



The Complexity Results of Culture Works in a Novel *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer Anthropological Study of Literature

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i1.1322>

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe: (1) language, (2) knowledge systems, (3) the equipment system of life and technology, (4) livelihood systems, (5) religious system, and (6) arts in the novel entitled *Bumi Manusia* written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. The approach used in this study is anthropological literature approach. The data collection techniques used in this study are using log read, literature, and an analysis description. Data analysis technique used in this research is a qualitative descriptive analysis. The results obtained are as follows. (1) language: that kowe and Nyai (2) knowledge systems: some kinds of foods such as kopi susu and rujak, (3) the equipment system of life and technology: means of transportation that are dokar and kursi goyang, (4) livelihood systems: the object used is a pencil, (5) the religious system is in the form of flowers, and (6) art is in the form.

Keywords: *Results of Culture; Novel; Anthropology*

Introduction

Literature is basically a creation, a creation is not merely an imitation (Luxemburg, 1984: 5). Meanwhile, according to Semi (1993: 8) literature is the result of creative art forms and whose objects are humans and their life with language as the medium. Literature reflects the culture and even a poorly written novel can be a fascinating portrait of a particular culture and its documentary value will undoubtedly increase with age (Poyatos, 1988: 15). Literary works are such as novels, a collection of poems, folklore and others. Novel is a literary work liked by many people. One of the famous novel in earlier times and now is a novel entitled *Bumi Manusia*.

A novel entitled *Bumi Manusia* written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer is an inspiring novel that contains a message for the readers of the problems of life. *Bumi Manusia* tells about Minke's life as an indigenous human who loves Annelies, a Eurasian girl. Minke is a Java-born man who studied in H, B, S. The school community is dominated by Europeans living in Indonesia. Therefore, Minke's style has been like a European. While Annelies is more likely to be regarded as an indigenous human like her mother named Nyai Ontosoroh. Finally, after Minke and Annelies know each other, they got married in Java's culture.

The overview of Minke and Annelies's figures shows that there is a culture result in their characters. If it is associated with the study of literature, it will lead to the anthropological study of literature. Anthropology in literature emphasizes the meaning of the text containing elements of anthropology such as tribal, ethnic, and the primitive rights described in literature works (Daniel and Peck, 1996: 2). Furthermore, according to Sudikan (2007: 6) anthropology in literary works includes knowledge systems, customs, kinship systems, equipment life systems and technology, livelihood, arts, and belief systems and religions.

Anthropology is an extensive science studying all aspects of life from the biological environment and cultural changes in capacity, for a more varied life through the lens of culture. Every human being is socialized with specific steps to see the world and give respond to the world through cultural behaviour (Waterston and Vesperi, 2011: 13). Meanwhile, according to Ihsan and Zuliyanti (2018: 33) anthropology is not only studying human, but also about literature. Anthropology talks all aspects of human culture and society as a group of interacting variables. Meanwhile, the literature is a reflection of human life.

According to Ihromi (2006: 1) anthropology is a discipline knowledge that is based on curiosity endlessly about human beings. Koentjaraningrat (2015: 150) also believes that the culture is divided into three states, namely (1) the complexity of ideas, ideas, values, norms, and regulations, (2) the complexity of the activity and action pattern of human society, and (3) physical form or objects made by humans. This cultural manifestation is almost entirely a result of physical (activity, deeds, and works of all people in society). Furthermore, according to Rasyid (2017: 28) anthropology is defined as a knowledge of human behavior. Anthropology sees all aspects of culture and community groups as contributing variables, while supporting literature as a mirror of the lives' supporters.

Anthropology of literature becomes one of the theories of literature that examines the relationship between literature and culture, especially to observe how literature is used in everyday life as a tool in social action. Natropology studies (novels, short stories, drama poems, folklore) then relate them to the concept of their social cultural situation. The anthropological approach of sastra tends to be applied with long-term observation (Rasyid 2017, 28). The meaning of a phenomenon of cultural and literary research that is radical will be plural, open and sometimes indeed political (Bruner, 1993: 1).

The cultural manifestation is the most concrete nature and the form of objects that can be touched, seen, and photographed (Koentjaraningrat, 2015: 151). As the material to meet the study on culture results, there will be used seven elements of universal culture. It is based on a statement by Koentjaraningrat (2015: 165) that states all elements of culture can be seen from the third angle of culture form. The seven elements of universal culture include language, knowledge systems, social organization, equipment life systems and technology, livelihood systems, religion system, and arts.

There were researches that used an anthropological approach done before. Djirong (2014) discussed the literary anthropological features in Datumuseng and Maia Daepati folklore, namely language, religion, myth, law, and customs. The same research was carried out by Rasyid (2017) about the elements of locality in the folklore of Datumuseng and Maipa Daepati, namely the region, language, customs, and mythological symbols and the piker patterns of the people. Furthermore, Sahlan's research (2) discussed the content of local wisdom values used and would be applied by the people of Buton for generations.

Based on the explanation above, this research will discuss the complexity of cultural results, namely language, knowledge systems, living equipment system and technology, livelihood systems, religion, and art contained in the novel entitled Bumi Manusia by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

Methodology

The method used is descriptive qualitative study. Descriptive qualitative study aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the research, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, holistically and descriptive in the form of words and language, in a context particularly the natural aspects by using various scientific methods (Moleong, 2014: 6). This study is used to describe the results of Javanese culture. Data collection techniques in this study used are log read, literature and description of the analysis.

Instruments refer to the tools used as a means of data collection (Siswantoro, 2005: 133). The instrument used was a data card. Data card is used to write the important things related to the results of Javanese culture. The researcher or data collector is also included in the research instrument. The position of the researcher as an instrument can not be avoided because the data collection activities can not be carried out through an intermediary or means of others. The researcher is directly related to the text as a data source (Siswantoro, 2005: 65).

According to Creswell (2010: 243-270) data analysis techniques is the process of arranging the order of the data to classify them into a pattern, a category, and a basic description. This study analyzed the data using a flow model analysis technique. Step-by-step flow model of data analysis by Miles and Huberman (2012: 15-19): data reduction, data presentation, conclusion and verification.

Discussion

The following is a discussion of the complexities of cultural production consists of 1) language, (2) knowledge systems, (3) the equipment system of life and technological (4) livelihood systems, (5) religious system, and (6) arts in the novel entitled *Bumi Manusia* written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

Language

Language is a tool that humans use to communicate the message to the listener. The complexity of cultures results in the novel that is language shows some typical findings. Here are some of the findings contained in the novel.

Nyai Ontosoroh gundik yang banyak dikagumi orang, rupawan, berumur tiga-puluhan, pengendalu seluruh perusahaan besar itu. (Toer, 2019, p. 25)

(Nyai Ontosoroh mistress is much admired, beautiful, thirty-tens, entire large company. (Toer, 2019, hlm. 25)

Language is the identity of an area. Language as a communication tool that is very important. System of the language used in the novel is the Java language. The word Nyai is the designation call for a native who has a high position.

“Siapa kasih kowe ijin dating kemari, Monyet!” (Toer, 2019, hlm. 64)

(“Who did give you permission to come here, monkey!”) (Toer, 2019, p. 64)

“Tak ada urusan dengan kowe, Nyai,“ (Toer, 2019, hlm. 146)

(“Nothing to do with kowe, Nyai,”) (Toer, 2019, p. 146)

“Nyai! Mengapa kowe birkan anak ini dibius begitu hebat ?” (Toer, 2019, hlm. 519)

(“Nyai! Why are you so drugged that this kid is so drugged?”) (Toer, 2019, p. 519)

The word *kowe* (you) is the Java language that should be used for their peers. Meanwhile, the word *kowe* used in the sentence is for cursing Minke. Other cultural result is in the form of language appears on the word *Nyai*. The data in the novel are in the following description. Based on the findings on the complexity of cultural results in the form of language role in the novel *Bumi Manusia*, it is known that language appeared is in the form of name calling and nicknames.

Knowledge Systems

The cultural results of knowledge system can not be separated from objects as a real form and a proof of authenticity of life and the development of knowledge system in society. Knowledge system in processing a variety of foods is depicted in this novel. Here are excerpts contained in the novel.

Keluarlah aku menanting talam. Kopi susu dan kue di atasnya. (Toer, 2019, hlm. 120)
(Getting me out bringing a platter. Coffee milk and cake on it.) (Toer, 2019, p. 120)

Coffee milk contained in the above quote is a metaphor for a system of knowledge contained in the novel. Through the knowledge society or figures described by the author in this novel can process and create various types of beverages. Meanwhile, there is also a system of knowledge in managing the food is macaroni soup.

"Sup macaroni, Mevrouw." (Toer, 2019, hlm. 269)
(*"Soup macaroni, Meyrouw Madame."*) (Toer, 2019, p. 269)

Macaroni soup is a system of knowledge. Soups made from macaroni mixed with milk. These foods are usually eaten by Europeans but this time, macaroni soup can be consumed by anyone and from anywhere circles. Other knowledge systems in food processing also can be seen at the ability to process various types of fruits into a food called salad (*rujak*). Here is an excerpt contained in the novel.

"Belum pernah ada larangan makan rujak di sini, Ndoro Tuwan," bantahnya. (Toer, 2019, hlm. 277)
(*"There has never been a ban on eating salad here, master," she said.*) (Toer, 2019, p. 277)

Through the quote above, it is also a system of knowledge in food processing made from the fruits into a salad. Salad (*rujak*) is a food made from various types of fruits and smothered with a spicy seasoning. Salad is usually the most sought after by women who are pregnant. Based on the data described above can be seen that there is a complexity of cultural results that is knowledge system that presents objects of human works or figures that prove their knowledge in food processing.

Life Equipment Systems and Technology

The complexity cultural results in the form of life equipment system and technology is also presented in the novel *Bumi Manusia*. The first data finding is in the form of transportation. Here are excerpts contained in the novel associated with transportation.

Di jalanan, hanya dokar kami yang memiliki lalu lintas. (Toer, 2019, hlm. 175)
(On the street, only gig were having traffic.) (Toer, 2019, p. 175)

Equipment system and technology is also presented in the novel and used by the public. Gig is a means of transportation used by people every day. There is also a system of equipment and technology used in the home and outside the home, as follows.

Di depan kursi goyang aku berhenti. (Toer, 2019, hlm. 181)
 (In front of the rocking chair, I stopped.) (This Earth of Mankind, 181)

The rocking chair is a proof to the presence of traditional equipment and simple technology since ancient times. The rocking chair is a tool for someone to sit with ease. Based on the data described above can be concluded that the novel *Bumi Manusia* records regarding man's work with life equipment system and technology. These objects come from Javanese culture and foreign technology into Indonesia. The chair is called a rocking chair because the chair can be rocking. The chair still exists today and is not only used in Javanese society.

Livelihood Systems

The complexity result is also in the form of livelihood systems. An analysis of the complexity of cultural result in the form of livelihood systems focuses on objects used in the field of employment. The data show the complexity of cultural result in the form of tools related to livelihood system. Here is an excerpt contained in the novel.

Seorang gadis pekerja berjalan miring-miring di depanku membawa dua ember kosong dari seng. (Toer, 2019, hlm. 46)
 A worker girl did slanting walks in front of me carrying two empty buckets of zinc. (Toer, 2019, p. 46)

The livelihood system through squeezing milk in cows is a bucket (ember). Ember is one of the tools used to put milk that has been squeezed. Other data showing the results of their livelihood appears on the equipment used in painting. Here is an excerpt contained in the novel.

Jean sedang memainkan pensil membikin sketsa untuk lukisan yang akan datang. (Toer, 2019, hlm. 76)
 (Jean is playing pencil to make a sketch for the next painting.) (Toer, 2019, p. 76)

The tool used to create a painting is a pencil. Without a pencil, she will not be able to make a painting that is desired by the customer. Based on the results found in the novel in the form of livelihood systems, it can be concluded that it is found a number of tools or culture results are referring to some of the work for a living.

Religious System

The analysis of the culture results in the form of religious system will be focused on the presence of objects in the field of religion. The data found is the objects that will be used in the wedding ceremony. Note the quote below.

Bunda duduk di hadapanku, mengalungkan untaian melati pada leherku. Ia tersedan-sedan. Kemudian ditaruhnya rangkaian kecil bunga-bunga dalam gengaman dua buah tanganku. (Toer, 2019, hlm. 466)
 (Mother sat in front of me, draping strands of jasmine on my neck. He was sobbing. Then she put a small series of flowers in the grip of my two hands.) (Toer, 2019, p. 466)

The data show that the cultural results of the objects used as condition to perform the wedding ceremony. The object is grasped by both Minke's hands, then the mother requests an approval to the fathers.

Art

Data findings of the complexity of cultural results in the form of art are as well as some Javanese songs name. The results of the culture are in the form of tools and Javanese songs. The cultural result that is in the form of tool is gamelan. Note the culture results below.

Dengarkan gamelan itu,kata Papa lagi.Begitulah berabad-abad belakangan ini.(Toer,2019,hlm. 287)

(Listen to the orchestra, said Papa again. That recent centuries did.) (Toer, 2019, p. 287)

In the above quote appears that the results of the culture in the form of music instrument is in the form of gamelan. Gamelan is usually used in events such as weddings or appointment as a regent and others. Another cultural result is also Javanese. Here is an excerpt contained in the novel.

Gamelan memainkan Kebo Giro, lagu selamat dating, menggebu-gebu memenuhi ruangan resepsi dan hati.(Toer, 2019, hlm. 199)

Gamelan plays Kebo Giro, a welcoming song, passionate fills the reception room and their hearts. (Toer, 2019, p. 199)

In the quote above, it is found the finding of Javanese song entitled Kebo Giro. The song is played when the wedding of Minke and Annelies is held. The song is also commonly used in important events.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis contained in complexities of cultural results in the novel entitled *Bumi Manusia* written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, the culture results contained in the novel are (1) language: kowe and rendeng (2) knowledge systems; some foods such as coffee milk and salad, (3) the equipment system of life and technology: a means of transportation those are buggy and rocking chairs, (4) livelihood systems: the object used is a pencil, (5) the religious system in the form of flowers and (6) arts: gamelan. These data can be seen from the depiction of the characters and the dialogue contained in the novel. It can provide lessons for the reader about the culture results and apply them in daily life of language, system knowledge, equipment system of life and technology, livelihood systems, system of religion, and the arts.

Acknowledgment

The author would like to thank the editors and staff of the journal that has provided the opportunity to publish the results. In addition, the authors also like to thank all those who have assisted from the beginning to the end.

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