

**SOCIAL AWARENESS IN PRAMOEDYA ANATA
TOER'S NOVEL *THIS EARTH OF MANKIND***

A THESIS

BY:

NURUL NADILA

Reg. No: 71170411005



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
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Supervisor,

Zulfan Sahri, S.S., M.S.

Dean of the Faculty,

Head of the Department,

Dr. Purwanto Siwi, S.S., M.A.

Zulfan Sahri, S.S., M.S.

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Medan, 21 March 2023

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NURUL NADILA

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APPENDIXES

A. The Biography of Pramoedya Anata Toer

Pramoedya Ananta Toer was born in Blora, Central Java, on 6 February 1925 and died in Jakarta on 30 April 2006. He is known as a novelist in the 1940s with his novels, among others, *Keluarga Gerilya* and *Perburuan*. Pramoedya's real name is Pramoedya Ananta Mastoer. Because the family name Mastoer (his father's name) was felt to be too aristocratic, he removed the Javanese prefix "Mas" from the name and used "Toer" as his family name. His father was a teacher who initially served at HIS Rembang, then became a teacher at the Boedi Oetomo private school and became the principal of the school. His mother was the daughter of a chief in Rembang. He was called Mas Moek because he was the eldest child of 8 siblings (5 boys and 3 girls). At the "order" of the oldest brother, his younger brother put the last name Toer so that the family names, namely Pradito Toer, Koenmarjatoen Toer, Oemisapatoen Toer, Koesaisah Toer, Koesala Soebagyo Toer, Soesilo Toer, and Soesetyo Toer.

Pramoedya graduated from the junior high school (elementary school) of the Boedi Oetomo Institute in Blora and then continued his education for one and a half years at the Surabaya radio technical school (Radiovakschool Surabaya) from 1940-1941. He did not have a diploma from the school because the certificate he sent to Bandung for legalization was never received back due to the Japanese coming to Indonesia in early 1942. In May 1942, he left Rembang and Blora for Jakarta. He works at the Domei News Agency. While working, he attended education at *Taman Siswa* (1942-1943), courses at the Stenographic School (1944-1945) then attended college at the Jakarta Islamic College (1945) for courses in Philosophy, Sociology,

and History. In 1945 he left the Domei News Agency and went to explore the island of Java. In August 1945, when Indonesian independence was proclaimed, he was in Kediri. In 1946 he became an official soldier until he received the rank of Lieutenant II of the People's Security Army (TKR) stationed in Cikampek, with the East Jakarta Front ally. He returned to Jakarta in 1947 through infiltration but was captured by the Dutch military who were in Cipinang.

On 22 July 1947 he was arrested by Dutch marines for keeping documents against the Dutch underground movement. He was imprisoned without trial at Bukit Duri prison until 1949. From 1950 to 1951 he worked as editor of Balai Pustaka. In 1950 he received a literary prize from Balai Pustaka for his novel entitled Hunt. In the same year he married a woman who often came to prison when Pram was in prison, who was still a close relative, Husni Thamrin. In 1952 Pramoedya Ananta Toer founded and led the Duta Literary and Features Agency until 1954. In 1953 he went to the Netherlands as a guest of Sticusa (Dutch Foundation for Cultural Cooperation) and in 1956 visited Peking, China, to attend the anniversary of Lu Shun's death. He was amazed by the glory of the Chinese Revolution in all fields. In 1958 Pramoedya Ananta Toer joined the Central Executive of the People's Arts Institute (Lekra) which was under the auspices of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). His involvement with Lekra exposed him to other groups of artists who were not of the same faith, especially the group of artists who signed the Cultural Manifesto (Manikebu) who opposed the PKI.

In 1962 he became editor of Lantern. He also works as a lecturer at the Faculty of Letters, Respublika University, Jakarta, as a lecturer at the Dr. Journalistic Academy. Abdul Rivai. The outbreak of the 30 September 1965 movement (Gestapu/PKI) brought bitter memories to Pramoedya Ananta Toer's life. During his

arrest by a mob of masked youths on October 13, 1965, he was subjected to humiliation and cruel treatment. His hearing was damaged by being hit with a tommygun on the head. After that, he was imprisoned in Tangerang, Salemba, Cilacap, and for ten years he lived in exile on Buru Island. After exile on Buru Island, Pram produced several books which were generally banned by the Attorney General's Office. However, overseas the books were published and circulated widely. In fact, these books have been translated into several foreign languages, especially English and Dutch.

B. The Literary Works of Pramoedya Anata Toer

Novel

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Bukan Pasar Malam</i> (1950) | 10. <i>Larasati</i> (1960) |
| 2. <i>Pemburuan</i> (1950) | 11. <i>Gadis pantai</i> (1962) |
| 3. <i>Keluarga Gerilya</i> (1950) | 12. <i>Bumi Manusia</i> (1975) |
| 4. <i>Dongeng Calon Arang</i> (1951) | 13. <i>Child of All Nations</i> (1975) |
| 5. <i>Mereka yang Dilumpuhkan</i> (1951) | 14. <i>A Heap of Asbes</i> (1975) |
| 6. <i>Ditepi Kali Besi</i> (1951) | 15. <i>Jejak Langkah</i> (1985) |
| 7. <i>Midah Simanis</i>
<i>Bergigi Emas</i> (1954) | 16. <i>House of Glass</i> (1988) |
| 8. <i>Korupsi</i> (1954) | 17. <i>Awakenings</i> (1991) |
| 9. <i>Sekali peristiwa di</i>
<i>Banten Selatan</i> (1958) | 18. <i>Gulat di Jakarta</i> (1995) |
| | 19. <i>Arus Balik</i> (1995) |
| | 20. <i>Arok Dedes</i> (1999) |

Short Story

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Percikan Subuh</i> (1950) | 5. <i>Tales from Djakarta</i> (1957) |
| 2. <i>Pertjikan Revolusi</i> (1950) | 6. <i>Subuh</i> (19) |
| 3. <i>Dia jang Menyerah</i> (1950) | 7. <i>Berict uit Kebayoran</i> (1978) |
| 4. <i>Cerita dari Blora</i> (1952) | 8. <i>Sang Pemula</i> (1985) |

Non-Fiction

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Hoa Kiau di Indonesia</i> (1959) | 4. <i>Perawan dalam cengkeraman militer</i> (2001) |
| 2. <i>Kronik revolusi indonesia jilid I</i> (1999) | 5. <i>Perahu yang setia dalam badai</i> (2001) |
| 3. <i>Kronik revolusi indonesia jilid II</i> (1999) | 6. <i>Meggelinding I</i> (2004) |

7. *Jalan raya Pos, jalan deandels*
(2005)

8. *Kronik revolusi Indonesia jilid v*
(2014)

Memoar

1. *Nyanyi sunyi seorang bisu 1* (1988)
2. *Nyanyi sunyi seorang bisu 2* (1995)

C. The Summary of *This Earth of Mankind*

This Earth of Mankind is a fictional novel in the historical drama genre that has a setting in the life of the Dutch colonial period. In this book, the life of a young Indigenous man named Minke is also told. Minke attends H.B.S or Hogere Burgerschool, which is on the same level as Senior High School (SMA) and is only intended for Europeans, Dutch, and Native Elites.

Tirto Adhi Soerjo, people call him Minke (Nyai Ontosoroh calls him Sinyo), is the son of a Regent of Wonokromo city B so he is sent to school to become a Regent like his father, but he refuses to do so. As a Native, Minke is a smart kid at H.B.S., loves literature, and has prowess in writing. This proved that he became a well-known and well-known person in Java because his writings were widely published in Dutch newspapers under the name Max Tollenaar (a pseudonym).

However, the education Minke received at H.B.S made him a person who respected Europeans, especially because of the teachings of his teacher, namely Juffrouw Magda Peters. In *This Earth of Mankind*, Minke highly praises and respects Europeans and no longer cares about Javanese culture, as his culture of origin.

The story began when Minke received a challenge from her friend, Robert Suurhof, to go to Wonokromo to visit a beautiful Indo-European girl, namely Annelies Mellema. Until then, Suurhof becomes Minke's rival because they like and love the same person, namely Annelies Mellema. However, Annelies actually loves Minke. Annalies lives in a luxurious and beautiful house with a Nyai named Nyai

Ontosoroh and her brother, Robert Mellema. In this novel, not only Minke and Annelies are emphasized, but Nyai Ontosoroh too. It is said that he was sold to the Dutch by his own father. This was done so that his father could occupy a higher position. Unfortunately, without any marriage ties, Nyai Ontosoroh had to live together with Mr. Mellema, a person she had never known or known.

Nyai Ontosoroh has a grudge against her parents so she has the determination to elevate her own dignity through her knowledge. Nyai Ontosoroh learned a lot from Mr. Mellema, namely living like a European, reading various European books, learning to read and write, and company management. At first, Mr. Mellema was very kind and loved Nyai Ontosoroh even though he had never been married according to religion or law. However, all of that disappeared when the legitimate child of Mr. Mellema from the Netherlands arrived to work in Indonesia and sued Mr. Mellema. This caused Mr. Mellema to leave Nyai Ontosoroh and things became chaotic.

Even so, Nyai Ontosoroh already had experience and learned a lot from Annelies, until they finally founded and built a very large company. In this way, she proved to people that even though she was only a Nyai, she could be respected because of the abundant wealth she earned from her own work and became an independent woman. Besides that, Robert Mellema, who is the older brother of Annelies Mellema, tends to follow his father and is reluctant to acknowledge Nyai Ontosoroh as his mother.

Minke who was present in their lives, namely Nyai Ontosoroh and Annelies, was very warmly welcomed by both of them. However, many people don't like this, especially Minke's parents. This is because Ontosoroh is a 'Nyai'. The term *Nyai* at that time was considered as a woman who did not have the norms of decency

because of her status which was only a 'mistress'. So from there, Nyai Ontosoroh began to try and study hard so that she could be treated like a human being in general.

Later, Minke was not only opposed by her parents but was also attacked by Robert Mellema and Suurhof who said that she was only after Nyai Ontosoroh's property. In the midst of many obstacles and challenges, Minke is determined to keep trying to find Annelies. This is comparable to the many challenges out there because Annelies is a beautiful woman, and has a gentle and kind personality. This is proven by his ability to manage the company with Nyai Ontosoroh, as his mother.

After going through various obstacles and obstacles which were very long and complicated, Minke and Annelies finally got married, and they lived happily, Minke's career has improved very well. Minke has also graduated from his school, namely H.B.S with a satisfactory rating. In fact, previously Minke had been dismissed by the school because of various accusations against him for having done something inappropriate with a Nyai. However, all of that he managed to go through and face.

Minke has got all the happiness, until finally a disaster comes to him again, he is very, very down and down. Dutch law or it can be said that the law of the European nation has brought itself down. A nation he respected and admired.

After Mr. Mellema's death, which is still a big question mark, from the start, Mr. Mellema's legal son, who came from the Netherlands, disrupted the household between Mr. Mellema and Nyai Ontosoroh, namely by demanding Mr. Mellema's property, which had been managed by Ontosoroh for a long time.

Annelies was also the victim because she is Mr. Mellema's legitimate child. Annelies needs to be returned to Europe and must be willing to leave Minke and

Nyai Ontosoroh. Why was Nyai not included? This was because, from the start, Nyai had never been legally married to Mr. Mellema, so she had to let go of all the companies she and Annelies had built. Minke and Nyai Ontosoroh tried their best to defend and protect the company and Annelies who were about to be brought to the Netherlands. However, European law is still not in favor of Indigenous people like them (Minke and Nyai Ontosoroh).

D. The Characts of *This Earth of Mankind*

- 1. Minke or Sinyo:** (Nyai Ontosoroh calls him Sinyo) is a student at H.B.S (Hogere Burgerschool). He has extraordinary intelligence, clever logical argument, and is full of honor. Then, Minke is also a writer and the son of a regent, and his company is not small either.
- 2. Annelies Mellema:** A shy and innocent European-Native girl. Even though she is a mixed-blood girl, her clothing style is often Javanese because she likes to wear batik. She is actually smart, but according to Minke, Annelies is still an innocent girl
- 3. Nyai Ontosoroh:** An European *Nyai* or concubine. She is the wife of Mr. Mellema. However, they are not bound by a valid marriage, both religiously and legally. Nyai Ontosoroh is a woman who is smart, wise, has good manners, is fluent in Dutch, has an open attitude, and is an office worker, such as bank management, trading, and so on.
- 4. Robert Mellema:** He is familiar with luxury, always looks good and of course neat. Then, he is also handsome, tall, agile, agile, and polite.
- 5. Darsam:** A servant from Raden Mas Sinyo Minke who often picks up and takes Minke when he wants to or after work.

6. **Jean Marais:** Minke's best friend, lives in Surabaya. If Minke is in trouble or in trouble, Jean Marais is the first person to confide in. Many of Jean Marais's "advices" influenced the interior of Minke. Jean Marais is a painter from France. Attended school at the Sorbonne. He left school following the voice of his heart, devoting his full strength to painting.
7. **Robert Suurhof:** someone who likes to put people down, humiliate, and can be said to like to be mean to others. However, he is one of Minke's close friends.
8. **Juffrow Magda Peters:** She is one of Minke's closest friends who likes to read books so she has satisfactory grades.
9. **Jan Dapperste alias Panji Darman:** Minke's classmate at Hogere Burger School (H.B.S.). Not Indo, nor Dutch, a native who was adopted by a Dutch family.
10. **Herbert de la Croix** Assistant Resident of City B. Even though he is a pure European, he is not a colonial character. In fact, he felt sorry to see the Dutch East Indies and Java in particular, which had fallen in this way. He paid great attention to educated natives and hoped that these people could become pioneers for the advancement of the Dutch East Indies nation.
11. **Babah Ah Tjong:** The owner of a plesiran or suhian house (a brothel) located on Jalan Surabaya, not far from Nyai Ontosoroh's house. The brothel was large and long from the outside.