

# ABS 25

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**Submission date:** 30-Sep-2020 03:32PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1401144132

**File name:** full\_paper\_abs-25\_8248119059.docx (36.66K)

**Word count:** 5069

**Character count:** 26072

## **DERADICALIZATION IN INDONESIAN CONTEMPORARY NOVELS THEMED ON TERRORISM**

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### **Abstract**

The high value of a literary work is certainly not only the beauty of writing, but must have a role in real world problems through language arts. Language is a part of culture that has influence and power on its users. As a culture, language records and appreciates social events in society, including terrorism events that exist in the world and especially in Indonesia. The problem of terrorism sown by these radical ideas must be eradicated and prevented from an early age in a comprehensive manner, including through literary works.

This research is a qualitative research with a sociolinguistic approach. The objects of this research are two Indonesian novels with the theme of terrorism, namely Demi Allah I am a Terrorist by Demian Dematra and the novel Naksir Anak Teroris by Aries. The method used is discourse analysis.

Deradicalisation in the novel By Allah I am a terrorist is that someone who commits terror can still be corrected and brought back to the right path. The deradicalization process was carried out by Prakasa to Kemala. Humans as the subject of terrorism can actually be conquered with love and of course with the essential truth, which eventually returns to the right path, even spreading kindness and knowledge to society about anti-terrorism. Meanwhile, the novel Naksir Anak terrorists gives a message that society must also learn so that it is not easy to accuse someone of being a terrorist, and this requires deradicalization education in the community. Isson as the main character in this novel is very disadvantaged by being labeled a terrorist family and this can be used as a reflection for today's society to be careful about labeling other people as heretical or terrorist. The conclusion of this research is that the ideas of radicalism as the origin of terrorism can be prevented and minimized through deradicalization in a literary work.

**Keywords:** Deradicalization; Contemporary Novels; Terrorism.

## Introduction

Terrorism that is rooted in radicalism is an extraordinary crime that is still spreading in the world, especially in Indonesia. The problem of radicalism that gave birth to terrorism often appears one after another, with generations as if it is endless. Of course, this problem must be overcome with a deradicalization program, of course it must be with various approaches, various ways, and various fields, one of which is through the world of literature.

Many contemporary literatures now discuss the problem of terrorism or radicalism, including in Indonesia since the existence of various acts of terrorism. These works have a de-radicalization vision. Among the contemporary novels in Indonesia that have this vision are the <sup>1</sup> novel *Demi Allah, Aku Jadi Teroris* (2009) by *Damien Dematra* and *Naksir Anak Teroris* (2009) by *Ditta Arieska*.

The study of deradicalization in a novel is one of the themes and studies that can be said to be quite new and rare in Indonesian literature. In fact, some people are afraid to adopt this theme because it is related to “terrorists”, “radicals” who are sometimes still taboo or *parno* for the Indonesian people. Literature with the theme of deradicalization can be studied with various approaches and methods. However, at least it can be started by analyzing the theme of terrorism itself which is presented in literary works and also the constituent elements that build the theme, including being able to be studied from the analysis of the text.

Novel For the sake of Allah, I'm a Terrorist and a Terrorist crush on a child is interesting to study. This is related to the message to be conveyed to readers or the public so that they can implement the deradicalization program. The concept of deradicalization in the two novels can be studied by presenting the theme of deradicalization through its constituent elements. The analysis is not only done individually but also in a comparative manner to better understand the variations of the deradicalization-themed novel. With the support of the sociology of literature approach and the dialectical method, my nisacaya will be able to dissect the meaning contained therein. In the end, this study also looks at the function of the novel as a form of deradicalization to ward off and minimize the radical notions of terrorism.

## **Methodology**

### 1) Sociological Approach

This study uses the sociological theory of literature because it analyzes the contents of the novel in relation to the benefits for the reader or the community in order to reduce and avoid radical ideas. <sup>6</sup> Ratna (2003: 25) says that sociology of literature is a study of literary works and the involvement of their social structures. Thus the sociology of literature research is carried out by giving meaning to the system and background of a society as well as the dynamics that occur in it. Basically, literary works tell about human problems. The author directly or indirectly expresses social problems in his work. It is influenced by

what is felt, seen and experienced in everyday life. Therefore, this approach is very appropriate considering that the study is a novel message which is expected to provide lessons to the community about deradicalization.

## 2) Research Methods

The <sup>8</sup> method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method supported by the dialectical method by Goldman. The use of this method aims to get a clear picture of the object being analyzed. <sup>9</sup> The data collected in this study are in the form of words not numbers.

## 3) Sources and Types of Data

The focus of this research is Demi Allah, Aku Jadi Terrorist novel by Demian Dematra and Novel Naksir Anak Teroris by Aries Destria.

## 4) Data Collection

The data collection technique in this study is to use documentation collection techniques, in the form of cutting texts that are considered important and containing images of religious radicalism in the novel.

## 5) Data Processing Techniques

In accordance with the dialectical method by Goldmann, the literary research data processing is as follows:

- a) Research on literary works is seen as a unit,
- b) Literary works that are analyzed are only literary works that have literary value which contain the relationship between diversity and unity in a solid whole
- c) If unity has been found then analyzed its relationship with social background. The nature of the relationship (a) related to social background is an element of unity and (b) the background in question is the world view of a social group, which was born by the author so that it can be concrete (Yasa, 2012: 31).

### **Discussion**

#### 1) Synopsis and Flow Structure of the Novel By Allah, I Am a Terrorist

Synopsis in a literary work is important to parse, because with this research can uncover the contents and messages of literary works. In the novel Demi Allah, I Become Terrorist tells about the process of religious radicalism of a female student by Islamic radical groups and terrorist groups who plan to carry out suicide bombings in the name of jihad. Kemala is the main character of a young Muslim woman who studied at the second level of medicine in Jakarta who later became a militant in her group and was willing to carry out jihad with a suicide bombing. The Kemala figure plans to carry out his acts of terror at the Bistro Americana cafe in Jakarta in 2010 to kill non-Muslims whom he calls infidels. Finally the plan was thwarted by the anti-terror police named Prakasa

Adipurna who fell in love with Kemala. Then Kemala was then arrested and repented, until finally she married Prakasa.

The initial part of this story (exposition), the background of the main character Kemala Kurnia and the second character named Prakasa is told. At the beginning of this story, the background of Kemala and Prakasa's life is introduced, from childhood to adulthood. Kemala's childhood is told after he was born in 1988 and when his mother and father died when he was 7 years old in 1995. Kemala was then entrusted and raised by his mother's friend Mirasati who worked as a dancer and dance teacher for children in the city. Mirasati then raised and considered him his own child. Kemala's life is sufficient materially from his father's legacy, so that he can continue his education to study at the Faculty of Medicine in Jakarta. On campus, Kemala is known for being diligent in studying, reading books diligently, and actively teaching dance as an assistant dance teacher for young children. Kemala lives alone in her father's inherited house in Jakarta, which is quite a distance from the campus.

Another main character is Prakasi Adipurna, Prakasa's childhood is shown when his mother died when he was 7 years old in 1988. His mother's name is Sartika who is a former famous film star. His father's name is Setiawan adipurna who is a rich and well-known lawyer in Jakarta, sentenced to 15 years in prison for causing his wife to die when they quarreled. At that time Setiawan accidentally beat his wife to the point where she fell and died. Then he ran away from home and became homeless until finally he was found by police Colonel Sartoyo and returned to his uncle named Abhimanyu Adipurna who was then

taken to London, England until he was 12 years old. Permana then returned to Indonesia to follow his uncle, to continue his studies, and to meet his father. Prakasa met his father at the hospital who eventually died. Apart from being raised by his uncle, Prakasa was also raised by Colonel Sartoyo, who empathized with Prakasa's conditions. For almost five years Prakasa came and helped Colonel Sartoyo in his office, until finally when the Colonel moved assignment, Prakasa decided to become a police officer.

In the raising action section of this novel, Kemala is described as a sophomore. He felt lonely, empty, and missed his aunt who had died of cancer. Kemala felt bored with his activities which were filled with learning. Kemala also missed recitation activities. Then he and his friend Rafa joined the recitation group led by Ustadz Amir which was located near his house. At the recitation they are taught about the Islamic state, the ideal life based on Islamic law, and the ideal life in heaven. However, to become official members of the group, Kemala and his friends had to baiah (pledge allegiance), pay a dowry as administrative money, and migrate to the state under the law of Allah (Islamic state). Kemala's friends used various methods to seek dowry, ranging from selling themselves (sex transactions) on the side of the road, stealing family jewelery, to corruption at work. However, Kemala did not have financial problems. This group carried out its recruitment, demand dowries, and initiations in strict confidence. With Ustadz Amir's doctrine, they believe that the wealth and blood of infidels is lawful and members who deny will go to hell. In addition, the Indonesian state does not apply



Islamic Sharia, so it must be fought, which is why its followers moved and denied the existence of the Indonesian State.

It is said that after committing bai'ah in a secret place, Kemala was raped by Hamal, who is a member of the Ustadz Amir group and Kiai Gadil's group. Then Kemala, who tried to escape, was finally caught by Hamal and then taken to the house of the terrorist group led by Kiai Gadil. At the house, he was cared for by Fatimah, Kiai Gadil's second wife. After being raped, she gave up hope and could not continue her life and study, so she decided to join the Kiai Gandil group. They indoctrinated Kemala and his followers regarding the enforcement of Islamic law and jihad of revenge for the tyranny experienced by Muslims by infidels, so that non-Muslims as infidels must be killed. The process of cultivating radicalism is carried out through books and films about the massacre of Muslims by infidels, as well as physical training in self-defense and combat training with weapons such as rifles, grenades and bombs. After six months of training at the camp with his other followers, Kemala is finally set to become a suicide bomber bride at the Bistro Americana cafe in Jakarta. Kemala agreed to carry out a suicide bombing jihad by inserting explosives into his body through an operation performed by doctors at the training camp.

On the other side of the story, the anti-terror division police are hunting down the terrorist group Kiai Gadil network. The team led by Prakasa who joined the police's anti-terror division. As a policeman, Prakasa is known to be strict, unbearable, and hardworking, and doesn't know love and only thinks about his job, although many like him. Prakasa and his team are assigned to uncover the

terrorism network in the Majalengka bomb case committed by Abdullah alias Amakrie. During the hunt, Prakasa's team found Hamal's hiding place but in the ambush Hamal was shot dead. Through this Hamal network, Prakasa then traced further the terrorist group led by Kiai Gadil and Ustadz Amir.

At the climax of this novel, Kemala prepares for his mission to carry out a suicide bombing jihad. The executor was doing disguises at the Bistro cafe under the name Cassandra and worked as a dancer who also served sex for cafe customers. On his undercover mission, Kemala then met Prakasa, who was also disguising himself as a cafe customer for an investigation into a terrorist group suspected of carrying out a terror plot at the cafe. Prakasa investigated Kemala by pretending to hire Kemala to accompany him as a cafe customer. Prakasa finally fell in love with Kemala after they got to know each other and met often. Either way, he has a feeling for Prakasa, but he tries to ignore his feelings because he just wants to focus on a well-planned mission. Then Kemala returned to the training camp to prepare for the suicide bombing by operating the insertion of his stomach bomb. Kemala then returned to the cafe to carry out the suicide bombing. When Prakasa learns that it is Kemala who will carry out the suicide bombing, Prakarsa tries to save Kemala. When Kemala was in the middle of the cafe and wanted to press the remote control button for the bomb, Prakasa then shot Kemala's hand so that the remote control fell. Kemala finally fell so that the bomb failed to detonate.

In this falling action part of the story, Prakasa's character rescues the cafe, all the visitors, including kemala from the threat of a bomb terror. Kemala was

eventually arrested and taken to hospital and operated on to remove the bomb from his stomach. After the operation was over, Kemala was taken to a special terrorist detention center. On this occasion he was visited by ustadz who gave advice and explanations about Islam as a religion of peace, as a religion of rahmatan lilalamin and a true understanding of jihad. After meeting and discussing with the ustadz for a long time in the detention center, Kemala then realized that his misunderstanding of jihad and acts of terror in the name of Islam was incorrect.

The final part of the story is the resolution, Kemala finally helps the police to uncover and arrest the terrorist network of the Kiai Gadil group. The police who were assisted by Kemala carried out an ambush and assault at the Kiai Gadil training camp. The ambush turned out to be resistance from the Kiai Gadil group so that many followers and guards of Kiai Gandil were killed, others were arrested including Fatima, but some of its leaders, including Kiai Gandil, managed to escape.

Kemala is no longer involved in radicalism and terrorism, but instead is carrying out a deradicalization program by teaching that Islam is a peaceful religion, spreading correct understandings of jihad and trying to minimize radical ideas to others.

## 2) Synopsis and Flow Structure of the Novel Crash for Terrorist Children

Deradicalization in Novel Naksir Anak Teroris can also be uncovered through the contents of this novel's story. Isson's main character is considered a terrorist's son because his father who works as a laborer in Malaysia is accused of being involved in radicalism and terrorism. With this accusation, Isson, who was a student at a high school, was then wanted by the police and secured at his home as "house arrest" under heavy police guard. Because of this case, the school even plans to expel Isson from school because they don't want the image of the school to be tainted because of Isson. On the other hand, several teachers and classmates conducted an investigation to find out Isson's condition and problems. Police escort and guard Isson and his surroundings to seek information and lure his father, who is suspected of being involved in terrorism, to come out of hiding. Finally, Isson's father surrendered and was not proven to be involved in radicalism, let alone terrorism.

The initial part (exposition) of this novel tells about Isson's background as the main character and his family and school environment. Both Isson's parents work in Malaysia. Zoran Mukti is Isson's father, he works as a household appliance technician, while his mother works as a cook or chef in a restaurant. Meanwhile, Isson lives in Jakarta with his grandparents. Isson attended Polim High School. At school, Isson was appointed by his teacher as class president because of his prowess and personality. Isson is also known as a very quiet, yet intelligent student, has an honest, kind, thoughtful, and fun attitude and personality. This is what makes him liked by his classmates and teachers,

including what makes Isson the idol of many female friends in his school. During his time as class leader at his school, Isson did his job very well and made his classmates confident, unified, and built strong solidarity of friends. The teachers who teach him are also proud of Isson's leadership, which has succeeded in making his class an exemplary class, even though previously it was known that naughty classes were more orderly, disciplined, and did not get into trouble.

Then in the raising action section, Isson was wanted by the police because he was considered a terrorist's son. When Isson was at school, the police and several media came to the school looking for Isson and then took him to investigate a terrorism case because his father who was in Malaysia was suspected of being involved in terrorism. Isson's teachers and classmates who really care for and care about Isson become panicked, nervous, and curious about what is happening to Isson. Isson was then placed under house arrest and could not be found by his teachers and schoolmates because his house was heavily guarded by police.

At the climax, news about Isson being considered a terrorist child spreads in the school so that the school plans to expel Isson from school because it doesn't want the good name of the school to be tarnished. Teachers and all of Isson's classmates who knew Isson well would certainly not agree with the school's decision plan. Isson's friends and teachers doubted Isson's involvement in the terrorism network and they tried to find out the real information regarding the case Isson was experiencing. They could not meet Isson in person because Isson's house was heavily guarded by the police. Finally, some of Isson's teachers and

friends began to investigate the whereabouts and problems that actually happened to Isson by going undercover. They take turns disguising themselves as traveling salesmen, insurance salespeople, masseuses, and even pretending to be neighbors only to meet Isson and seek information to carry out an investigation. The effort was finally successful by obtaining information regarding Isson's condition that he was not involved in terrorism and also his father.

Isson is kept under house arrest by police for information about his father. Isson's father is suspected of being involved in terrorism because his cell phone number is on the cellphone of one of the terrorist perpetrators caught in Malaysia. Meanwhile, Isson knows nothing about his father's information and his involvement with terrorism. Therefore, to provoke the appearance of his father, Isson was then taken by the police to the Malaysian embassy in Jakarta to be taken to Malaysia. This news was known by his friends and teacher, so they tried to help him through a lawyer who was the uncle of his classmate to explain information from Isson about the problem of his father who was hiding because his work visa had expired.

In the falling action section, a lawyer tries to help him explain Isson's true information to the police. After that the police canceled Isson's departure for Malaysia. Later it was discovered that Isson's father's relationship was hiding not because he was involved in terrorism but because his work visa had expired and he was afraid of being caught by the police because he was considered to be working illegally. His father once came to a terrorist safe house only for his job as a technician who was asked to fix the house. Isson's father previously did not

know about the terrorism case and the terrorist fugitive group. However, he was wanted by the Malaysian police because the police wanted to arrest other members of the terrorist group and to reveal the hiding places of the terrorist groups.

At the end or resolution, Isson's father surrendered to the Malaysian police. He was later declared not involved in terrorism. The news and the results of the examination appeared on television. Isson's teachers and classmates were very happy with the news and they were finally able to reunite with Isson. After that, Isson was not expelled from school. Finally, Isson is no longer considered a terrorist son and his father is no longer suspected of being involved in terrorism. In addition, because of that case, Isson became more familiar with his classmate named Ola, who had long sympathized and cared for Isson.

It is from this storyline that the message of deradicalization can be seen, that all baseless accusations are radical, that accusing someone of a terrorist without a basis is radical, and society can reap the fruit that everything should not immediately believe in the issue, but must be clarified, this is what is called deradicalization.

### 3) Deradicalism in Novel Demi Allah, I'm a Terrorist

The message of deradicalisation for readers and society in this novel is very clear. This can be seen from the whole plot which tells about the Kemala process of wanting to explore religion and longing for recitation and then recruiting and being involved in radical recitation groups. Then he was further involved in a terrorist group that made him a terrorist and later repented. This

whole plot supports the theme of deradicalization and the message it seeks to convey about anti-deradicalization.

Prakasa, as the special anti-terror division police officer, leads the investigation team for terrorist networks. He was also the one who managed to go undercover to reveal the terror plans of Kemala and the Kiai Gandil Group. He also managed to thwart Kemala's suicide bombing and save Kemala. Then Prakasa tried to make Kemala realize that what he was doing was heretical and invited Kemala to change the right path.

[Prakasa spoke to Kemala when Kemala fell and was shot in the hand after a failed suicide bombing:] "I know, your heart is soft and full of love, your heart loves peace above violence, and I will get that side of your heart that has been lost back, Kemala"... It's never too late for that. Every human being can change. I change, and I'm sure, you can change too ... "(Dematra 2009: 205)

[Prakasa speaking to Kemala after the operation to extract the bomb in Kemala's stomach:] "Whatever happens between us, it is not our right to take human lives. We do not have the right to replace God's position, to be judges and executors of life and death among others. Whoever he is. No one has ever appointed a human to get that position. " Once, Prakasa stood up and left Kemala. (Dematra 2009: 209)

These Prakasa expressions have the weight and power to turn a person into consciousness. Expressions of language that have this effect are called language ideologies. With these expressions a person can be affected, aware of changing for the better. Indirectly, language has a role in deradicalizing someone.

Among the figures who played a role in the deradicalisation process of Kemala were the police leadership, several other subordinate figures who, Prakasa's friends in the Police, were involved in the investigations and raids of the Gandil Group. In addition, several clerics who came to Kemala in prison to provide



teachings, explanations, and understandings about Islam as a religion of peace and jihad which is actually a de-radicalization figure.

#### 4) Deradicalization in the Novel Crush Children Terrorist

The deradicalization mission in this novel falls into the category of macro deradicalization, because the message conveyed is for the general public so that it is not easy to accuse someone of being radical or terrorist. In this novel, the character Isson is considered the son of a terrorist because his father was accused of being involved in cases of radicalism or terrorism in Malaysia. Half of the novel tells the story of Isson who is under house arrest because his father is suspected of being involved in terrorism. His father is suspected of being one of the keys to finding fugitive terrorist groups in Malaysia. So that the problems experienced by Isson made his teacher and friends involved in solidarity to find out Isson's problem and help him. Although there is no direct story of radicalism in the plot of this novel because the events, characters and cases of radicalism in this novel are only the background of the story of his father who is suspected of being involved in terrorism in Malaysia and in the process of seeking information from his father to Isson's house in Indonesia. However, the message in this novel is very striking, namely the need to clarify a problem, especially to the point of accusing radicals or terrorists.

The figures of deradicalisation in this case were the police and Ison's close friends. Indonesian police figure who tried to help Malaysian police to find information about his father Isson who is suspected of being involved in a terrorist group in Malaysia. Here, police figures try to clarify in as much detail as possible

along with the evidence that someone should not be immediately convicted of being radical or a terrorist without any concrete evidence. Meanwhile, Ison's colleagues also contributed to deradicalisation by trying to clarify the existing problems. This is the message of deradicalisation to the public that a person should not be immediately isolated, discredited, let alone directly accused of being radical or terrorist before it is maximally clarified and before having real evidence.

### **Closing**

Based on the study of the two novels, it can be analyzed that the two novels with the theme of deradicalization have stories and storytelling styles with their own uniqueness. The two novels use the elements that make up the novel to develop the theme of deradicalization in different ways. In general, two novels with the theme of deradicalisation, if categorized into one genre with the theme of deradicalization, share several characteristics. First, it has a flow that tells directly or indirectly about deradicalization events or cases. Second, have a main character or subordinate figure who is present directly or indirectly as a radicalist or terrorist figure. In addition, there are anti-radicalism figures and radicalism victim figures. Third, have information about the time and place of the deradicalisation event either in general, specific, or in great detail. In addition, the novel with the theme of deradicalization also has a variety of stories and delivery techniques in literary elements including language according to the target audience to be achieved.

These two novels have several functions. First, the two novels function as themselves, namely as literary works or works of art that have artistic values and literary values that serve to entertain readers through stories, the elements that form them, and their language. Second, both novels also function to provide knowledge about issues or phenomena of deradicalization in novels whose ideas are related to real realities in society. Third, the two novels also function as teaching because they can be used as teaching materials on anti-radicalism for students or adolescents to prevent the spread of radicalism and also deradicalization programs. In other words, these two novels can be said to function as a means or supporting media to counteract radicalism through a text (counter narration) and deradicalisation campaign media.

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