

Konstruksi Identitas Tokoh Ibu dalam Novel *La Civilisation, ma Mere!...* Karya Driss Chraïbi = The Construction of Identity of Mothers Character in the Novel *La Civilisation, ma Mere!...* by Driss Chraïbi

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Isu mengenai pendidikan kaum perempuan merupakan salah satu isu penting yang terjadi dalam sejarah kontemporer Maroko (1912-1956). Melalui novel *La Civilisation, ma Mère!...* (1972), Driss Chraïbi menyampaikan sebuah perlawanan terhadap penindasan, inferioritas, maupun pesimisme kaum perempuan Maroko pada masa kolonisasi Prancis. Artikel ini membahas konstruksi identitas perempuan menurut perspektif laki-laki dalam novel *La Civilisation, ma Mere!...* melalui focalisasi tokoh Aku yang mewakili dua anak laki-laki tokoh Ibu. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kajian struktural dengan teori naratologi dari Gérard Genette dan konsep identitas dari Stuart Hall. Temuan dari artikel ini menunjukkan bahwa identitas yang dikonstruksi melalui perspektif dua anak laki-laki tokoh Ibu memperlihatkan sebuah gugatan terhadap wacana patriarki. Gugatan tersebut melambangkan narasi laki-laki tentang perempuan yang menentang norma-norma tradisional Maroko pada saat itu dan mendukung kehadiran kaum perempuan sebagai penggerak dalam masyarakat.

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The oppression of women freedom was one of important issues in contemporary Moroccan history (1912-1956). The Moroccan writer who is considered a pioneer in breaking the dichotomy between the positive and negative effects of colonization is Driss Chraïbi, whose work recognized as a work that not only criticizes the injustices and exploitation of French colonization, but also criticizes the cultural, racial, religious, or political problems that prevented the colony to recognize Western civilization. Through the novel *La Civilisation, ma Mere!...* (1972), Chraïbi conveys a resistance against the oppression, inferiority and pessimism of Moroccan women during the French colonization period. This article aims to discuss the construction of identity of Mothers character in *La Civilisation, ma Mere!...* through the focalization of I who represents two sons of the mother in the novel. The method used is structural analysis with Gérard Genettes theory of narratology and Stuart Halls concept of identity. The finding of this article shows how identity constructed through the perspective of two sons displays a criticism against patriarchal discourse. The criticism symbolizes mens narratives of woman who opposed the traditional Moroccan norms at the time and supports the presence of a woman as the force in society