

## Konsep Écriture Féminine dalam novel "Saman" karya Ayu Utami = The Concept of Écriture Féminine in Saman, a novel by Ayu Utami

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br> Artikel ini membahas salah satu karya Ayu Utami, penulis feminis Indonesia, yang berjudul Saman, berdasarkan pemikiran Hélène Cixous mengenai konsep Écriture Féminine. Écriture Féminine adalah suatu metode menulis untuk menceritakan tentang perempuan dengan keterbukaan, variasi, irama, penuh kenikmatan dan dekonstruksi beberapa makna yang sebelumnya diterima sebagai kebenaran tunggal di tengah masyarakat. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian kualitatif. Data yang digunakan dalam analisis ini adalah novel Saman, terbitan Gramedia, 2001. Hasil dari penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa novel Saman ini merupakan salah satu contoh fenomena yang merepresentasikan pemikiran Hélène Cixous. Melalui penggambaran tokoh-tokoh dalam novel Saman, Ayu Utami menampilkan sosok perempuan tidak seperti citra yang selama ini melekat di tengah masyarakat Indonesia seperti; lemah, tidak mandiri, dan tidak memiliki hak memilih dalam hidup.<b>ABSTRACT</b><br> This article analyses a novel of Ayu Utami, Indonesian feminist and writer, titled Saman, which is based on the concept of Écriture Féminine by Hélène Cixous. Écriture Féminine is a model of writing that allows women to freely write about themselves with, a variety, a rhythm, full of pleasure and deconstruction that give them the freedom to move beyond patriarchy in the society. This research is classified as a qualitative research. The data used in this analysis is a novel Saman by Ayu utami, published by Gramedia in 2001. The result of the research shows that the novel Saman is one example of literature works which represent Hélène Cixous' thought. Through the depiction of the characters in the novel Saman, Ayu Utami portrays female characters which do not like the image that has been culturally embedded in Indonesian society such as; weak, dependent, have no right to make a decision in life.; This article analyses a novel of Ayu Utami, Indonesian feminist and writer, titled Saman, which is based on the concept of Écriture Féminine by Hélène Cixous. Écriture Féminine is a model of writing that allows women to freely write about themselves with, a variety, a rhythm, full of pleasure and deconstruction that give them the freedom to move beyond patriarchy in the society. This research is classified as a qualitative research. The data used in this analysis is a novel Saman by Ayu utami, published by Gramedia in 2001. The result of the research shows that the novel Saman is one example of literature works which represent Hélène Cixous' thought. Through the depiction of the characters in the novel Saman, Ayu Utami portrays female characters which do not like the image that has been culturally embedded in Indonesian society such as; weak, dependent, have no right to make a decision in life., This article analyses a novel of Ayu Utami, Indonesian feminist and writer, titled Saman, which is based on the concept of Écriture Féminine by Hélène Cixous. Écriture Féminine is a model of writing that allows women to freely write about themselves with, a variety, a rhythm, full of pleasure and deconstruction that give them the freedom to move beyond patriarchy in the society. This research is classified as a qualitative research. The data used in this analysis is a novel Saman by Ayu utami, published by Gramedia in 2001. The result of the research shows that the novel Saman is one example of literature works which represent Hélène Cixous' thought. Through the depiction of the characters in the novel Saman, Ayu Utami

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