحدث بعد مرور ثلاث أيام في الكنز. بعد ما غضب الساحر لأنه لا يعطيه علاء الدين المصباح العجيب، الحجر عاد مغلقا وندم أن الكنز يبدو أن يكون قبره، دعا الله مستغفرا ولمست أحدى يديه الخاتم.

"ولما جاء اليوم الثالث اشتد به الجوع والعطش، وزاد عليه الحزن والألم، فبكى نادما على ذنوبه ورفع يديه مستغفرا تائبا، ودعا الله أن يخلصه مما هو فيه من الحرج (الضيق) فأجاب الله دعاءه وقبل توبته. ولمست إحدى يديه الخاتم الذي وضعه الساحر في إصبعه، فظهر أمامه جنى كبير هائل الجسم."

(8) التحول من مكانه إلى مكان

الجني الكبير الخارج من الخاتم في يده قال لعلاء الدين أنه خادمه المخلص الأمين عبده و عبد من يتملك الخاتم في إصعه آمرا أن يأمره كل شيء أراده علاء الدين. فانتهز الفرصة لإخراجه من الكنز، كما ظهر في هذه القطعة من الحكاية:

"وقال له: أتوسل إليك أن تخرجني من هذا المكان، إذا استطعن إليه سبيلا. فرفعه الجني إلى ظهر الأرض، ففرح علاء الدين بنجاته من الموت، وصلى شاكرا لله خلاصه من الضبيق، وسلامته من الهلاك."

(9) إصطراع

ببقة الطاقة التي تملكها بعد ما أخرجه الجني الخاتمي ودون أكل أي طعام ثلاث أيام، سار علاء الدين طريقه إلى البيت وهو ضعيف جدا. فحين وصل إلى بيت أمه ارتمى أمام أمه مغشيا لشدة التعب.

"وسار علاء الدين في طريقه إلى بيت أمه، وكان منهوك القوى (ضعيفا) لشدة ما أصابه من الجوع من العطش والسهر فلم يصل إليه إلا بجهد شديد."

(10) انتصار

بذلت الأم كل ما في وسعهها لأن يصحو علاء الدين من إغمائه. وما أفاق حتى طلب من أمه أن تحضر له طعاما. فأحضرت له كسرة من الحبز. فبعد أكلها بشهية شديدة، نام طول ليلته نوما عميقا.

يبدو أن الانتصار يتملكه علاء الدين لأن المصباح السحري في يده الآن. فلما أرادت أن تبيع أمه المصباح السحري في السوق. فأحضرت قليلا من الرمل لتنظفه حتى ظهر أمامها جني هائل الجين وصرح بصوت عال كالرعد. هذا ظاهر في القطعة من الحكاية كما يلي:



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"وما إن حكت المصباح بيدها، حتى ظهر أمامها جني جني هائل الجين وصرح بصوت عال كالرعد. لبيك، لبيك (أجبتك)! ما ذا تريدين، يا سيدتي؟ فإني رهين إشارتك (حسبت نفسي لطاعتك فيما تأمرين به)، وأما خادمك، وخادم كل من يملك هذا المصباح."

(11) حلت الحاجة

علاء الدين الذي اشتهى ولكن لم تجه أمه شيئا تقدمه له، أدرك حقيقة الأمر لما يكون بين أمه والجني الخارج من المصباح السحري، لأنه قد رأى شبيهه في الكنز الذي سبق له أن يكون فيه. إذا، لم يضيع وقته عبثا وقال للجني أنهما جائعان وأمره أن يحضر هما طعاما كما هو ظاهر فيما يلى:

"نحن جائعان، فأحضر لنا طعاما نأكله أيها الجني الكريم. فاستخفى الجني لحظة ثم عاد و معه مائدة فخمة، عليها اثنتا عشرة صحفة من الفضة."

(12) رجوع

كل ما يتمناه علاء الدين قد حصل عليه، من أكل الأطعمة اللذيدة وقصر عظيم حتى التزوج مع ابنة إبريطور الصين الأميرة بدر البدور وكان يحيى معها بكل سعادة. ولكن لا تنتهي القصة بذلك، لأن الساحر الإفريقي في أحد من الليالي، رأى في منامه أن علاء الدين الذي ظن أنه قد مات في الكنز وقع فيه المصباح العجيب قد أصبح أميرا. فاستيقظ من نومه وأحضر كل ما في وسعه من السحر حتى يعرف كل شيء. فعاد إلى بلاد الصين لانقام علاء الدين.

"فاشتد غيظه، وأسرع بإحضار فرسه وزاده. وما زال يواصل السير مسرعا، حتى وصل إلى بلاد الصين."

(13) انكباب

بعد ما وصل إلى بلاد الصين، أسرع بالذهاب إلى المدينة محاولا أن يتعرف أقوال الناس عن علاء الدين. وسمع منهم تحدث عجيب عن فضائل الأمير علاء الدين وكرمه ودهشتهم الشديدة من ثرواته الطائلة و قدرته العجيبة على الإتيان بجلائل الأعمال.

"وما إن استقر به الجلوس، حتى سمع أن الناس يتحدثون معجبين بفضائل الأمير علاء الدين وكرمه..."

ما إن عاد الساحر إلى الفندق حتى استخبر الرمل عن مكان المصباح العجيب الذي يمنح علاء الدين كلا من هذه الثروة والسعادة. فعلم أنه في الحجرة





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المجاورة لمخدع الأميرة. فاهتدى إلى حيلة ناجحة فتظاهر مثل بائع المصابيح الذي يشتري منه الناس مصابيح جديدة ويبيعه بها مصابيح قديمة. فانخدع الأميرة وجواريها.

"فأمرتها الأميرة أن تذهب إليه بالمصباح لتستبدل فيه. فذهبت الجارية إلى بائع المصابيح، وأعطته مصباح علاء الدين وهي تجهل قيمته فأعطاها مصباحا جديدا، فعادت به إلى سيدتها فرحة مسرورة."

ولما فاز بنيل المصباح العجيب، في ظلام الليل، نقل قصر علاء الدين وما فيها من الأميرة إلى مجاهل الإفريقية. وفي اليوم التالي، استيقظ إمبريطور الصين مبكرة ولم تر من النافدة قصر علاء الدين، فأراد أن يقتل علاء الدين لأنه اعتبر بأن صهره قد خانه وخدعه.

"فغضب الإمبريطور على علاء الدين وأمر أعوانه بالبحث عنه في كل مكان، ليأتوه به مكبلا (مربوطا) بالقيود والأغلال."

(14) استنقاذ

بين يدي السياف، كثير من الوزراء ووفد من سراة البلد المعجبين بشهامة علاء الدين وكرمه ونبل أخلاقه يطلبون من الإمبريطور أن يخلص علاء الدين ويسألون الصفح عن جريمته، فأمهله أربعين يوما للعثور على ذهاب قصره وزوجته. ولكن هدد الإمبريطور بالموت لو أراد الهروب من هذه القضية أو الخيبة من سعيه.

"فقال له الإمبريطور: لك ذلك. ولكن ثق أنني مهلكك إذا أخفقت وخبت من سعيك، ولن تستطيع الهرب مني في أي مكان."

فذهب علاء الدين إلى الإفريقية بمساعدة الخاتم الذي منحه الساحر الإفريقي، فلقي بالأميرة بدر البدور حين نظرت إلى خارج نافدة حجرتها. ففكرا في الحيلة حتى يستطيع أن ينتقم الساحر. فلما عاد الساحر إلى القص، خفت الأميرة إلى لقائه. ففرح وانخدع وأحضرت له قدحا من الشراب فأخد يشربه ولم ينته من شربه حتى غلبه النعاس وأخذ علاء الدين المصباح الذي يخبؤه في ثياب الساحر. فأمر علاء الدين أن يحمل الساحر إلى رأس جبل عال حتى تأكله الوحوش وجوارح الطير كما هو ظاهر في هذه القطعة من القصة:

"آمرك أن تحمل هذا الرجل، فتلقي به من قمة طود شاهق إلى الأرض، لتأكله الوحوش وجوارح الطير، ثم تنقل هذا القصر إلى مكانه الأول في بلاد الصين."





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(15) مجيء غير معترف به

لم تنتهي القصة بعد انتصار علاء الدين على الساحر الإفريقي. فناك عدو جديد و هو شقيق الساحر الذي كان أقل منه براعة في السحر وأشد منه دهاء وخبثا. وما إن عرف من الرمل أن شقيقه قد مات في يدي علاء الدين حتى عزم على الانتقام لأخبه من علاء الدبن.

"فبنى عزمه على الانتقام لأخيه من علاء الدين، كلفه ما كلفه من عناء وأهوال

(16) عديمة الأساس إدّعاءات

تظاهر شقيق الساحر الإفريقي مثل فاطمة الزاهدة المشهورة بعد قتله إياها. ومن السهل أن يدخل إلى القصر لأن الأميرة كانت تحبه حبا جما وأرادت أن تبرك منها وهي مشاتاقة جدا إلى رؤية هذه المرأة الصالحة منذ زمن بعيد. وقال المتظاهر أن قصرها جميلة جدا إلا واحد يعوزها، يعني تعليق بيضة الروخ في وسطها، كما ظهر في هذه القطعة من الحكاية:

"فقال لها: يعوزها أن تعلقي في وسطها بيضة رخ ليتم جمالها، وتصبح أبدع حجرة في الدنيا. "

(1<mark>7</mark>) الواجبة الصعبة

وما طلبت الأميرة من علاء الدين أن يحضر له بيضة الروخ حتى أمر الجني من المصباح أن يحضره إياه. ولكن صرخ الجني غاضبا له. وقال أنه ينبغي له أن يقتل علاء الدين لو عرف أنه صاحب هذا الاقتراح. يبدو أن الجن يحترم الروح ويقدسه ويدين له بالطاعة.

"ويل (شر وهلاك) لك أيها الشاقي أهذا جزاء إخلاصي؟ ألم تقنع بكل ماقدمته لك منجميل، حتى تأمرني بإحضار بيصة الروخ؟ ألا تعلم أن الجن تحترمه وتقدسه وتدين له بالطاعة؟ أما والله لو عرفت أنك صاحب هذا الاقتراح لقتلتك وأحرقت قصرك."

(18) حل

دل الجني على أن هناك من يريد هلاكه هو وزوجته وقصره للاتقام لأخيه منه، وهو شقيق الساحر الإفريقي. فقص له الجني قصته. فشكر له علاء الدين واعتذر إليه. فقبل الجني عذره. ثم تظاهر علاء الدين بالمرض فأرسلت الأميرة فاطمة





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المزيفة لتشفي زوجها. فحينما اقترب منه لدعاءه وشفاءه ألقى الساحر على الأرض فقتله فورا بخنجرته، كما هو ظاهر في هذه القطعة من القصة:

"فاستل علاء الدين خنجره من حزامه توا نخفة نادرة، ونهض مسرعا، فألقى الساحر على الأرض، وأغمد الخنجر في قلبه، فقتله فورا."

(19) تعرف

ما إن نجح علاء الدين قتل عدوه الأخير، يعني شقيق الساحر الإفريقي حتى حمدت زوجته الذي لم تعرف أن فاطمة الزاهدة المزيفة هي ليست كما تعرفها من قبل، فظهر في القصمة:

"فحمدت الله على نجاحتهما من شر هذا الخبيث."

(20) انكشاف

لم تعرف الأميرة بدر بدور من قبل حيتما تظاهر علاء الدين بالمرض واستل خنجرا ماضيا وقتله بسرعة عجيبة حتى صاحت مرتاعة وتسائلت ما كان فعلع زوجه من قتل فاطمة الزاهدة المشهورة في كل بلاد الصين. ولكن بعد ما سمع شرح علاء الدين، سر بذلك وحمد الله تعالى.

"فابتسم لها علاء الدين، وأطلعها على حقيقة الأمر."

(2<mark>1</mark>) ا<mark>لنكاح أو التبوأ</mark>

بعد أن انتصر علاء الدين على عدويه، يعني الساحر الإفريقي وشقيقه الذي تظاهر مثل فاطمة الزاهدة، صفا الزمن وبعد عامين توفي الإمبريطور، فولي الأمر من بعده علاء الدين وزوجه. وتحت حكمهما تقدمت البلاد وارتقت، واستتب فيها الأمن وعم الرخاء كما ذلك مذكور في هذه القطعة من القصة. ""وصفا الزمن لعلاء الدين بعد أن انتصر على عدويه وخلص من شرور هما. ولم ينقض على هذا الحادث عامان حتى مات الإمبريطور، فولي الأمر (تسلمه) من بعده علاء الدين وزوجه بدر البدور، وحكما بين الناس بالعدل."

(22) أحوال القصة الأخيرة.

تنتهي الحكاية الشعبية العربية علاء الدين بتسلم علاء الديم وزوجه وهما حاكمان بالعدل حتى أحبهما الناس، فيبدو أن البلاد تقدمت وارتقت وهما قادران على استباب الأمن على رعيته وتعميم الرخاء لهم كما ذكر في هذه القطعة من الحكاية:





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"وقد ابتسم لهما الحظ، وأقبلت عليهما الدنيا، وأحبهما الناس، وتقدمت في عهدهما البلاد وارتقت، واستتب (استقر) فيها الأمن، وعم الرخاء."

3.2.2. الوظائف التخطيطية

لو كانت الحكاية الشعبية العربية "علاء الدين" تنظم على شكل تخطيطيي، فكل من أشكال الحكاية التي تبنى عليها القصة بظهر كما بلي:

(α) : A B C \uparrow D E F G H J K \downarrow Pr Rs O L M N Q Ex W : (X)

3.2.3. أنماط القصة

بعد أن اندل العناصر المهمة والعناصر الشارحة، وجد الباحث أنماطا معينة. قال بروب (بواسطة سووندو: 2011، 68) أن الحكاية الواحدة (العنصر الواحد) اندل تطور واحد أو تحرك من "بداية القصة" ويختتم بالحصول على المقصد بعد القيام بواسطة الوظائف الواسطة. وما إن دقق الباحث وظائف الشخصية كما سبق ذكره قبل حتى وجد الباحث أنماط القصية فيما يلى:

A ----- C .I

↑ ----- N .II

Q ---- W .III

النمط الأول يسمى ببداية القصة. وأما النمط الثاني فيسمى بمحتواها، والنمط الثالث عبارة عن آخرها. وبشكل عام، هذه الثلاثة من الأنماط تدل على أن

3.2.4. توزيع وظائف الشخصيات

كما قاله بروب (في سووندو: 3022، 69-70)، ثلاثون وواحد وظيفة التي تكون الأشكال الأساسية في الحكاية الشعبية "علاء الدين" يمكن توزيعها في إطارات العمل. هناك سبعة من إطارات العمل الموجود في نظرية بروب البنيوية السردية. ولكن، في هذه الحكاية، وجد الباحث خمسة من إطارات العمل، وهي:

A, C, E, F, H, J, M, N, , Ex, Q, W : (1)

 $B, \uparrow, \downarrow, Pr, O, L$: (2)

G: الواهب

(4) المساعد : K

Rs, Q: الأميرة (5)

4. استنتاج

بناء على ما قام به الباحث في بحثه عن الحكاية الشعبية "علاء الدين"، يستنتج فيما يلي:





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أ. توجد عشرون وواحدة وظيفة سردية موجودة في الحكاية الشعبية "علاء الدين"

ب. أما الوظائف التخطيطية فهي كما يلي:

(α) : A B C \uparrow D E F G H J K \downarrow Pr Rs O L M N Q Ex W : (X)

- ج. وجد الباحث ثلاثة أنماط القصة. النمط الأول يسمى ببداية القصة. وأما النمط الثاني فيسمى بمحتواها، والنمط الثالث عبارة عن آخرها. وبشكل عام، هذه الثلاثة من الأنماط تدل على أن خط القصة هو تدريجي، ولها خمسة من إطارات العمل.
- د. يمكن تطبيق هذه النظرية على الحكاية العربية أن يعرف الباحث ويفهمه أكثر دقيقة على وظائف عناصر القصة كلها. ولذا، اتضح انتقال قضية إلى قضية وضوحا متأسسا على بعض دوافع في القصة الكلية. إضافة إلى ذلك، يتمكن هذا التطبيق من النظرية دلالة على القيم الأخلاقية بصفتها أساسا لتكوين الشخصية. من القيم الأخلاقية الموجودة في هذه الحكاية الشعبية: الحرص والإخلاص والإنسانية والحكمة والإحسان والأخوة والتوسط.

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MULTICULTURALISM OF AL BARAQAH'S LIBRARY IN **NORTH SUMATERA**

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Abstract

Indonesian people are born from various cultures which are often used as guidelines for their respective lives. They have information needs according to the culture they believe in. The public's information needs are the responsibility of the library as an information service center. Libraries should be a storage place for various information from various cultures and even become one of the institutions that are able to introduce and understand the community about the diversity of cultures that multicultural communities have. This research is a descriptive type of research with a qualitative approach, with the limitation paradigm of research on library development strategies in building accessibility. multicultural value-based information at the Al Baragah Library. Methods of data collection using observation, documentation and in-depth interviews (in-depth interviews).

This paper contributes to the multicultural community of Simalungun North Sumatra regarding the importance of libraries as information centers that equip various social groups in North Sumatra society with the skills, knowledge and resources to build their knowledge so that they can compound public spaces as a form of their appreciation of culture.

Keywords: Library, Culture, Multicultural Society, North Sumatra.

1. BACKGROUND

Libraries and society can't be separated in the context of life. The progress and decline of a library depends on how the community uses the source of knowledge and how the community can increase knowledge and also its economy depending on the existing library.

In accordance with the function of libraries as information centers for all people regardless of religion, ethnicity and race, libraries must be able to provide enlightenment and improve the quality of life of people in a multicultural manner.

Public libraries are cultural products as well as representations of various Indonesian cultures that carry out their duties and roles in providing information, managing information, and disseminating information to various users. The construction of public libraries is an integration of cultural diversity in the context of collections collected, organized, and the diversity of society.

Multiculturalism includes ideas, perspectives, policies, attitudes and actions, by the people of a country, who are diverse in terms of ethnicity, culture, religion and so on, but have aspirations to develop the same national spirit and have pride in maintaining this diversity (A. Rifai Harahap, 2007, quoting M. Atho 'Muzhar).

According to Wilson in Aly (Aly, 2011), multiculturalism has multicultural values derived from 3 (three) characteristics as follows: (1) democratic values oriented towards democracy, equality, and justice: (2) humanist values oriented towards humanity, togetherness and peace; and (3) the value of tolerance which is oriented towards developing an attitude of acknowledging, accepting, and respecting cultural diversity (Baidhawy, 2005).





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Al Baraqah Public Library is one of the libraries located in the city of Commerce, Simalungun Regency, North Sumatra. The City of Commerce is surrounded by plantation areas whose people are very diverse from both religion and ethnicity.

The Al Baraqah Perdagangan Library was established in 2014. The foundation for the establishment of this library is to generate enthusiasm and interest in reading for the community, and want to help reduce poverty. Public interest in utilizing the library is good, especially in helping to improve their economy.

Based on the above phenomenon, the authors are interested in examining how the progress of the Al Baraqah library in providing services to multiculural communities in the city of Commerce, Simalungun Regency.

2. THEORETICAL STUDY

2.1 Public Library

Public libraries are libraries that are intended for the general public where public libraries are located in places that are often and easily visited by the public, even libraries must be in locations that are more frequently visited by people than other places. According to Sjahrial-Pamuntjak (2000: 30) "Public libraries are libraries that compile collections of books, printed materials and other records for the benefit of the general public. Public libraries exist as institutions held for and by the community. Every citizen can use the library regardless of occupation, position, culture and religion". According to Sutarno (2003: 32)

Public libraries are often likened to University of the People or University of the People, the meaning is that public libraries are democratic educational institutions because they provide learning resources according to community needs, and serve them regardless of ethnicity, religion, gender, background and social level, age. and education and other differences": (Sutarno, 2018:37). According to Sulistyo-Basuki (1991: 46) "Public libraries are libraries that are organized by public funds".

Based on some of the opinions above, a public library is a library that compiles a collection of books, printed materials and other records for the benefit of the general public. Public libraries are often likened to University of the People or Community Universities where these libraries are funded by public funds and their use is intended for the general public regardless of ethnicity, religion, gender, background, social level, age and education as well as other differences.

2.2 Multicultural

Multicultural means a variety of cultures. According to Parsudi Suparlan (2002), the root word of multiculturalism is culture, which is culture seen from its function as a guide for human life. In the context of nation-building, the term multiculturalism has formed an ideology called multiculturalism.

The concept of multiculturalism cannot be equated with the concept of diversity based on ethnicity or ethnic culture which characterizes a pluralistic society, because multiculturalism emphasizes cultural diversity in equality. A review of multiculturalism will inevitably cover various problems that support this ideology, namely politics and democracy, justice and law enforcement, employment and business opportunities, human rights, cultural rights of the community and minorities, ethical and moral principles, and level and quality, productivity.

Multiculturalism is an ideology and a tool to increase the dignity of humans and humanity. To be able to understand multiculturalism, a knowledge base is needed in the form of building relevant concepts and supporting the existence and functioning of multiculturalism in human life. Building on these concepts should be communicated among experts who have





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the same scientific concern aboutmulticulturalism so that there is a common understanding and mutual support in fighting for this ideology.

Various concepts that are relevant to multiculturalism include, among others, democracy, justice and law, cultural and ethos values, togetherness in equal differences, ethnicity, ethnic culture, religious beliefs, cultural expressions, private and public domains, human rights, community cultural rights, and other relevant concepts.

Furthermore, Suparlan quotes Fay (1996), Jary and Jary (1991), Watson (2000) and Reed (ed. 1997) states that multiculturalism will be the main reference for the realization of a multicultural society, because multiculturalism as an ideology will recognize and glorify differences in equality both individually and culturally. In this model of multiculturalism, a society (including national societies such as Indonesia) has a generally accepted culture in that society whose features are like a mosaic.

In the mosaic covered all the cultures of the smaller societies which form the realization of a larger society, which has a culture like a mosaic. Thus, multiculturalism is needed in the form of a peaceful and harmonious community life order even though it consists of a variety of cultural backgrounds.

Given the importance of understanding multiculturalism in building the life of the nation and state, especially for countries that have a variety of cultural diversity such as Indonesia, this multiculturalism education needs to be developed. Through this multiculturalism education it is hoped that a community life that is peaceful, harmonious, and upholds human values as mandated in the constitution is expected.

2.3 Libraries and Multiculturalism

Multiculturalism relates to the diversity of cultures within several tribes. However, multiculturalism is not only viewed from a socio-cultural perspective, it is broader in terms of political, economic, technological and information interests. The problem of multiculturalism penetrates various aspects of the life of the nation and state. Especially in the current information age, distance and time are not an obstacle for anyone to interact with the sophistication of information technology. All things are made easy and fast, everyone has the same right to access all information and knowledge regardless of skin color, religion, culture, nation, age and various other differences.

The United Nations (United Nations) in 1948 issued a Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and human rights. They are gifted with hearts and minds and must act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood" (UN, 1948 in Lubis, 2012). The right to difference and diversity is a universal human right recognized by the United Nations as stated in the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity that "maintaining cultural diversity is an ethical obligation inseparable from respect for human dignity" (UNESCO, 2001 in Lubis 2012).

The problem of multiculturalism arises as a demand for the value of freedom, mutual rights in diversity in obtaining security rights and economic and social welfare. Multicultural problems also enter the field of librarianship. Ideally, the diversity of types of libraries is able to accept this multiculturalism through its role. There are various types of libraries, including school libraries, college libraries, special libraries, public libraries and national libraries. Libraries have functions, namely the function of storage (deposit), education, research, information, and culture (Sulistyo-Basuki, 1991). It is clear that libraries have a responsibility in the authority to create libraries that are oriented towards the interests of multiculturalism.

Multiculturalism-oriented public libraries. The type of library that is closest to multicultural interests is the public library. In Law no. 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries states that public libraries are libraries intended for the wider community as means of lifelong learning regardless of age, sex, ethnicity, race, religion, and socio-economic status. Libraries must position





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themselves neutrally to support various interests and groups, because the task of libraries is to form an intelligent and knowledgeable society without differences.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a descriptive type of research with a qualitative approach, with a limitation paradigm of research on library development strategies in building information accessibility based on multicultural values in libraries. Al Baraqah Library. (Moleong, 2017: 305). Methods of data collection using observation, documentation and in-depth interviews (indepth interviews). Selection of objects in this study using purposive sampling technique. The number of informants is determined to be 5 (five) informants consisting of elements of library leaders, digital collection managers, digital service managers and library users. The data processing of this research refers to the analysis process proposed by Miles and Huberman which includes 3 (three) stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The validity of the data is done by using the triangulation test, namely the technique of checking and the validity of the data by checking the degree of confidence of the information.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Multiculturalism has become an ideology of recognition and appreciation on the equality of individual and group cultural differences based on ethnicity, race, gender and age. Seen from a socio-cultural perspective, Multiculturalism is often interpreted as cultural diversity that has penetrated various aspects of life within the nation and state.

"Cultural diversity or multiculturalism is the basis of our collective strength in our local communities and in our global society "(IFLA, 2006). This shows very clearly that multiculturalism has an important role in society. Especially now that distance and time are not an obstacle for anyone to interact through the sophistication of information technology. Everything becomes fast and easily accessible, everyone can access all information and knowledge regardless of nationality, religion, skin color, culture, age and others.

In this context, the library becomes a container of information very much needed by people with various cultures they believe in. The library becomes a social meeting place for the community with a variety of services and activities in the library providing opportunities for visitors from different ethnic backgrounds to take advantage of the library services provided and gain access to various information in their cultural life.

One type of library that has multicultural value is a public library as stated in Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries which explains that a public library is a library intended for the wider community as a means of lifelong learning regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, race, religion, and socio-economic status. Libraries stand neutral in support of various interests and groups to create intelligent and knowledgeable people without any differences.

The Al Baraqah Library, the city of Trade in North Sumatra, is oriented towards multiculturalism. In every function that is carried out, the library maintains diversity and equal rights of its users in accessing the information they need.

The Al Baraqah Library becomes a shelter that provides a network of connected information at the local, national and even international levels. The collection of reading materials provided is considered capable of developing new systems of thought, management and funding to survive in the mixed economy of the surrounding community. Although the use of book collections has gradually decreased, the use of other services from libraries has increased, such as the function of libraries as community information centers, libraries as places for learning communities, and libraries as centers of community activities in the surrounding community. And in the end, society play an active role in participating in social gatherings.

The presence of the Al Baraqah library provides a development in the reading





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interest of the community which is dominated by local youth and young women. Even now the community has created a community called youth migrants. This community of young people has now become an icon of agents of change towards a society who likes reading. Other than that,the Al Baraqah library is also a center for learning and discussion of the surrounding community on the basis of multicultural society that comes from a diversity of different cultures, religions and tribes.

The Value of Multiculturalism in the Al Baraqah Library 4.1 Library Collection

Collection development is the first responsibility of the North Sumatra Al Baraqah library in an effort to provide collections that suit the needs of the surrounding community. Collection development activities start from the collection selection process, selection to procurement of collections based on established provisions and procedures. Procurement of library collections in accordance with the vision and mission, funding, community activities, diversity of library users are regulated in the collection development policy. The development of the library collection was carried out by a team chaired by Suhardiman as the head of the Al Baraqah library. Procurement and development of collections results in collections that are representative and according to the needs of users of various types, groups, cultures, languages, ethnic groups, ages, religions and so on.

The provision of culturally diverse library collections is supported by a

previously agreed collection development policy. In accordance with the Minimum Standards for CJLIS (2003-2006) which explains that libraries must reflect the diversity of cultures represented by society; support cultural traditions; and provided in the language spoken and read in the local community. It is also included in the CJLIS Material Selection Policy (2002) which explains that library materials must reflect the cultural diversity of the city, especially materials in the language of indigenous peoples.

The library collection is provided for all library users including children, mothers, fathers, youths and young women around. Collections with various selected languages and related to their own culture. Apart from books, the Al Baraqah library also provides other collections such as newspapers, magazines, the latest newspapers, maps, pictures and games that are needed for all ages.

Al Baraqah library also provides a collection catalog. Catalog creation and maintenance is provided in print and in Indonesian. As the general principle of library collections for every multicultural group. As for The collections of the al-Baraqah library that are often used include:

- a) Popular Mothers Collection: Cookbooks. By utilizing the cookbook provided by the Al Baraqah library, the local women feel more enthusiastic about cooking meals for their families. Not only delicious to taste but also healthy for family consumption.
- b) Men's Popular Collection: Books related to Plantation and Animal Husbandry. By making use of the library collections, fathers are motivated to increase their livestock yields through the books they have read. They even directed the children to fill their spare time by coming to the Al Baragah library.
- c) Popular Youth Collections / i: Magazines related to Politics and Sports. Youth interest in magazines has indeed increased more than before. The information packaging provided in the magazine makes them not bored to read it over and over again. The latest news related to politics and sports is interesting for the youth around the library.
- d) Popular Collection of Kids: Textbooks and Coloring. Children's interest in reading has increased much more than before. Especially after entering the learning model from home, children often use library collections such as coloring books. The availability of coloring books in the library really attracts children to visit the Al Baraqah library.





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4.2 Human Resources

The Al Baraqah library has human resources consisting of librarians and librarians. The head of the library cooperates with the surrounding community to develop the library. They create activities that become opportunities to connect people from different cultures. Even with limited resources and systems, the Al Baraqah library has trained library science alumni staff who are able to preserve and promote spoken, Indigenous and less used languages.

The existence of library science alumni in the Al Baraqah library is a spirit for library advancement. The community believes that the basic quality and skills possessed by the alumni of library science are to make the library even more useful. With the ability to communicate positively with people, the ability to understand user needs, the ability to collaborate with individuals and groups on knowledge and understanding, and the existence of a community about cultural diversity, the Al Baraqah Library becomes a picture of a multicultural society. Until now, the library continues to open its hands to alumni of library science who are willing to develop the Al Baraqah library in the future.

Al Baraqah library users consist of the community around the library. Fathers, mothers, youth / I and children, both Muslims and non-Muslims (Christians) come from various tribes, Javanese, Simalungun, Toba, Padang, and Batak.

Today's society, user still forms a community known as the youth group migrated. They are librarians who always make use of the library's collection of religious sciences. They deepen their religion through the collections provided by the library. In addition, they increase their religious knowledge and understanding, increase their enthusiasm for life and even change the behavior of the community around the library.

4.3 Library Services

Al Baraqah library service oriented The principle of multiculturalism that eliminates all differences for each user. As access to information is the right of everyone without any differences. Through the library services provided, the community is expected to be able to master information so that it can make the community progress and prosperous in social, cultural and economic life. The existence of the Al Baraqah library service is also able to increase the information literacy of the surrounding community.

Al Baraqah library services include:

- a) Services for the entire community without any discrimination based on religion, culture and language.
- b) Services that provide information in a language that is easy for the public to understand.
- c) Information technology services are used to access information to various places that are needed by the community. Internet technology is used to improve communication between other communities. In addition, libraries provide computer services capable of accessing library information in any language and culture.

Al Baraqah library service is based on community analysis and user needs assessment. Libraries are very concerned about the needs of people who have a variety of cultures which include:

- a) Internet service
- b) Free wifi access
- c) Community discussion space
- d) Community lounge (konkow room)

4.4 Library Collaboration

Al Baraqah Library cooperation is well established with several educational institutions such as the collaboration with the Library Science Study Program of UIN North Sumatra





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Medan. The communication that has been established has continued to this day. In cooperation, the Al Baraqah library which is multicultural oriented is in great demand by other institutions. The communication that occurs between libraries becomes more familiar with the uniqueness of each culture. Currently, the Al Baraqah library is also offering various kinds of creative projects to develop the library.

On Monday, August 31, 2020, the Al Baraqah library collaborated with Pertamina. The collaboration was carried out by providing library facilities at the Al Baraqah Halfway House in Simalungun, North Sumatra in the form ofbookshelves as well as computers. Pertamina MOR I Communication & CSR Unit Manager, Rudi Ariffianto, said that the implementation of corporate social responsibility, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a form of Pertamina's concern for the surrounding communities in need. "Realizing concern for the world of education, Pertamina has provided library facilities, bookshelves and computers to the Al Baraqah Shelter, the trading city of Simalungun. Hopefully this assistance will be of use to students in open houses". said Rudi. The leader of the Al Baraqah Halfway House, Suhardiman explained that this halfway house has around 70 students and female students who also go to school around the halfway house. They will be given learning and training to read the Koran. The library's local, national and even international cooperation can improve the quality of access to various information to available resources. Library institutions and services are central to providing information for multicultural resources.

5. CONCLUSION

The Al Baraqah Library is one of the public institutions open to anyone. An accessible information center and a center for local community activities. It is hoped that the Al Baraqah library will continue to follow the development of science and information and adapt to the various needs of the growing multicultural population. To be a social place that plays an important role in the development of intercultural libraries and is sensitive to foreign cultures that come to society.

Libraries support a lifelong learning process community social involvement through various educational programs and community training and social activities that foster cultural diversity, providing references and information services in various languages to meet the information needs of the wider community.

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Omah Munir Museum and Human Rights Education in Indonesia

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Abstract

Human Rights Education in Indonesia is still not getting enough attention by some elements of society. The Omah Munir Human Rights Museum is a museum that contains historical remains of Munir and other cases of human rights violations in Indonesia. The purpose of establishing Omah Munir is to disseminate and make people aware, especially the younger generation, about the importance of human rights education in Indonesia through its archive collection. The collection that is owned by Omah Munir keeps a lot of records of events, personal documents and personal items that are witnesses to his struggle in upholding human rights. This article is written to describe the relationship between the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum and Human Rights Education in Indonesia. We conducted research using qualitative methods, by conducting interviews with managers and visitors to the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum. The results of our research state that the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum has a role in the spread of human rights education in Indonesia.

Keywords: Museum, Archive, Human Rights Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human Rights is a right inherent in humans since they are born. According to John Locke in (Aminullah, 2018), Human Rights is a right given directly by God the Creator as a natural right. Not only John Locke, Miriam Budiarjo also has an opinion about human rights. According to Miriam Budiarjo in (Clooney, 2019), human rights are rights that are owned by everyone since they were born in the world. These rights are universal, because these rights are owned without any differences. Both differences in race, gender, likes and religions (Aminullah, 2018).

When Budi Utomo was born in 1908, the Indonesian people began to introduce the concept of human rights. The concept of human rights has experienced ups and downs in Indonesian history. This was proven, during the New Order era, there were many cases of human rights violations that occurred in Indonesia. These cases occurred because of government actions that oppress the community without going through legal process (Sari & Budoyo, 2019). This encouraged Munir Said Thalib to fight against the human rights injustice that occurred at that time. Then Munir founded an organization that fights for human rights, under the name KontraS (Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence). KontraS is a network of various NGOs and mass organizations that aim to monitor and advocate cases of violence that have been committed by the state. Until finally, Munir was poisoned and died on the plane because he fought for human rights.

After Munir died, Munir's wife (Mrs. Suci) took the initiative to build a museum. Until finally Bu Suci together with Munir's colleagues succeeded in establishing the Human Rights Museum which is now known as the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum. (Result of interview with Mrs. Heni, 7 March 2020, 01:39).





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The Human Rights Museum Omah Munir manages various archives related to Munir's history in fighting for human rights, cases of human rights violations in Indonesia and several matters related to human rights education. The main objective of establishing the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum is to develop human rights education in Indonesia. Because, currently human rights education in Indonesia is still less of a public concern. This is the background for us to conduct research on the role of archives in developing human rights education in Indonesia.

This research was conducted using a qualitative method, by conducting interviews with Mrs. Heni as the manager of Omah Munir and 13 visitors to the Museum of HAM Omah Munir. Interviews with the management were carried out on March 7, 2020 in the Management Room of the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum. Meanwhile, interviews with visitors were conducted online via Instagram Direct Message (DM). The purpose of this research is to determine the spread of human rights education in Indonesia after the establishment of the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum.

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

2.1 The History of Omah Munir

Omah Munir is the first human rights museum in Indonesia. It is called a human rights museum because Omah Munir has a vision and mission related to human rights education in Indonesia. This is in accordance with the definition of a museum according to PP No. 66 of 2015 (in Maslahah & Rahmawati, 2019), a museum is an institution that functions to protect, develop, utilize collections and communicate to the public. In addition, if seen from the name, Omah is taken from Javanese which means 'home' and Munir is the name of one of Indonesia's human rights fighters whose life was taken away while fighting for human rights enforcement.

Omah Munir was first established on December 8, 2013 from the initiative of Mrs. Suci, namely Cak Munir's wife. Mrs. Suci together with her friends conducted a fundraising activity and the proceeds from the fundraising were used to renovate Cak Munir's house in Batu to become a human rights museum. Omah Munir's location is precisely on Jalan Bukit Berbunga No. 2, RT 4 RW 7 Sidomulyo, Batu District, East Java. Mrs. Suci, assisted by her friends, was able to establish Omar Munir's Human Rights Musuem.

Omah Munir is shaded by a foundation whose head office is located in Jakarta. There are board members of the foundation, such as the chairman of the foundation, the advisory board, supervisors, secretaries, and treasurers. Meanwhile, for those who take care of the museum location, there are 5 employees, consisting of two operational employees, one business management employee, and two security officers. Apart from the foundation and employees, there are also outsiders involved in managing Omah Munir, namely volunteers who help when Omah Munir is holding activities. These volunteers consist of Indonesian human rights activists, teachers, lecturers, and the general public.

The purpose of establishing Omah Munir is to spread and make aware of the importance of human rights education in Indonesia. With this aim, it can be seen that Omah Munir is not an advocacy institution. However, Omah Munir took more of a role in human rights education, especially in Indonesia. The target of this information dissemination is the general public, but the main thing is the Indonesian young generation. Omah Munir fought for human rights awareness, human rights protection, and human rights enforcement. Omah Munir tries to provide an understanding of human rights to people who do not understand human rights which is the cause of the formation of pro and contra human rights groups. Apart from that, Omah Munir also wanted to make people aware that human rights are the most basic rights for humans. Omah Munir's role here is to provide education about human rights to the community, not to fight for cases about human rights.





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2.2 Omah Munir Archive

The archives that were processed at Omah Munir were archives related to Cak Munir and the struggle for human rights in Indonesia. The archive collection consists of books, photographs or paintings, printed and digital information about the enforcement of Indonesian human rights, and several personal items of Cak Munir. The collection can be classified as an archive, according to Sugiyono's statement (in Sanjuli & Ranu, 2015), an archive is a collection of scripts that are stored regularly and have the purpose of being able to be recovered quickly if needed. Meanwhile, according to Wursanto (in Fathurrahman, 2018), archives are a regular collection of archival materials, namely written materials, certificates, letters, decisions, deeds, lists, documents, maps and so on.

Omah Munir's book collection is around 1000 titles. 80% of the book collection is the personal collection of Cak Munir and his wife, while 20% comes from donations from organizations or individuals. There is a library or reading room which was released a year after the opening of Omah Munir. Visitors can access them freely if they want to read these books, but still give permission to the officer first. Books are only allowed to be read on the spot, not to be taken home. Almost all genres of books are available, not just legal matters. There are also books on philosophy, fiction, economics, and society.

Meanwhile, the information displayed in Omah Munir was information about Cak Munir personally and matters related to human rights enforcement in Indonesia, such as the Marsinah case. There is also an Aceh Corner which contains printed and digital information that tells about human rights violations that occurred in Aceh and some other information.

Apart from these two types of collections, there are also collections derived from Cak Munir's personal belongings. Some of the personal items used as exhibition content at Omah Munir were Cak Munir's writings, notes and personal documents. There are also documents related to Cak Munir's death, such as court results and autopsy files from the Netherlands. In order for visitors to feel more familiar with Cak Munir, they also displayed Cak Munir's clothes, shoes, and identity card, which Cak Munir often used while fighting for human rights in Indonesia. This archive collection was obtained from his wife directly, who lent it for the needs of the museum exhibition content.

In managing the archives, activities are carried out in the form of archiving, maintenance, and data collection. Records management is a process of controlling records efficiently, effectively and systematically which includes creation, use, and maintenance, and depreciation (Fajri & Syahyuman, 2012). However, the treatment has not been maximized because the humidity of the room is not according to the standard it should be. At the beginning of Omah Munir's formation, there was a historical team or curator whose task was to collect all data files and archives needed to create museum content. This history team prepares content for the initial collection displayed in the museum, which is then continued by the two operational staff mentioned earlier.

The collection is obtained through the archive acquisition process. The archive acquisition process is an effort made to save and preserve archives (Mistini, 2009). Meanwhile, according to Basuki (in Ulvandhia dkk., 2019), the archive acquisition process is the process of adding to an archive collection carried out by receiving archive material as a donation, transfer, purchase or loan. The archive acquisition process is carried out in three ways, namely grants, borrowing, and requests. The collection of archives obtained through the acquisition on a grant basis is a collection of Cak Munir's desk which was donated by LBH (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum) Surabaya and several photos or paintings that were personally gifted by the community. Those who go through the borrowing process are collections of Cak Munir's personal belongings. Meanwhile, collections in the form of information are obtained through a request acquisition process through a request letter. The history team is in charge of contacting the relevant organizations that hold or have the information that Omah Munir needs. For





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example, at the time of Omah Munir's formation in 2013, the history team contacted organizations such as the compass research and development agency, tempo, and others. Omah Munir contacted the organization by sending a letter requesting an acquisition, then the organization provided the information needed to be collected, processed and used as museum content.

The acquisition process is quite easy to do, because the founder and the team of Omah Munir have quite a number of relationships. The acquisition process will be more difficult if there are no relations, such as when the Aceh Corner was built in 2015. Omah Munir sent a history team to Aceh to get information, but the team did not have any relations with related institutions. Then the team must build relationships first to get the required documents. The trick is to collect data one by one, then ask if you can ask for the data. Because the acquisition process is not easy, not all people or organizations provide voluntarily owned records.

2.3 Omah Munir in the Development of Human Rights Education in Indonesia

Omah Munir has a role in the development of human rights education in Indonesia. Through the archive collections displayed at Omah Munir, knowledge of human rights enforcement in Indonesia, which has been considered taboo until now, has been published and enjoyed by visitors freely. Through Omah Munir, the public can see and understand how Cak Munir and several other human rights defenders fight for human rights in Indonesia.

To be able to realize Omah Munir's main goal, the Omah Munir team also made several efforts so that many people would know and want to visit Omah Munir. So that people understand the importance of human rights. These efforts are made through social media, implementing activities, and creating modules.

Social media was chosen as an effort to disseminate information because social media is the easiest and cheapest way, and can be accessed by the wider community. According to Criatian et al., (in Widiastuti, 2020) many people use social media to disseminate information, exchange ideas, share opinions, share photos or videos, and promote products and services. Some organizations and companies have the opinion that promotion through social media is defined as a coherent strategy and has a long-term vision and mission. Therefore, all matters that involve promotional media must be considered optimally. Promotion on social media is considered more economical and can reach a wider audience. In addition, social media promotion is considered successful because the information content provided is very varied and is not prevented from thinking about freedom of expression. There are several social media portals used by Omah Munir, namely Instagram with the username @omahmunir, Twitter with the username @OmahMunir, and a website with a link https://omahmunir.org. The information published on social media includes information about Omah Munir's whereabouts, some of the content on display at Omah Munir, and activities held by Omah Munir.

The activities held by Omah Munir were broadly divided into two, namely daily and annual activities. The daily activities held by Omah Munir included watching films on the theme of human rights and humanity, playing music, and having group discussions. This activity was carried out at the museum and was attended by Omah Munir employees and the general public. Through activities that are relaxed and fun like this, people will be more interested in getting to know Omah Munir and HAM. As for the annual activities, Omah Munir has two annual agendas which will be held in September and December. The activity was held in September because September 7 was the date of the death of Cak Munir. Meanwhile in December, to be precise on December 8 was the birth date of Cak Munir and December 10 was the day of international human rights. This activity is the right time to campaign and disseminate information effectively, because the activity is held on a large scale, so that more people will join.





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The annual activity is carried out with different themes and types of activities each year. Several types of activities carried out were competitions stand-up comedy (September 2014), human rights debate competitions for Senior High School student throughout Malang Raya (December 2016), humanitarian concerts (December 2017), collection of human rights-themed artworks and Cak Munir (December 2017), and an art competition with the theme of the right to a decent life (December 2019).

As mentioned earlier, these activities were carried out on a large scale. The number of participants can reach hundreds. This activity was carried out not only in Omah Munir, but also in several other places. As during the humanitarian concert which was held in December 2017, the concert was held at the National Library in Jakarta. The concert was conducted as a fundraising program for the construction of the new Omah Munir. Performers at the concert were Glenn Fredly, Tompi, Dira Sugandi and hosted by Najwa Shihab. From the concert, Omah Munir received great benefits, because he received a lot of donations and became better known by the Indonesian people.

Apart from informal activities as described above, efforts to disseminate information are also carried out through formal means. Based on his vision and mission, Omah Munir made educational programs related to human rights, namely by making modules and training. Currently there are three modules that have been published by Omah Munir, namely the human rights module for junior high school students, islamic junior high school and also senior high school.

The module development was carried out by cooperating with several institutions to assist in the publishing process. The first module, the human rights enrichment module for junior high school students, was compiled in 2015. After the module was printed, the module was tested to determine whether the module could be used in the classroom or not. At that time, trials were carried out in three cities, namely Batu, Malang and Bogor. Precisely at SMPN 1 Batu, SMP Surya Buana Malang City, and SMPN 5 Bogor.

Continued in 2016, collaborating with the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia in making human rights modules for islamic junior hight school students. Then in 2019 collaborating with TIFA Foundation in making human rights modules for high school students. In making this module, trials were also carried out, but in a slightly different way, namely by holding workshops for the teaching staff first and then practicing them in the classroom. The workshop has been conducted in three cities, namely Malang, Semarang and Jakarta. The workshops are conducted in collaboration with the Involvement in Subject Teachers Association (MGMP) in each destination city. The workshop was held for two days, the first day was used for material delivery and the second day was used for classroom teaching practice. The speakers at the workshop were Omah Munir's team from KontraS and Imparsial, as well as figures who are experts in the field of education.

The module was prepared by Omah Munir's team in collaboration with experts in the field of human rights, and several teachers in Civics Education (Civics) and History subjects. After the module was printed and tested, it was found that the module was effective for classroom use. The printed module is not for commercial needs but for the development of human rights education in Indonesia. Then the modules are distributed through the teaching staff who have been trained through workshops.

From the efforts that have been made earlier, many benefits have been achieved by Omah Munir, such as Omah Munir who became known to the public and eventually the community became more aware of human rights education. In addition, there was also clear evidence of the benefits of Omah Munir's existence, namely that information was received that one of the winners of the human rights debate competition held by Omah Munir had succeeded in becoming a student of the Law Department of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Brawijaya.





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The student stated that he was interested in taking the Law Department after he joined the human rights debate competition.

In addition, interviews were also conducted with 13 visitors to Omah Munir consisting of students, university students and the general public. Overall, respondents stated that they were satisfied and helped by Omah Munir. The summary of their answers stated that Omah Munir was very educational because he could add insight and knowledge to those who visited him. The museum is built with good art and dim lighting adds to the mysterious feeling inside. Omah Munir is part of an important fragment of the dark enforcement of human rights in Indonesia.

Visitors get insight about human rights and the people who are struggling in upholding human rights. The visitors understand and feel the struggle carried out by Munir and other activists, and also know the condition of human rights during the New Order era. In addition, visitors stated that their sense of humanity had become greater, so that they paid more attention to their actions so as not to harm or violate the human rights of others. They hoped that later Omah Munir would not only be a "building", but also a symbol to awaken people's human awareness, especially the next generation of the nation.

2.4 Omah Munir Plan

Omah Munir's team is in the process of building a new human rights museum building on Jalan Sultan Hasan Halim, approximately 100 m from the Batu City square. If according to the plan, the construction process will be completed in December 2020. This new building was built from the results of fundraising at a humanitarian concert and collaboration with the Batu City government and East Java Province.

In preparation for the opening of the new museum, a research team has been formed to prepare and search for content for the new museum collection. In addition, a management team is also prepared which will later manage and maintain the collections that have been displayed. The concept that will be used later is a technology-based concept, so that many of the collections displayed will be in digital form. As planned by Gerakan Nasional Cinta Museum about several strategies to reposition the museum to seize opportunities in the future, one of them is by utilizing information technology, including:

- Optimizing the use of information technology to manage data and information collections, museum activities, promote or campaign (socialize) the museum as an attractive and attractive place to visit.
- Increase the innovation of the museum collection display system which is arranged in a modern way without neglecting its educational role, for example a touch of computer technology, audio-visual presentations, and interactive video displays to make it more interesting and educational.
- Strengthening data and information related to collections, activities and promotion of museum activities that can be accessed easily by stakeholders, especially the public and visitors. (Sumpeno dkk., 2015)

The research team has prepared various kinds of content. The content that will be displayed is not only about Cak Munir. Some of the content that has been prepared is material regarding the long history of the human rights struggle in Indonesia, including children's rights, women's rights, labor rights, farmers' rights, and others. In addition, a room will also be prepared that can be used for trainings and public lectures. Primarily training on the modules that have been printed earlier.

The new museum is designed to be a place of research for students and researchers in developing human rights education in Indonesia, so that they can be more active in accessing human rights knowledge. The Omah Munir team hopes that with the new museum building and various new concepts, the public can be more interested in studying human rights. So that





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the main goal of building the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum, namely to introduce the importance of human rights to the community can be achieved.

3. CONCLUSION

The Omah Munir Human Rights Museum was established on December 8, 2013 at the initiative of Cak Munir's wife, with the assistance of Cak Munir's friends and colleagues. Fundraising was carried out to renovate Cak Munir's house into the museum it is today. The purpose of establishing Omah Munir is to spread and make aware of the importance of human rights education in Indonesia. This was done because currently human rights are still less of a public concern, resulting in a lack of knowledge about what rights one should have.

The establishment of the Omah Munir Human Rights Museum is a continuation of Cak Munir's ideas to encourage the Indonesian people to grow awareness and insight into human rights, especially students. At Omah Munir, visitors can see Munir's journey to fight for human rights in Indonesia. Starting from his educational journey, his family, Munir's early career journey, the clothes he wore, to the chronology two days before Munir was pronounced dead. Not only that, at Omah Munir also presented other human rights cases such as portraits of people who were declared missing during the New Order era.

Through Omah Munir, it was clear that Cak Munir and several other activists struggled to uphold human rights in Indonesia. Cak Munir shows resilience and a role model to fight for those who are victims of human rights violations, as well as a warning to other human rights activists about the serious risks that must be faced when dealing with the authorities.

Omah Munir also educates and inspires the millennial generation about the importance of human rights and provides lessons that can be taken so that human rights violations do not happen again in the future. Besides that, Omah Munir also reminded the younger generation that the Indonesian State had not succeeded in handling human rights cases properly.

With the presence of Omah Munir, the public can gain insight into human rights and the people who struggle to enforce human rights. The public understood and felt the struggles that were carried out by Munir and other activists, as well as knowing the conditions of human rights during the New Order era.

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Animacy Concept on Pronoun, Genetive, and Concordance Systems in Indonesian and Javanese

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Abstract

Animacy refers to categories based on "animate" and "inamate", which are internalized in the structure of language. Nouns is classified based on their level of "animacy", the distinction between humans and animals, and animals are graded again from higher and lower levels (Comrie: 1989). This study aims to compare the concept of animacy in three languages, namely English, Indonesian and Javanese - especially from the behavioral aspects of the pronouns of these languages, namely first, second, and third person pronouns (human, animal, object) both plural and singular. The study data will be analyzed by using Comrie's typology perspective (1989). From the analysis, it was shown that English is language which gives a specific pronoun for non-human animates and inanimate entities, like animal or things, with its pronoun of "it" and even equalizes "them" to human in plural form. Meanwhile, othe two languages do not have any specific pronoun for non-human. Javanese, even, do not have the third person pronoun for human subject either singular or plural—meaning the animacy level for third person is lower than the first and second person. Javanese has further animacy distinction in terms of Genetive case and action/behavioral verb agreement between human and non-human.

Keywords: animacy, human, language, Indonesian, Javanese.

1. INTRODUCTION

Animacy is "the element of meaning of an object which explains whether the reference to the noun is alive or has consciousness, and how" alive "or" conscious " it is (Bloum & Bouma, 2013). In more refined way, animacy is defined as "the semantic property of nouns denoting whether an entity can act, or is perceived as acting, of its own will" (Bjerva, 2014). It is clear here that animacy deals with a possession of "internal will" or "mind". The concept of animacy is relevant in determining the "acceptability" (felicity) of a logical speech. Generally, animacy does not affect the grammaticality of an utterance / sentence, but it plays a major role in determining how speakers arrange the sentences that are spoken/written. However, it is also true that human being (H-animate) is the only noun class which can take certain agent roles and speech roles. H-animate has a special place in "narrow syntact" which is impossible for other animates (Wiltschko and Ritter, 2015:870).

Although it is not completely grammatical, the concept of animacy will affect grammar. In certain language, animacy affects the placement of the referent as the subject, the marker of the actor (accusative). This case is found in the Russian language which does not distinguish accusative (subject) and nominative (object) for inanimate, but makes distinctions on animate (Bloum & Bouma, 2013). In many languages, it determines the case marking and argument selection. It is also found in many cases that the "subjects tending to be higher in an animacy hierarchy than objects" (Bjerva, 2014). Thus, if there are two words "boy" and "ball", then our





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mind tends to believe that 'subject' of the clause will be the "boy"—only considering that the former has higher animacy than the latter.

The paper will focus on animacy as grammatical concept. The objective is to compare the animacy typology of Indonesian and Javanese and to describe how animacy affects the semantic choice among Javanese speakers. The paper will address the concept of animacy (Comrie, 1989), the animacy in Javanese and Indonesian, and the animacy in Javanese especially its relation to genetive case of body parts and the verb agreement of agentive roles.

2. THE CONCEPT OF ANIMACY

An interesting case for animacy is found in Yidiny language, which has a number of logical implications of this animacy concept in its grammar (Comrie, 1989: 41). One reflection of this concept of animacy appears in the form of a choice of designating pronouns, such as "that" —with "nungdu" used for higher-animated noun phrases, and this form should be used if the noun phrase is human and "nung-ngu" used for a noun with low animacy.

However, animacy has relevance to linguistics because it is basically a category of concepts that have structural relevance in various languages. Although its initial intuition was non-linguistic, the existence of animacy in a variety of languages provided an important basis for the early speculations and generalizations that stemmed from the study of few languages.

Animacy is defined by Comrie (1989) as "a hierarchy whose main components, from highest animacy to lowest, include: humans> animals> inanimate objects. Some languages use this less detailed separation, such as only humans; non-human, alive; non-living, or any more detailed separation. Although this animacy data is the result of a synchronic analysis of various languages, there are diachronic animacy data that is relevant for use in language change studies. Thus, animacy can be a relevant parameter in language change. That is, animacy is a universal conceptual category that stands alone in the realization of a particular language.

Comrie exemplifies the concept of animacy from its relevance to the Accusative (A) case marker and Pronoun (P) case markers, by showing that the existence of different accusative cases is often correlated with a high degree of animacy. However, in some cases, the separation may not apply. For example, generally first and second person pronouns are treated as "more animate" by the criterion of marking cases, although this is not always the case. The first pronoun "I" is no more "animate" than the common noun phrase "author" or "author". Correspondingly, some languages treat "name (person)" as having a higher degree of animacy than common noun phrases. Although, in fact, there is literally no difference between "Shakespeare" and "the author of Hamlet" (Comrie, 1989: 186). In a more recent concept of animacy, the animacy hierarchy becomes longer, not only a matter of life; non-life, but also the form of expressions of names and common phrases included in it. Further, it is explained that this hierarchy is also determined by the concept of "agency" and closeness to the speaker / listener. Although the concept is actually a factor outside of language. In fact many grammar phenomena in various languages are very sensitive to this hierarchy (Bayanati & Toivonen, 2019: 156).

1st / 2nd person> 3rd person pronoun> proper name> human noun> non-human animate noun> inanimate noun (Silverstein, 1976 in Bayanati & Toivonen, 2019: 156).

Hierarchy can be explained naturally from the point of view of what linguistic expressions refer to in reality. The grading reflects the closeness of the "referral" to the speaker and listener. This closeness includes closeness of relevance, interaction and possibly empathy (Yamamoto, 1999). The hierarchy starts with the type of entity closest to the point of view of a particular individual (speaker and listener), then descends along the scale of agency and closeness to the speaker or speaker. After that, the third person who is relevant and well-known in the discourse is called a pronoun. Then, individuals who are relevant and important enough to be called by their own names. Then the hierarchy is further sorted according to their level of





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relevance to speakers / listeners and their tendency to engage in existing interactions. The hierarchy continues with other people, followed by animals, and finally, at the most basic hierarchy are inanimate objects (Bayanati & Toivonen, 2019: 157).

It can be seen that this animacy concept is connected with the case markers. In addition, this concept does interact with other parameters, and is not only relevant to one parameter itself. A phenomenon in a language may require reference to animacy with for example "definiteness" or topicality. It means that the relation between the concept of animacy, which is attached to the noun phrase, and the concept of "control", which is related to the relation between the noun phrase and the predicate. As in Javanese, non-human subjects always take the predicate (behavior/action) from the ngaka (non-honorific) variety; The verbs (predicates) of the variety of krama (honorific) are used only for human subjects.

Another parameter that is relevant to the concept of animacy is the semantic role that binds between noun phrases and predicates, which is somewhat opposite to "control", which may also be in one path of interpretation. In Comrie's findings, many languages with a "verb agreement" operation are determined by the degree of animacy which is usually attached to a certain grammatical relation. Thus, "agreement" is determined more by indirect objects, rather than direct objects, or is controlled by the benefactive rather than indirect objects (Comrie, 1989: 187).

From the above explanation, we understand that the correlation between linguistic phenomena and the concept of animacy is very close, much closer than many universal tendencies, but still not an absolute universal. It is not surprising that there are certain languages that are opposite or different from this trend. In many languages, there is a random distribution of some objects between the more animate and the less animate ones, such as the distribution of Latin inanimate nouns, between masculine, feminine (which usually belongs to the animate class), and neutral (specifically inanimate) (Comrie, 1989: 187).

One of the cases that somewhat deviate the trend of this animacy concept are found in English. It has very unique noun phrases that are different from other noun phrases in the hierarchy. The second person pronoun "you" has no difference between the nominative (as subject) and accusative (as object). Whereas this distinction or separation is characteristic of highly animated noun phrases, such as "I" and "me", and is even found in the hierarchy below, the third pronouns ("he" and "him"), and even ("they" and "them"), which can even have an inanimate reference.

Likewise, with the plural form which is usually attached to noun phrases with high animacy, and distinguishes between the plural and the singular, again "you" is an exception. Even though the inanimate noun actually has a distinction in this regard (Comrie, 1989: 187). In addition, another parameter that shows ambivalent interactions with animacy is "amount". There is not yet sufficient evidence whether the number increases or decreases the animacy level, but there is evidence of a correlation between "amount" and "animacy" as either positive or negative. For example, in Slavonic languages, plurality or plurality increases the tendency for phrase nouns to use the animate accusative ending (1989: 188).

3. ANIMACY IN JAVANESE AND INDONESIAN

If we relate the animacy concept to Indonesian and Javanese, it seems that these languages also have animacy parameters in noun phrases, especially in relation to pronouns and Genetif case (possessive). The case of pronouns influenced by the concept of animacy is found in both languages, with a slightly different degree of distinction, while the genetic case is only found in Javanese. Meanwhile, in terms of numbers, the two languages do not differentiate between animate and inanimate categories or animals and humans.

The animacy concept that applies in Indonesian only differentiates between humans and non-humans. This means that animals are seen as having the same status as inanimate





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objects. The same animacy hierarchy also applies in Javanese, where there are only human and non-human categories. This can be seen from the pronouns for humans and non-humans in both languages, as illustrated in table I. Of course, the first and second person pronouns do not apply to non-humans, because animals and inanimate objects do not have a space where "they" interact one another verbally, except in fables or cartoons. Thus "aku" ("I"), and "kamu" ("you") refer only to human noun phrases, because "humanoid" is the only eligible group for taking the speech role either as "speaker" or "addressee" (Wiltschko and Ritter, 2015:870). This is also the case in Javanese, which has no pronouns for non-human objects, either singular or plural.

Table 1 Animacy Reflections in the pronouns of Indonesian and Javanese

							-					
	1st Person				2nd Person			3rd Person				
]	Ind		Jav		Ind	Jav			Ind	Jav	
number	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
Human	Aku,	Kami,	Aku	Kita	Кати,	Kalian,	Koe,	-	dia	mereka	dheweke	-
	saya	kita	kulo	sedaya	Anda	Anda	panjenengan					
	-			-		(semua)						
Non-	None			None			None	None	None	-		
human												

The third person pronoun representation also applies only to humans. The use of the third plural pronoun ("they") for non-humans is unclear and consistent. It seems "they" are only given exclusively to humans as well, although sometimes it is used to refer to animals or plural inanimate objects. While the singular form, "dia" or "ia" is still the exclusive right of humans, or the "humanized" (anthromorphic). Javanese language does not have a third plural pronoun for both human and non-human. There is only a singular form, and is only used to designate human nouns. For non-humans, Javanese will call the noun directly over and over again or use synonyms or hyponym forms or whatever, because there is no grammatical system that accommodates a third person for non-humans.

Thus, in terms of noun phrases, animacy in Javanese and Indonesian differentiate humans and non-humans. The pronouns only apply to human nouns. These two languages do not have any distinction between animate and non-animate; they are all objects or non-humans. There is a distinctive system of cognition in which Javanese and Indonesian speakers do not see "animal" as an entity whose level of animacy is higher than "stone", for example. They may look at both of them as "non-mindful" so that they are included in the same class.

It appears that animacy in a grammatical system requires careful observation of three aspects, namely grammatical animacy, cognitive expression of animacy, and factual animacy (biology, and associated properties) (Bayanati & Toivonen, 2019: 156). Perhaps these three things do not fully apply in the two languages we are discussing, because they do not separate things on the basis of life or non-life, but only distinguish between the highest animacy (human) and non-human. Animated cognitive expressions are not fully reflected, but only categories of intelligent and senseless creatures.

Besides in pronouns, in Javanese, animacy can also be seen from the genetive (possessive) case, especially in the stratified variety of Javanese. Javanese has different terms for human and non-human limbs, especially for the Yogya-Solo or *wetanan* dialect in general. For humans, the limbs are mentioned with its high variety (*krama*), while non-human limbs are always referred with the Low variety. Some examples of separating "genetic cases" of humans and non-humans are shown in Table 2. To refer to a "head" for example, it will be called "*sirah*" for human, but "endhas" or "ndhas" for non-humans, *Sirahe adik* (The brother's head), *Ndhas pitik* (chicken's head).





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Table 2 Human vs non-human limbs

Indonesian	Ja	English	
Non/hum	human	Non-human	Non-/hum
Kepala	Sirah	Ndhas	Head
Mata	Mripat	Mata	Eye
Hidung	Irung	Cungur/congor	Nose
Mulut	Tutuk	Cangkem	Mouth
kaki	suku	Sikil	leg

However, not all part of the body in the human and non-human are called differently. The separation is indeed normative as a standard animacy grammatical rule in the use of Javanese, though few parts are mentioned in the same way. For example, for the words like, *dada* (chest), *pupu* (thigh), *jenthik* (fingers). Javanese, apart from the variety that separates humans and non-humans, has genetive honorifics, which will be referred with high variety for humans.

Such separation is also evident in the mentioning of behavior or actions between humans and non-humans. In other words, there is a verb-agreement in Javanese which is determined by the animacy hierarchy. It is reflected in the use of manners that only apply to actions performed by humans as honorific variety verbs. However, the verbs in low variety (ngaka), which applies to non-humans, is also used of humans in a non-honorific manner, for example to describe one's own behavior conveyed to others of equal status.

Table 3 Human vs non-human's actions

Table 5 Human vs non-numan s actions							
Indones ian	Ja <mark>v</mark> anese	Engli <mark>s</mark> h					
Sapinya <u>jal</u> an ke	Sapine <u>mlaku</u> ngidul	The cow walked					
selatan		to the south					
Aku jalan ke selatan	Aku <u>mlaku</u> ngidul	I walked to the					
		south					
	Kuli <u>mlampah</u> ngidul	I walked to the					
		south					
Bapak jalan ke	Bapak <u>tinduk</u> ngidul	Bapak <u>walked</u> to					
selatan		the south					

The word "mlaku" ("walk") has an agreement with the subject of human and non-human, but for the next two words, (mlampah, tindak) with the same meaning, only apply to the human subject. For Indonesian and English, the verb "jalan" and "walk" apply to all kinds of nouns, despite of their animacy differences. The concept of verb-agreement which is bond to this animacy is more prevalent and normative in Javanese. Almost all behavioral verbs have the category of ngaka-krama variations, where non-human nouns will always be paired with a ngaka variant.





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4. CLOSING

The concept of animacy and the hierarchy of animacy can serve as analytical tools that can reveal the reason behind some questions like the absence of non-human pronouns in Javanese and Indonesian. It also reveals the underlying concept that the Javanese only uses the ngaka variety to refer to animal genetive, though Javanese has a krama designation for the "name" of animal itself. However, animacy in our cultural conception of language does not appear to be a matter of animate or inanimate, but is governed by reason. Thus, animals and things are put into the same class because they are all not classes of objects that need to be referred using honorific variants.

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Film as a Lens for Teaching and Reflecting Tolerance Value: A study of Film "Beta Mau Jumpa"

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Abstract

Today's digital era, the role of interdisciplinary education and implementation strategies that can integrate social, religious, and human values are very important to be applied in the educational process seeing various kinds of phenomena related to cases of intolerance, especially those that raise religious issues, often occur in a multicultural society. This is due to the lack of social openness and appreciation of religious diversity. Also, the existence of interreligious encounters greatly affects the attitude of social openness, religious tolerance and diversity in multicultural societies where religion is believed to play an important role in social life. In response to that, a teaching method that can integrate social, religious and human values as well as utilizing digital development products such as film is considered very important to be applied in the educational process. This study aims to describe the film as a tool to inculcate the value of interreligious relation as a response to the challenges of interdisciplinary education strategies and the crisis of religious tolerance in the digital era. The object chosen in this study is a documentary film containing the values of religious tolerance, interreligious encounters and humanity. The research data collected then will be interpreted and analyzed using descriptive-qualitative analysis techniques by describing the values of tolerance and diversity in the film and their relevance to the strategies of inculcating religious tolerance values. The results showed that the film "Beta Mau Jumpa" can be used as a tool of interdisciplinary education learning because it projects the values of religious tolerance and humanity, and contains the importance of the building interreligious relationship in realizing mutual respect and a harmonious society.

Keywords: Beta Mau Jumpa film, Interreligious tolerance, Interdisciplinary teaching.

1. INTRODUCTION

The challenges and opportunities in the world of education that need to be faced in today's era are the need to modify and take advantage of conditions in which technological progress greatly affects human life. Along with the increasing era of globalization and the industrial technology revolution, the teaching and learning process is not only limited to direct meetings or interactions in real spaces but can also be done through various digital and multimedia products, such as films, which are considered to have a major influence on interest in learning. The use of films in the world of education is considered very important because it can increase students' critical thinking and train interpretation acuity. Some teachers agree that film as an audio-visual communication tool is very helpful in the learning process because it can be easily understood by students. As stated by Munadi (2008), what is seen by the eye and heard by the ear is faster and easier to remember than what can only be read or heard" (Munadi, 2008: 116). In addition, audio-visual communication can also influence the mindset of the audience through the information contained in the film. Trianton (2013) states film media is



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"an interface in the form of a film; a mass media communication tool that provides information to many people (the masses) and influences their thoughts" (Trianton, 2013: 57). In this case, film, as a multimedia and digital technology product, can lead the audience's opinion on particular issues through the information contained in the film as a whole.

Moreover, in the current development of digital technology, people are faced with various challenges in capturing information that can affect their social aspects, educational and economic life in an effort to create harmonious and conducive social conditions. This challenge is felt not only by society in general but also by educators and educational institutions where they are required to adopt many options and strategies that can teach social, religious, and human values effectively. It is even possible for them to change old strategies into new strategies in teaching methods in order to keep up with the flow of modern developments. In response to this, the role of interdisciplinary education and the implementation strategy that integrates social, religious, and human values as well as utilizing digital development products is considered very important to be applied in the educational process seeing various kinds of phenomena related to cases of intolerance, especially those that raise religious issues, often occur in a multicultural society.

The author chooses film as the object of research because it seems effective to be utilized as a source of product knowledge and the film is a documentary film by Indonesianpluralities.org entitled "Beta Mau Jumpa". Film is commonly understood as a projection of images that can control the power of audience interpretation through a combination of audio-visual while literary through writing. Lindblon and Cohen (1979) in Resnick (2018) mentioned that film has power to shape new knowledge and film is a source of "ordinary knowledge" or sources of knowledge that people use in their everyday life" (Resnick, 2018: 4). Structurally speaking, film has its own language. With strong themes and story structures, it will provide strong interpretations for the audience through the language. The film language includes various combinations of sound and text as well as systematic cultural settings. It is also very helpful in the learning process, because it is audio-visual. By utilizing advances in media and digital technology, it can be an alternative strategy as well as effective in efforts to increase human value and tolerance through digital and multimedia projects such as film. In this article, the author intends to explore how interreligious encounters can be promoted through film as a multimedia product and what interreligious project approach is embodied in the film. This article will also discuss how film projects can be a medium for teaching the values of religious tolerance, especially for students and society in general. In this way, we can see how interreligious dialogue and peace-building projects can go hand in hand with the very rapid development of the industrial revolution today.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are various studies about film as a tool of education and studies about interreligious relation. The first research is from Darussalam Gontor University, Yuangga Yahya (2019) entitled Movie-Review as Media in Learning Interreligious Relations at Darussalam Gontor University. He conducted research on film reviews as a medium for learning interreligious relations among his students using the epoche concept and eidetic vision from Husserl's phenomenology perspective. Students are asked to imagine the process of knowing the nature, attitudes and behavior of other religious believers as depicted in the film. The object used is fictional films entitled Aisyah, Biarkan Kami Bersaudara (2016) and Bhajrangi Bhaijan (2015). However, this study only focuses on the study of student interest and the fictional construction on the phenomenon of interreligious relations that occurs in the film. The results of research conducted by Anita Cloete in her article Film as Medium for Meaning Making: A Practical Theological Reflection, shows how film as a popular culture becomes a medium of theological and cultural reflection. The point of her research is that the





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film creates a hermeneutical function to reflect theological ideas that people can make sense of with their everyday life and experience, it also becomes a cultural product that can assess the meaning of social phenomena that occurs in human life. The research conducted by Anita is quite intersects with what S. Bent Rodriguez (2017) discussed in his article entitled Seeing the Other in Cinema: Interreligious Connections through Senses. It discusses the process of "Seeing the Other" through the films Baraka, West Bank Story, Eve and Fire Horse, and Babette's Feast. This research tries to compare how these films project different religious traditions, and what social relationships are formed through these differences. The results of his study show that these films portrait the interreligious relations which can not only be described by formal dialogue, but can also be built through social-based practices such as sharing food, space and social experiences. Seeing the other means understanding each other without having to explain the truth of one religious' tradition. The results showed that the interreligious relations in the film showed more of a social-based interreligious approach. However, the weakness of this researches is that the context of the films does not depart from real social phenomena such as the phenomenon of religious conflict and its reconciliation project, but is only limited to the depiction of different interreligious relationships. Meanwhile, in dealing with the phenomenon of religious intolerance, a projection of interreligious relations that is oriented towards the project of reconciliation and peace between religions is needed and its application in social life.

3. THEORETICAL APPROACH

3.1 Concept of Film

Mallinger (2003) stated film provides an important representation of cultures and their salient issues (Mallinger, 2003: 609). That makes a film unique as it used to become a medium for studying particular cultures and new knowledge through its visual strength. A filmmaker and theorist, MacDougall (2005) said that film will provide a new visual knowledge. The knowledge in question is how we understand a tradition, culture, experience of others depicted through film. "Appearance is knowledge, a way of saying the unsayable and it's one of the primary means is to comprehend the other's experience (MacDougall, 2005: 5). Film itself shows a lot of social values such as morality, ethics to religious engagement, especially if it is a documentary film, it will represent data according to reality. Not all films merely feature antagonist and protagonist conflicts and tensions, but they also implicitly teach the values of cultural accumulation, tradition and diversity.

In its categorization, there are various types of films that are popular and are often enjoyed by the public. The division of film is also based on the function and purpose. For example, films with long duration are more suitable as entertainment and public viewing while films with short duration or short films (documentary) usually tell about a phenomenon, experimental results and study work. Documentary films present reality created for various purposes. It functions as a medium to provide information, education and specific knowledge for certain people or groups. This type of film uses the paradigm of literary works as a representation of social reality, where it shows a construction of social reality and representation of socio-cultural reality -as stated by Plate (2017), "the world on screen has a relationship with the off screen world"- the source of author's imagination or movie maker comes from the experience, social reality and literary sources he reads (Plate, 2017: 2). According to Kenny, both long films and documentaries are able to reconstruct a fact that is different or similar to reality (Kenny, 2001: 14). In particular, documentary films describe the reality that directs the opinion of the audience to follow the angle and desires of filmmakers (producers, screenwriters, and directors). They reconstructed images of both social and imaginative realities in accordance with the message the writer wanted to convey. Arnold (2008) in Yahya (2019) reinforces that the relationship between long and short film in this





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sense is documentary film as a medium for representation and reality has a two-way relationship. On the one hand, film is a real picture of social, cultural and political realities, and on the other hand, events in real life are influenced by the vision and story behind the film" (Yahya, 2019: 2).

3.2 Interreligious Paradigm

As the problem mentioned in the introduction, the writer wants to know how the role of film in promoting interreligious understanding values. It is important to understand the paradigm that underlies interreligious understanding and what the practice of interreligious itself is like.

"Interreligious paradigm focuses on the universality between religious traditions in order to bring a sustainable peace and prevent conflict. Even some scholars argue "it is through dialogue with other religious traditions that it becomes conscious of its own fallibility, imperfections and uncritical assumption, and is able to correct them" (Sterkens: 1998:63).

Catherine Cornille (2013) defines a dialogue, in its ideal form, as a conversation or exchange in which individuals are willing to listen to and learn from one another. The mutual learning process is what makes dialogue more than just an interaction activity of conversational activities, but opens up space for understanding and agreement (Cornille, 2013:21). Interreligious dialogue is commonly understood as the best option in providing an understanding of the validity and equality of religious issues and theological truth on each side so that no parties will be disputed. Paul E. Kniteer divides types of interreligious dialogue based on the context into three types that are the dialogue of theological-based to understand on another's beliefs, doctrines, and teachings; the dialogue of spiritually based to understand the spiritual experience of others and try to appreciate, share the feelings; and the dialogue of social action-based which people act together, engage with society to solve the problems. "Each of the types of dialogue is based on the claim that there is some form of common ground or shared experience or global ethic that will sustain the dialogue of understanding, or spirituality, or action" (Knitter, 2013: 137). According to this concept, mutual learning and understanding are very important aspects in projecting interreligious dialogue because they can offer opportunities to consciously learn from other religions and recognize the origin of learning (Cornille, 2013: 31).

The dialogue in social-based practice will occur sociologically through social interaction or engagement. To reach an understanding, a sociological approach will emphasize the humanism and brotherhood between communities through cultural values and traditions. Also, social-based dialogue emphasizes dialogue through social activities by embracing various social elements, starting from the elite, grassroots, and religious leaders. It can be carried out through social activities that involve community members such as community service, social gathering, joint work projects and community empowerment in line with social, cultural and religious values. Social-based dialogue can also be carried out through certain associations that focus on certain social issues, such as gender, culture, ethnicity and ecological issues. Whereas in intellectual discourse, interreligious approach will be conveyed through systematic, administrative and verbal dialogue which involves two or more actors to reach an understanding, this approach can be done by understanding certain religious traditions with an inclusive and appreciative attitude. This method emphasizes more on the aspects of da'wah, education and puts forward an attitude of respectful to interact with others. By teaching the virtues of one tradition and justifying that all religions are essentially the same, which are teaching goodness and faith.

Interreligious in social practice is usually targeted but not limited to the grassroots level. It can be targeted to any kind of social element focusing on diverse issues. Hans Kung explains that





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interfaith dialogue has to be fostered at any level of the community, and deal with concrete problems, not only with philosophical, theological or theoretical textual exegesis (Kung, 1991: 158). In this case, interfaith in practice whether it targeted the elites or grassroot level, it has to be embodied with cultural values, traditional philosophy and ethics as well. The approach through local traditions and culture is often used as a bridge between two different traditions. It emphasizes the aspects of communication and social engagement that are often carried out in daily activities. The notion of interreligious dialogue in its sociological practice has been very widely applied in countries which are known for multicultural society. It is neither simply a series of conversations nor has it to be an intellectual scope. It should have a purpose which offers a new way of thinking, reflecting, and showing emotional and humanness sense. Therefore, this theory will assist the researcher to interpret and explore the interreligious encounter or dialogue as depicted in the film "Beta Mau Jumpa" and how it projects the value of tolerance and humanity.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF INTERRELIGIOUS RELATION IN FILM "BETA MAU JUMPA"

As mentioned earlier that film has the potential to teach the values of diversity and religious tolerance, in this section the author tries to analyze a documentary film that is considered to show the values of interreligious tolerance as a consideration review for teaching diversity. The aspects taken from the object of this film are how the portraits of social engagement and humaneness contained in the film, and what the interreligious approach shown in the film.

Beta Mau Jumpa film was released on January 24, 2020 and is the second work of Indonesian pluralities series collaboration between the Center for Religious and Cross-cultural Studies (CRCS) UGM Graduate School, the Pardee School of Global Studies Boston University, and Watchdoc Documentary with support from Henry Luce Foundation New York. This documentary film, which about 35 minutes, has the theme of community efforts to fight for peace and rebuild public confidence that religion does not teach violence. This film shows the importance of mutual trust, togetherness and coexistence despite different beliefs and care for them through peace and interreligious movements. After the Ambon conflict that occurred in 1999-2002, community segregation based on religious status became very strong. Coexistence and living with heterogeneous societies become difficult to find due to this segregation. The Ambonese themselves choose to be relocated to areas that are suitable for their religious groups. This is due to trauma and negative stigma towards other religious groups so they choose to live according to their communal life. However, two women's communities, known as the Betabara Community Center in Kayu Tiga which was founded by Christian women and the Lograf Community Center in Batu Merah Dalam established by Muslim women, as well as the activities of interfaith young people on Jalan Merawat Perdamaian (JMP) want to fight for values of peace and tolerance again after the conflict of Christian and Muslim people. The peace project developed through this community is to show the spirit of coexistence which is reflected through the role of culture, social involvement and religious dialogue.





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Pic. 1: Mama Othe is visiting the Batu Merah Dalam

Pic 2: Reciprocal visit from Nafsiah to Mama Othe.

Mama Othe (the women with non-hijab) is a Christian who was originally a resident in the Batu Merah Dalam area. But when the conflict broke out, he was forced to flee at the refugee camp then relocated to Kayu Tiga along with other refugees including his family and friends. After the conflict, segregation between the Ambonese population who are Muslim and Christian increasingly hardened. In addition, the lack of safety guarantees from the government for those who want to return to their home villages makes the community choose to live in their communal environment. But behind that, there are movements that reflect the spirit of brotherhood and peace as practiced by Mama Othe and his friends from the Betabara Center community. They ventured to visit a Muslim village in the Batu Merah Dalam as a form of peace movement. They want to show that Ambon is a safe place and there is no more war between Islam and Christianity. Basically, mutual visits among friends or neighbors was a tradition in Ambon long before the conflict between Muslims and Christians took place. At Christmas celebrations, both Christian and non-Christian relatives will celebrate and offer congratulations, as well as during the Eid celebration. As a Christian, Mama othe celebrates Eid by visiting and bringing various kinds of food to be enjoyed together. At Christmas celebration, women from Batu Merah Dalam prepare food such as ketupat and opor to be brought along on their visit to Kayu Tiga. This tradition is not only carried out on major religious celebrations, but also small celebrations such as weddings or mourning in their respective regions. They continue to maintain this tradition even though they are now living separately.

This action is a manifestation of the commitment of brotherhood that has been built for years both in the context of religion (as Islam & Christianity) and society (as a neighborhood). The portrait shown in the actions of Mama Othe and her friends from both the Betabara Community Center Community in Kayu Tiga and the Lograf Community Center in Batu Merah Dalam is an implementation of an interreligious approach in sociological or engagement practices that is realized through social activities both individually and associatively. A commitment to understanding is shown directly through action without involving the theological paradigm. At first glance, we see that their visit is merely about the feeling of longing as neighbors, friends, or relatives, but behind that, they carry a message of peace, humanity, and tolerance that must be fought for in maintaining pluralistic community peace. As Diana L. Eck (2005) explains how to maintain pluralism, namely by understanding that "pluralism is not diversity alone, but the active engagement with diversity" (Eck 2005: 41). This model is successfully engaging diverse peoples in terms of religious and cultural diversity through social involvement. Through peace movement initiated by Mama Othe et al, the picture shows its success in removing negative stigma against religious differences, fear of other religions, as well as opening up opportunities for Islam and Christianity in Ambon to return to coexistence as before.





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Pic. 3: Music collaboration by Islamic & Christian Youth

Pic.4: A message of peace through a literacy media

These two pictures show how the portrait of the dialogue in a socio-based approach is reflected through the Ambonese community and culture. Image 3 is a project of conflict reconciliation through art and music. In this picture, a group of young men consisting of Hadrah players from mosque teenagers from Talake village and trumpet players are from Lata village. Hadrah itself is identical with Islamic traditions, while trumpets are often used in Christian worship. Basically, this is a form of interreligious approach undertaken by young people in showing a spirit of peace. Art such as dance, singing and music are identical with Ambonese traditions and culture. In addition, the interest of youth in music and art activities is very high. So, it is very easy to invite other young people to get involved in interreligious projects through music and arts approaches. Both of these musical instruments can be said to be symbols of two different religious traditions, Islam and Christianity, although in reality not all trumpet players and hadroh are Muslim and Christian, but this symbol is considered sufficient to represent both. This music collaboration represents that Islam and Christianity can coexist like Hadrah and trumpet when put together will produce beautiful music.

In the picture 4, a young man named Eklin is doing storytelling activities to several children on the seashore. Eklin is a graduate of the Maluku Christian University (UKIM). He is a peace activist in Ambon as well as a member of the Jembatan Merawat Perdamaian (JMP) community campaigning for peace narratives. Departing from his experience, he felt that children, who did not experience the conflict at that time, often got stories from their parents who could form a segregation of thought. The experience he felt himself when he talked with his grandmother. In the essay of reading companion Beta Mau Jumpa by in Indonesian Pluralities, Eklin, who was then living in the area of the Kuda Mati, told his grandmother about his friendship with Muslims and his visit to a Muslim village. The story received a surprising response from her grandmother, "Let me be killed, I will not go to the Kebun Cengkeh". Kebun Cengkeh village itself is the headquarters of Islamic fighters during the Ambon conflict and at the same time being the most feared place by Christians, whereas the Kuda Mati is one of the most avoided areas by Muslims. (https://indonesianpluralities.org/ read-pendamping-filmbeta-mau-jumpa/). The art and music approach undertaken by Eklin shows that dialogue between religions can also take place through educational activities that are both institutional and individual. Religious dialogue developed in this activity is through the delivery of narrative texts, fiction and fairy tales to children. This approach aims to prevent exclusivity and thought segregation in children who do not experience conflict. The texts that are delivered mostly include religious teachings on the values of tolerance, pluralism and an attitude of respect for fellow humans.





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5. CONCLUSION

There are three points that I want to conclude in this section. The first is that we can see the strength and enthusiasm of the Ambonese people to maintain peace through reconciliation projects and interreligious understanding. The practice of interreligious understanding depicted in the Beta Mau Jumpa documentary film is more showing a social-based interreligious approach that is done through social engagement without having to involve theological debate but rather from social interaction. In addition, the portrait engagement shown in this film is also an example of the reconciliation process at the grassroots after the conflict that occurred in Ambon, Maluku. The second is the process of campaigning for tolerance values through arts traditions and non-formal education by communities and youth. This process will open space for interreligious engagement and mutual understanding from conflict-affected communities. This process is also a stage for the introduction of interreligious dialogue that needs to be instilled early on at the community level where young people as victims do not directly suffer from the trauma of conflict. Because, in the future, they will hold the key to peace in Ambon. By instilling the values of tolerance and peace, they will be easy to open space for interreligious dialogue. Finally, this Beta Mau Jumpa film shows how the position and role of the conversation about interreligious and peace-building in the era of globalization and the digital industrial revolution in which the film industry is very interesting attention of various circles. Seeing the importance of film as an educational medium, films that promote the values of interreligious teaching, peace-building, peace, and tolerance are urgently needed by the whole community. Not only as a theoretical learning media but also a reflection of the importance of religious meetings in a multicultural country.

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Internet Source

Https://indonesianpluralities.org/ read-pendamping-film-beta-mau-jumpa/

Film "Beta Mau Jumpa" by CRCS UGM, published on YouTube Platform on March 12, 2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pIsORJoEUgY&t=1365s





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Voices of the Newly Users' of Online-learning during Covid-19: **Bridging to be EFL independent Readers**

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Abstract

The Corona pandemic which has splashily spread to this universe has affected all people's field of life. In common, people of any age and status do not only socially, economically, psychologically, but also culturally suffered. The classroom learning culture is not anymore suitably employed. The EFL students who used to be dependents much on their teachers to acquire English language should change into online learning. They become the newly users of this online learning. There are many online learning applications, one of them is Schoology. This article is then intended to portray the voices of the EFL students who took Inferential Reading Comprehension Course on their use of online learning application during Covid-19 pandemic in relation to become independent readers. The qualitative data were obtained through distributing questionnaire to EFL tertiary students of a state Islamic University in a district of East Java Indonesia. They were taking Inferential reading class. The number of respondents getting involved in this small survey is 58 students. The finding of this study in one hand indicates that for the newly users of online learning application, employing Schoology is not better than classroom instruction for some reasons, such as adaptation to online application, time management, financial support, connection, emotional support of the lecturer, and reading schemata. On the other hand, the awareness of the existing Covid-19 pandemic has forced some of them to adapt with the online learning activities even though they face the above mention obstacles. This even leads them feel to be more independent readers which they believe to be able to trigger them to become independent learners.

Keywords: voices, the newly users, independent readers

1. INTRODUCTION

Covid 19 pandemic leads to changing pattern of teaching and learning - from commonly offline (classroom instructional practices) into online. This change should be equipped with quality human resources that have sufficient digital literacy. Nisa (2017) in her study found that online learning based class has emerged new role of teachers namely mastering the ICT and having the ability to handle technical problems on the technology. In addition, the changing characteristic of learning from what so called teacher-center" into student-centered will be as one of the significant obstacles in carrying out the online learning. These will furthermore hinder the achievement of the instruction. Similarly, in context of teaching and learning English in university level, these two points are influential factors to the success of achieving the goals of instruction. As adult learners, the students are trained to be independent learners which in Reading Comprehension (RC) class this can be identified by becoming independent readers of English texts. In the context of RC class, there is not much different between offline and online learning activities in terms of the availability of reading recourses. This is one of factor that can support the learners to be independent readers which is one of the





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indicators of good reading habits. The difference is in how to run the instruction during the online learning platform.

The online instructional practices actually have been supported by abundant kinds of online learning application such as Zoom, Google-meet, e-learning, Schoology, Google classroom, Video, and so on. Each has its own menu which is used to plan, do, and assess all the teaching and learning activities. Both teachers and students who do not get used to apply online learning application are challenged to train themselves to select and use the most appropriate online learning application with the course. This means that their ability to use a certain application greatly contributes to the success of instructional activities. Based on the results of survey to 170 lecturers in a university in East Java, it was found that there is still some of them 1.2 % who are not good in using technology in their teaching practices. Moreover, it was also found that 12.9 % of them (above fifty years old) are not sure to feel happy to use digital media to teach and 10 % claim that they do not like to use digital media to support their teaching practices. This data indicate that lecturers of digital immigrant do not easily adapt with technology. The newly users of online learning application encounter not only the way to adapt to the application, but connection and quota as well. In short, it is stated that the social fact shows that the sudden changing pattern of learning due to Covid-19 to fully online learning can't be well adapted by the newly users of an online learning application. Thus, the instructional objective can't be well achieved.

Online line during Covid 19 pandemic which centered on the learners should affect them to be independent learners and in the context of reading they can become independent readers. Sze Yean (2019) proves that the use of information technology can promote active learning and independent learning among young students of the 21st Century. Students are required to read some references independently to finish doing their paper and to prepare for better involvement in the instructional practices. In online learning, the students have less chance to cheat and to depend on each other. With the variety of online learning activities which require the students read references mostly in English independently can trigger them to be independent readers, because students with good habits in reading affect much on the success of learning. Hariyanto (2019) in his study found that extensive reading has a contribution on students' independence learning Thus, it can be sum up that online learning which centered on learners to read references a lot in order to support their learning activities is related much with establishing independent readers.

This paper is written based on an assumption that online learning makes students learn and read references more independently. Students with lack of independence in attending online learning will encounter problem of not being able to do the learning activities well. This is due to the fact that each student is in his own place which is apart from his classmates, so that he should be independent to tackle his own learning and technical problems. It is also assumed that online learning requires either lecturers or students to be more active, creative, and discipline, because they work with a system which was set in a way that it should be obeyed. Unlike offline learning, excuses can be easily given in some inconvenient learning atmosphere. Thus, online learning with which all instructional activities are well set at the beginning of the course can lead both lecturers and students to be more discipline, responsible, and independent so that the goals of instruction can be well achieve as well. Specifically, this paper is aimed at revealing the students' lens on obstacles of using online learning in the Reading class and the use of online learning application to bridge them becoming independent readers.

2. METHOD

This research was carried out through distributing a questionnaire survey to 2 classes which consisted of 58 EFL students staying in the fourth semester of a state Institute in East





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Java. They were taking Inferential Reading Comprehension Course. The questionnaire was distributed at the end of the course in May 2020. It was done after one semester conducting online learning activities which implemented one of the online learning applications, namely Schoology. The instrument used is then a questionnaire which comprised some points, namely the student identity, their experience of using the application, the use of the application in improving their reading, the use of the application in supporting them to independent readers, the comparison between using online learning application and classroom instructional activities, and the advantages and the disadvantages of using online learning in Reading Class. The questionnaire was divided into two types, one was written in closed-ended question and the other one was in open ended question. The data collected from survey were in the form the respondents' opinion. The data collected from closed ended question were computed into percentage to find the greatest number of their voices about the use of Schoology to support achieving the learning goal i.e. good at making inference so that they would be succeed in their reading comprehension as proved by Srisang (2017). Then they were analyzed descriptively. Meanwhile, the data from open ended question which were in the form students statement containing the advantages and the disadvantages of Schoology to learn inferential reading comprehension were analyzed descriptively. The result of data analysis was used as the basis to draw conclusion.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There are two important findings resulted from the survey to the EFL college students who join online Inferential RC learning, namely their experience in using online learning application and its relation to building independent readers.

3.1 The newly users of online learning application really need adaptation

The survey tells that 100% or 58 out of 58 respondents (See Chart 1) declare to firstly use this online learning application for Inferential Reading Comprehension Course. It was found that 77.6% of the respondents need time to adapt with this new learning application for them. There are only 4 out of 58 respondents (6.9%) who state not necessary for them to adapt with the new application. studentThus, this fact indicates that they are categorized as the newly Users of this online learning application, namely Schoology. People know that because of Covid 19 pandemic, since March 2020 all learning practices at any level in Indonesia were done through online. Some of educational institutions which get used to implement online learning or blended learning would not encounter any significant problem. However, the educational institutions which do not apply any online learning applications for any reasons such as economic, social, the availability of infrastructure, and Internet connection encounter big instructional problems. Within the first two weeks of the adaptation, most of the respondents started to complain with the online learning. In one hand, they are aware that during online learning, they have to become more independent learners. In other hand, they prefer offline learning in the classroom to online learning, because psychologically they can support each other. This can be seen in the following quoted respondent' statement:

"I just face the reality that I should learn everything alone, it's quite hard because usually when I don't understand about what I read I can ask my friend beside me directly. But in online learning, it isn't easy because sometimes I have trouble in internet signal. And discussing something but not face to face, I think it's not effective" (ADP-1)



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Figure 1: Respondents experience on the use of online learning application

They wanted the instruction to be carried out in the classroom, so that they could directly discuss their problems with their lecturers and their peers. There would be no more physical barriers which might lead to misunderstanding on the materials, as explicitly stated by in the respondents' quotations below:

"Yes, I misunderstand about the material because my lecturer did not explain face to face." (ADP-2)

"...I also cannot understand all the materials well because there is no clear explanation like in the classroom"

The above quoted respondents' statements clearly show the importance of lecturer physically presence among the students in order to give clear explanation in order to avoid misunderstanding. Such a learning problem can result in the ineffectiveness of conduction online learning. Because conducting online learning in this pandemic era is a must, then lecturers are demanded to find the best and the most effective of providing the students with a clear explanation on the learning materials and interesting learning activities such as combining both synchronous and asynchronous types of instruction. Islam, C. (2019) in his study reveals that Graduate students who participate in synchronous web conferencing lectures in addition to using the asynchronous text-based lecture materials increased their understanding of the course material. These two types of learning instruction (asynchronous text-based materials and synchronous web conferencing lectures) are proved to be useful to emulate traditional face-to-face lectures so that the students will be convenient to join the Course as they are in their classroom.

The finding of the survey also shows that there is only 27.7 % respondents agree that the use of Schoology as one of the online learning applications in their Inferential Reading Course can help them improving their inferential reading skills. This indicates their confidence of achieving the learning objective of this Course. Still, most of them, 46.6% or 27 out of 58 respondents were worried whether implementing Schoology application in Reading class is beneficial to improve their inferential reading skills. Their worry is due to some problems they face, mainly, during the adaptation period. The problems cover either technical problems such as the way to operate the application, internet connection, and instrumental problem i.e. the absence of laptop/computer, or learning problem such as misunderstanding the learning materials. Thus, for the newly users of online learning application, it is necessary to conduct training of using a selected online application before a Course is started, so that during the instructional practices, the selected online learning practices can be well employed. As a consequence, this is advantageous to create convenient and interesting learning atmosphere which contributes to achieving learning goals.





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3.2 The use of online learning application leads the students to be independent readers

The other important finding of the survey (See Diagram 1) explains that there are only 5.2% or 3 out of 58 respondents who disagree that this online learning application triggers the students to be independent learners. Otherwise, more than fifty percent - 37.9 % of the respondents who agree and 25.9 % who agree- claim that applying online learning application can bring them about being independent learners.

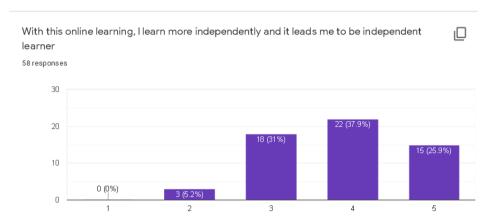


Figure 2: the relation of online learning and independent learning

As found from some of the respondents' quoted opinion that they were force by nature to read, to learn, and to get actively involved in doing all the RC learning practices independently. Their classmates to whom they are closer than to their lecturer are not able to help them.

"I don't really understand about the material, I have to study by myself even I ask my friend, there are ambiguouses and It is so hard to do it without face to face. I have to always stand on phone all the time and make me anxious." (INDL-1)

Learn and understand the material independently. (INDL-2)

It is also found from the survey that most of the respondent -62.1 % (See Diagram 3.) state that online learning application lead the students of RC Course to read various e-reading passage more independently and this can make them to become independent readers. This is due to the fact that during the instructional practices, the students who became the respondents of this survey were guided to read reading texts and doing exercises on inferential RC more independently. As revealed by Sung & Yeh (2018) who found that e-paper positively affects enhancing English reading proficiency of non-English major college students in Taiwan. Although they often encountered various learning obstacles, they had to complete the exercises and in fact they could pass very well.





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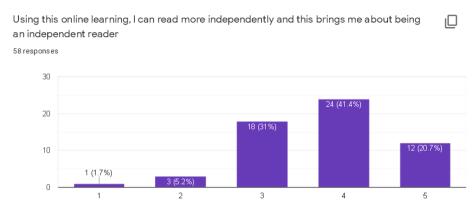


Figure 3: The relation of online learning and building independent readers

Without considering any other problems such as time limitation of learning and doing the task/exercise on Inferential RC and internet connection, working with online learning application makes the students be more strict on the time, more discipline, work harder, and more importantly, they have to learn more independently. Working under a strict schedule controlled by an online system in one hand make the students get stressed because they have to finish doing exercise on time. To the contrary, Khalil, et.al (2020) in their study to Medical students in Saudi Arabia found that although they encountered some challenges, including methodological, content perception, technical, and behavioral challenges during sessions and online exams, the online modality was well-received, and all participants agreed that online sessions were time saving and that their performance was improved due to enhanced utility of time. Still, the finding of the present study proves that this system is beneficial to train student to manage their time well. This finding is supported by the following quoted respondents' opinions:

"I have to manage my time very well, such as understanding the materials, doing the exercises and submit it on time" (TM-1)

The students' internet connection is the other important factor which makes them work harder to manage their time, as explicitly stated in the following quoted respondent's statement: "I have to work little faster, because the deadline is short." (TM-2). To learn independently is often resulting in students' misunderstanding, as being claimed by the respondent below:

"yes, I misunderstanding about the material because my lecturer did not explain face to face." (PoIND-1)

This indicates that the newly users of online learning application need not only learning online but classroom interaction as well. The survey tells that more than a half of the respondents - 58.6% (See Diagram 2)- claim that using online learning application (Schoology) is not better than classroom instruction. This finding can be as an essential critique for the lecturers who use online learning application to evaluate its uses and benefits for their students, because the main purpose of implementing such kind of learning application is to run the course well so that the learning objective can be successfully achieved. For the newly users, implementing blended learning is considered to be more appropriate for them to conduct an effective teaching and learning activities. Warman (2018) proves that to use Whatsapp in blended learning on reading comprehension was effective, helpful and useful to support them in learning English anytime and anywhere.





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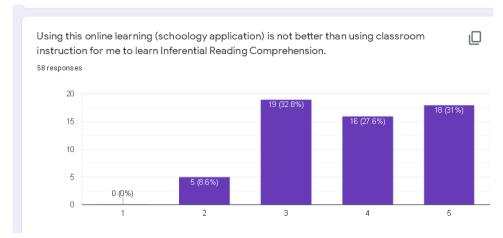


Figure 4: Respondents preference to having classroom instruction

In the other word, this study reveals that the newly users of online learning application need a certain period of adaptation. During the adaptation period, they find both technical problems and learning problems. Dealing with the first barrier, the survey proves that they find difficulties on how to use the lecturer-selected online learning application. In addition, the internet connection, signal, and the quota worsen the situation. Meanwhile, the learning problem resulted from the newly use of online learning application is that they do not get used to work under a strict scheduled time. Moreover, the lecturer explanation done through voice recording or video is not satisfying them. Although they can discuss their learning problems in the discussion forum set in the application and in their What Apps Group, psychologically they are not happy because they can't see their classmates and their lecturers directly face to face in the classroom. This problem can hinder to achieve the learning objectives. Thus, this study proves that blended learning with which students can have online and offline learning can be considered effective. This support a study carried out by Harpians and Survani, (2019) which reveals that blended learning has significant effect on EFL student reading skills achievement. The other significant point resulted from this study is that the use of online learning application for the newly users of such kind of application is advantageous to train them and to make them become independent readers which can be as an indicator of being good at inferential reading comprehension. This present study is in line with Brannan et.al. (2020). They found that independent reading affects reading valume and achievement. This can further trigger them to be independent learners that can bring about getting academic success.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Covid 19 pandemic has changed the pattern of learning from offline through classroom interaction to online through online learning application. This change has shocked the newly users of such kind of application, because of some reasons. First, operating and applying online application needs certain skills. Secondly, for teachers of immigrant digital who are above fifty years old, implementing online learning application is not as simple as those of native digital. Even the students of digital native who are the newly users of a certain online learning application encounter some problems namely technical problems and learning problems. The first problem occurs during the adaptation period of using the application. It deals with the way to use it, internet connection, quota, and the availability of the supporting learning instruments- laptop, computer, or smart phone. A study by Zhang and Wang (2017) reveals that Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) model is more effective in stimulating college students' interest in English Reading. Meanwhile, their learning problem





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is concerning with misunderstanding on the instructional materials which are usually explained through voice recording or video. The psychological problem arising because of not facing their lecturers directly in the classroom is supposed to be the main reason of students learning problem. In addition, the students' lack of reading schemata also becomes the reason of this kind of problem. However, the use of online learning application during Covid 19 pandemic has triggered the students to be independent readers because they have been forced to read independently for a certain period of time- one semester at least. In short, the implementation of online learning application for newly users on one hand is problematic for the EFL students taking Inferential Reading Comprehension Course. On the other hand, this is beneficial to bridge them to become independent readers. The result of this study can be pedagogically implemented for lecturers to make better instructional plan for conducting online teaching, so that the learning objective can be better achieved.

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English-Indonesian Equivalents in Rachel Goddard's Instagram Videos Memes

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Abstract

Digital platform undoubtedly provides diverse learning sources and information within. Various types of digital media such memes can be found easily on the internet. Internet memes are a humorous tool used by its users to convey and exchange information usually in image or video forms. This study proposes internet memes as a media of understanding English-Indonesian Equivalents found in Rachel Goddard's Instagram videos. Rachel Goddard is an Indonesian beauty influencer who married to native English named Ben Goddard. The method used in this study is qualitative which attempts to identify types of translation methods in the video memes according to Newmark's theory of translation. Besides, this study employs general theory of verbal humor (GTVH) by Attardo and Raskin to identify how is the humor in the videos. The data is collected from a series of Rachel Goddard's videos namely 'Kata Bule, bahasa Indonesia itu susah' (According to foreigners, Indonesian language is difficult). Data is obtained by implementing documentation technique. Data analysis technique is done by classifying types of translation and equivalent methods; and giving interpretation through analysis of humor. The result shows that the method used in translating the equivalents is free translation and the equivalence is directional. Attardo's GTVH proves that type of humor in the videos is metalinguistic joke, a joke that generating humor from the short forms of Indonesian equivalents. The use of free translation takes part in generating the humor because the method allows translator to provide equivalents that makes the Indonesian equivalents shorter than English equivalent which becomes the source of funniness.

Keywords: English-Indonesian equivalents, humor translation, internet memes, humorous videos, GTVH.

1. INTRODUCTION

From years to years, the science of translation continues to experience many developments. In the digital era, the implementation of translation theory can be found in internet memes. In this study, what it is meant by meme is "an image, video, piece of text, etc., typically humorous in nature that is copied and spread rapidly by internet users, often with slight variations" (Oxford University, n.d.). The term meme first appeared in Richard Dawkins' book, The Selfish Gene, in 1976 associating it with the manner in which cultural information spreads (Harshavardhan et al., 2019: 44). Godwin (2018, as cited in Harshavardhan et al., 2019: 45) posits that internet meme is the digital representation of meme. After having years of development, internet meme is not merely seen as a piece of humorous content, but also as a learning media.

Internet memes are shared into different forms such as comments, words within images, or utterances in the videos. Regarding the types of forms, this research focuses on internet meme in the form of humorous videos. Taken into consideration, Rachel Goddard's humorous videos are selected to be data sources due to her influence on social media, particularly on





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Instagram (a media-sharing platform). Rachel Goddard is an Indonesian beauty influencer who married native English named Ben Goddard. She consistently shares humorous contents on her Instagram account. The researcher assumes with her influence, Rachel's videos can reach many users compared to the non-influencer users.

The development of internet meme in translation cannot be separated from the study of humor translation. It is because both subjects are related in discussing humor; and humor is believed to carry culture. Harshavardhan et al. (2019: 45) adds that when someone shares internet memes, it can be considered as a sharing of the culture carried within the memes. In relation with humor translation, Spanakaki (2007) explains that different cultural elements and linguistics system can cause the translators' work difficult or even some elements may be missed. This element of culture becomes one of the difficulties in translating humor. In this regard, translating internet memes can also be challenging for translators.

Generally, the purpose of translating humor is to convey humor in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), in order to achieve 'the same humorous effect' in both languages. It is in line with Vandaele's statement (2002: 151) saying that translating humor would come down to achieving the same humorous effect. It is often to transfer the humor of SL. In any case, among Indonesian internet users there is a linguistic phenomenon that displays translation with the aim of emphasizing the effect of humor in the target language (TL), while the source language (SL) does not contain a humorous narrative at all. According to the explanation, this study seeks to analyze how is the humor translation in English-Indonesian equivalences found in the videos. In addition, the researcher will first analyze the translation method and the type of equivalence used by Rachel Goddard in the video memes. Therefore, the purpose of this research, which is to understand meme as a media of learning English-Indonesia equivalences, can be achieved.

2. THEORETICAL APPROACH

2.1 Theory of Translation Methods

Newmark (1988) suggests eight types of translation methods. These methods are categorized according to translation closest to source language (SL emphasis) and translation closest to target language (TL emphasis). SL emphasis translation consists of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. Meanwhile, TL emphasis is adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

2.1.1 Word for Word Translation

According to Newmark (1988: 45-46), a translation can be said as word for word translation when a text is translated word by word thus it maintains its word-order. Continuously, the word's meaning is taken from its common meaning and out of context.

2.1.2 Literal Translation

Literal translation means the grammatical constructions of SL is rendered to their nearest TL equivalents. This kind of translation also converted lexical words singly, out of context (Newmark, 1988: 46).

2.1.3 Faithful Translation

Newmark (1988: 46) defines faithful translation as "An attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TT grammatical structures." It means in translating languages, the translator tries to preserve the intentions and text-realization of SL writer through the differences of cultural, grammatical and lexical words that might emerge in TL.





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2.1.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation pays attention to aesthetic value of the SL text (Newmark, 1988: 46). Newmark adds that this method is "more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original."

2.1.5 Adaptation

Newmark (1988: 46) argues that this method is the 'freest' method of translation. Adaptation usually employs for plays (comedies) and poetry; "the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten" (1988: 46). The SL culture is converted to match the TL culture.

2.1.6 Free Translation

The definition of free translation according to Newmark (1988: 46) is translation that "reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original". It means SL will be translated to the TL freely of its original text.

2.1.7 Idiomatic Translation

Newmark (1988: 47) states that Idiomatic translation "reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original". By means, idiomatic translation preserves the SL meaning and delivers it according to TL expressions or idioms.

2.1.8 Communicative Translation

The last method suggested by Newmark is communicative translation. It refers to "an attempt to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership" (Newmark, 1988: 47).

2.2 Equivalence of Translation

According to Pym (2010: 37, as cited in Panou, 2013:), there is no such thing as perfect equivalences between languages, and it is always assumed equivalences. It means that there is no absolute definition of perfect equivalences. However, Scholtes (2016: 37) comments that many scholars agree on notion that equivalences must have the similarities between target language and source language. Regarding equivalence theory, Pym's theory emphasizes that in translating SL and TL expression must have the same value in form, function, and reference.

Additionally, Pym's equivalence theory is divided into two categories, natural and directional equivalences. Natural equivalences are seen as existing prior to the act of translation; they are discovered, not created, by the translator (Pym, 2010). Therefore, the SL determines this type of equivalence. On the other hand, directional equivalence let the translators actively create the equivalence rather than finding ready-made ones. In directional equivalence, translator can deliver the message either source-oriented (literal) or target-oriented (free). Pym (2010) continues, in practice translators often decide to mix the two. In relation with the analysis of equivalence used in the videos, the equivalence theory in this research is based on Pym's theory.

2.3 Verbal Humor

Before going deeper to assessing theory of verbal humor in the next session, the researcher would like to provide the scope of verbal humor discussed in this research. To begin with, regarding humor, Jay (2013: 306) notes that what it is meant by humor is anything funny, either intended or not, as long as it successfully elicit someone else's smiles or laughter. It can be said that humor is something that causes smile or laughter. Furthermore, based on Shade





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(1996: 2), there are four forms of humor including figural humor, visual humor, auditory humor, and verbal humor. Even though the videos are audio-visual, this research focuses only on verbal humor because it is based on the use of language in generating humor.

Shade (1996: 14) continues that verbal humor often depends on incongruity implemented through contradiction, understatement, exaggeration, surprise or reversal which is transported by language medium. In other words, language is the essential medium that differentiates verbal humor to other types of humor. Moreover, Shades subdivides verbal humor into several parts. There are twelve categories of humor he suggests, namely pun, riddle, joke, satire, limerick, parody, anecdote, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale, and wit. Among these categories, Joke is more suitable according to this research's purpose and data collected. Therefore, the researcher only provides joke theory of verbal humor by Shade to strengthen the arguments.

Joke refers to anything that is said or done to provoke laughter which involves any or all of the following: comprehending the multiple-meaning of words, idioms and metaphors; discovering ambiguity; perceiving and comprehending incongruity; and appreciating sudden change of perspective (Shade, 1996: 3). Providing more comprehensive explanation, Shade (1996: 3-4) points out different types of joke, as follows:

1. Phonological Joke: This is a joke based on phonological structure of words (Shade, 1996: 3). To generate the humor, it concentrates fully on the sound of the words.

Rebecca: What is this? Waiter: It's **bean** soup.

Rebecca: I don't care what it's been. What is it now?

2. Lexical Joke: It is a joke which based on multiple-meanings of words (Shade, 1996: 4). The humorous effect in this joke is created by stating words with multiple meanings and thus the result will be beyond expectation.

Dave: What has 18 legs and catches flies?

Lynn: A baseball team

3. Surface structure Joke: A joke that is based on the alternative grouping of words (1996: 4).

Don: what kinds of flowers like to be kissed?

Joan: A tulip (two lip)

4. Deep Structure Joke: Shade (1996: 4) narrates the joke as a joke involves alternative interpretations of word or phrase.

Sue: What animal can jump higher than a house?

Chris: Any animal. Houses can't jump.

5. Metalinguistic Joke: A joke focuses on the language form instead of the language meaning (Shade, 1996: 4).

Kathy: what's at the end of everything?

Tim: The letter G

2.4 General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH)

In translating verbal humor, Attardo (1994, as cited in Baskara, 2013: 20) suggests a theory of verbal humor which is called as General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) as parameters for joke typologies. The theory elaborates that in creating verbally-expressed humor, a translator needs to consider six Knowledge Resources (KR), namely Language (LA),





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Narrative Strategy (NS), Target (TA), Situation (SI), Logical Mechanism (LM), and Script Opposition (SO).

2.4.1 Language (LA)

Attardo (1994, as cited in Baskara) defines Language (LA) as a type of KR that includes all the necessary information for the verbalization humor. LA related to the wording of the humor text as well as the placement of the functional elements that constitute it. This type of KR also deals with the punch line positioning.

2.4.2 Narrative Strategy (NS)

The second KR Attardo (1994, 2013: 20) mentions is Narrative Strategy. It means that any humor must be placed within a form of narrative organization for instance conversation, narrative, or question-and-answer dialogue. In other term, NS can be said as 'genre'.

2.4.3 Target (TA)

Target means to whom the humor is addressed. According to Attardo (1994, as cited in Baskara, 2013: 20), TA carries the names of the individuals or groups targeted by the joke. TA may have empty value due to the fact if the humor is not necessarily intended to ridicule someone or some group.

2.4.4 Situation (SI)

Humor may occur in particular situation. SI can contain the properties of joke such as the objects, the participants, the instruments, the setting place, activities, or others. Attardo (1994, as cited in Baskara, 2013: 21) explains that a particular humor can rely on one situation, but it does not mean all humors have to do the same. Other humors simply ignore this type of KR.

2.4.5 Logical Mechanism (LM)

Attardo (1994, as cited in Baskara, 2013: 21) notes that logical mechanism is an abstract parameter compare to other types of Knowledge Resources. LM refers to the way humor script is put together. It is responsible to how humor is created to meet the need of laughter.

2.4.6 Script Opposition (SO)

Script opposition is essentially the overlapping and opposition of two scripts (Baskara, 2013: 23). Furthermore, Attardo (1994, as cited in Baskara, 2013: 23) argues that the scripts contain information of how things normally work, the condition to conduct activities, or where to do activities.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs qualitative research. According to Creswell (2009: 176) qualitative research has interpretative characteristic which allows the researcher as human instrument to interpret the analysis in accordance with applied theories and the researcher's background related to study. Data sources are from Rachel Goddard's Instagram video memes entitled *Kata Bule, Bahasa Indonesia itu Susah*. The data is all English-Indonesian equivalences spoken by Rachel and her husband, Ben; and other sources that are needed in this research.

The technique used to collect data is documentation technique. The researcher firstly watches the video and mark utterances related to the equivalences. After collecting data from transcribing equivalences of the videos and reading all related sources, the researcher then





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classifying types of translation and equivalent methods used by Rachel. Continuously, the researcher analyzes whether English-Indonesian equivalences in the videos contain humor translation. These two steps are experienced as part of analysis technique.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Finding

In this research, there are 36 English-Indonesian equivalents being analyzed. In analyzing the translation method, the researcher found that Rachel only uses free translation method in translating English expressions into Indonesian expressions. It results all equivalents are interjections. Kridalaksana describes interjections as "words used to express the emotion of the speaker, with its relevant intonation" (Kridalaksana, 2015: 93). In assessing the equivalence, it can be realized that Rachel employs directional equivalence in which her translations share value on function and reference. Rachel creates her own equivalents rather than discovers the already made ones. Then, type of verbal humor generated from the translation is metalinguistic joke. It pays attention to the form in Indonesian equivalences that is made shorter than the English ones to provoke the humorous effect.

4.2 Discussion

It has been said that Rachel uses free translation in her videos. According to Newmark (1988: 46) free translation is likely to translate text freely from the original form. Here are the examples of free translation found in the video.

Table 1 Examples of Free translation in Rachel's Video Memes

Data Number	English Equivalent	Indonesia Equivalent
Datum 1	Hey.	Oi.
Datum 4	The food is amazing!	Hmmm
Datum 11	That one!	Noh!
Datum 12	Told you	Kan
Datum 13	I've told you yesterday	Kaaa <mark>n</mark> K <mark>a</mark> aan
Datum 14	I've told you yesterday, remember?	KaaanKaaanKaaan
Datum 18	You talk too much!	COT!
Datum 19	Let's go!	Kuy!
Datum 20	I've never said that	Diiih
Datum 22	Oh my god	DOOOHHH!
Datum 23	Let me think	Hmn
Datum 24	You are disgusting	Iyuuuwwhh
Datum 29	It's up to you	Serah
Datum 32	I'm agree with that!	Ho'oh!
Datum 34	I think he likes you!	Cieee
Datum 35	You're so sweet	Eaaa

In her videos, Rachel uses free translation as her method because she wants to produce free forms of translations in her utterance. Examples above show that the use of free translation leads the text to be target-oriented, thus the translations are distinct from its source's forms. Even though only free translation is adopted in the text, various types of methods are opened to be applied. For instance, the expression 'Hey!' in datum 1 can use literal translation as it has proper equivalent in Indonesian language, that is 'Hai!'. Instead, Rachel suggests its equivalent to interjection 'Oi!' which way shorter. The expression 'Oi!' has the same function and reference as 'Hey!', since both are exclamation that are used to attract someone's attention and frequently performed in informal conversation.





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After that, faithful translation can be adopted in datum 32 'I'm agree with that!'. It can be translated into 'Saya setuju dengan itu'. However, datum 32 is translated to 'Ho'oh!'. The word 'Ho'oh!' is interjection that shows emotion of agreement. Hence, it can be said that the translated text has the same function as the original one, to agree towards something.

Besides, other method that can be tried is communicative translation into datum 29 'It's up to you!'. Datum 29 can be translated as 'Terserah kamu', but Rachel translates the expression into 'Serah!', which is the base of word 'Terserah'. The literal meaning of 'serah' is to give up. However, the word 'serah' is likely an interjection because it displays the emotion of indifferences. The equivalent has the same value on function and reference as the SL. It is to let someone decides over something. In addition, datum 34 can also be translated by using communicative method. It can be translated as 'Menurut saya, lelaki itu menyukaimu', yet it is translated in to 'Cieee'. This is also an interjection to show an expression when one realizes a person has feeling for someone else.

The neglecting of other translations method is because Rachel's purpose is to produce expressions of the original texts as short as possible. Regarding the quality of its equivalence, as what Pym states, there is no perfect equivalence, but to have a good equivalence, it has to share similarities between the SL and the TL. The translations have similarities on the value and are said to be directional equivalence.

Furthermore, the original text is translated into short forms in target text because Rachel wants to generate humor. To analyze how the humor is delivered through translation, Attardo's general theory of verbal humor is elaborated. First, the Situation (SI) of humor shows that Rachel and her husband, Ben, purposely making videos where they show English-Indonesian equivalents to oppose foreigners' view stating that Indonesian language is difficult. Second, the **Script Opposition** (**SO**) is about long expression versus short expression. This is where the humor is raised. Since Rachel wants to bring out the easiness of Indonesian language, she uses only short Indonesian expression while Ben speaks the long English expression. This is can be realized through datum 12 to Datum 14. In English equivalent, the different words are added, from 'Told you' up to 'I've told you yesterday, remember?', all sentences have the same message and meaning but different intensity. Meanwhile in Indonesian equivalent, interjection 'Kaaan' represents the additional words in the English one. The repetition of 'Kaaan' has the same function with additional words in English equivalent, which is to intensify the emotion. The script opposition here shows incongruity that lies on the viewers' expectation between what Rachel and Ben will show; and what they actually show. For instance, the expectation can be Rachel teach Indonesian language to Ben and provide tips or recommendation on how to learn Indonesian language easily; yet the actual event is Ben speaks long English equivalents and compare it to Rachel speaking short Indonesian equivalents.

Following SO, there is **Logical Mechanism** (**LM**). The LM in the video meme is exaggeration, means an element of script is exaggerated to cause humorous effect, in this case is in Indonesian equivalents or short expression script. The exaggeration in the humor is obtained through the use of the shortest Indonesian equivalents.

Continuously, the **Target** (**TA**) of Rachel's humorous videos is Indonesian internet users who understand about how the interjection relates to TL culture. For example, datum 19 'Let's go!' is translated to 'Kuy!' which is the backward spelling of 'Yuk'. 'Kuy' is a slang word that spreads in Indonesia only, in other countries this word may create different message, such in Thailand 'Kuy' means male genital. Rachel adopts slang word even though there are short expressions such as 'Ayo' and 'Yuk' that fit the equivalent. The researcher assumes that the word 'Kuy' not only has short expression but also delivers more humorous effect rather than other two expressions. Additionally, the humor of Rachel's videos only appears in Indonesian equivalents and cannot be separated from its English equivalents. Non-Indonesian speaker will be difficult to understand the humor since the humor lies on Indonesian





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equivalents. Besides, as a content creator and an Indonesian influencer, Rachel obviously makes humorous content that aims to her followers who are mostly Indonesian. The next parameter of RK is the **Narrative Strategy (NS).** The NS is conversation, Rachel and Ben although it seems like they just speaks equivalent only, there is an idea being expressed in their utterances. Last, the **Language (LA)** exercised in the humor is Rachel speaks interjections while Ben utters phrases and sentences.

The analysis using GTVH above results that the type of verbal humor in video memes is metalinguistic joke. Metalinguistic joke deals with the language form as the humor, instead of the meaning. Short form of Indonesian equivalence is the joke being discussed. For example, in datum 12 the Indonesian equivalent 'Kan...' rises humor because the target understands that Indonesian equivalent has short and simple yet presentable expression of English equivalent 'Told you' which believed to be long and 'complicated'.

5. CONCLUSION

Humor translation means to translate humor. In attempt to find out how is the humor translation in Rachel Goddard's Instagram video memes, the researcher has collected 36 data. The method used by Rachel in translating the data is translation method only. Even though there are possibilities of other methods being employed, free translation is considered relevant with the translator purpose in generating humor to target text. This is because the method gives the translator freedom to adjust the form of equivalent that matches translator's intention. The result of equivalents is considered acceptable due to the fact that between English and Indonesian equivalents share similarities in terms of value (function and reference).

After analyzing with six parameters of Knowledge Resource, the type of verbal humor in the videos can be concluded as metalinguistic joke. It focuses on the short form of Indonesian equivalent that creates the humor. In answering how humor is translated, it is firstly done by the use of free translation. The reason behind selecting free translation as the relevant method is firstly, the target humor is Indonesian internet users. Secondly, free translation gives access to translator to choose their own equivalents thus the script 'long expression versus short expression' is successfully built. The humor translation is acceptable and entertaining due to the fact all six parameters are employed very well and the use of right translation.

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