

Salah Asuhan Abdoel Moeis

Buku ini merupakan hasil penelitian terhadap Novel Salah Asuhan karya Abdoel Moeis. Di dalam buku ini, realitas kehidupan dapat dipengaruhi oleh seseorang atau beberapa orang yang dikaguminya. Mereka mengidolakan seseorang/ beberapa orang terfokus kepada sifat/ karakter yang ditampilkan oleh tokoh idola mereka. Karakter-karakter hasil analisis yang ditampilkan dalam buku ini sangat beragam dan dapat dijadikan contoh dalam menjalani hidup dan kehidupan. Buku ini dapat pula dijadikan rujukan bagi mahasiswa S-1 dan S-2 yang sedang menyusun tugas akhir pada program studi bahasa dan sastra Indonesia.

HOS Tjokroaminoto memang bukan manusia biasa. Beliau adalah Guru Bangsa, Guru Presiden Pertama RI Soekarno, Guru Kartosoewirjo, Semaoen, HAMKA, serta sahabat karib H. Agoes Salim dan Abdoel Moeis. Islam dan Sosialisme sering menjadi “kontroversi” seakan cap komunis melekat pada beliau, namun sebenarnya “menembah Gusti” dan Islam sejati adalah basis aksi dan nilai yang beliau yakini. Buku karya A.D. Mulawarman, seseorang yang mengaku bukan sejarawan namun kepeduliannya pada sejarah tak perlu diragukan dengan kiprahnya di Yayasan Rumah Peneleh dan Yayasan Peneleh Jang Oetama, ditulis dengan gaya populer dan menggambarkan HOS Tjokroaminoto yang sangat mencintai negeri dan agamanya. A.D. Mulawarman mengajak pembaca untuk turut menggelora dengan zelfbestuur saat vergadering dan larut dalam kesedihan saat berpulangannya HOS Tjokroaminoto. Pembaca akan merasakan bahwa buku sejarah dapat ditulis “sehidup” dan semenarik ini.

The continual rise of English as a global lingua franca has meant that English literature, both as a discipline and as a tool in ESL and EFL classrooms, is being used in varied ways outside the inner circle of English. This edited collection provides an overview of English literature education in the Asia-Pacific in global times, bringing to international attention a rich understanding of the trends, issues and challenges specific to nations within the Asia-Pacific region. Comprising contributions from Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam, the collection addresses the diversity of learners in different national, cultural and teaching contexts. In doing so, it provides insights into historical and current trends in literature education, foregrounds specific issues and challenges in policymaking and implementation, presents practical matters concerning text selection, use of literature in the language classroom, innovative practices in literature education, and raises pressing and important questions about the nature, purpose and importance of literature education in global times.

Kritik sastra merupakan salah satu cabang studi sastra yang penting dalam kaitannya dengan ilmu sastra dan penciptaan sastra. Dalam bidang keilmuan sastra, kritik sastra tidak terpisahkan dengan cabang studi yang lain, yaitu teori sastra dan sejarah sastra (Wellek dan Warren, 1968: 39). Dalam bidang penciptaan sastra, kritik sastra yang merupakan cabang studi sastra yang berhubungan langsung dengan karya sastra yang konkret itu (Wellek, 1978: 35) mempunyai peranan penting dalam pengembangan sastra (Pradopo, 1967: 13). Berdasarkan hal itu, sangatlah penting meneliti kritik sastra Indonesia modern sejak timbulnya hingga sekarang. Meskipun usia kritik sastra Indonesia modern belum lama dibandingkan dengan kritik sastra dunia, Eropa dan Amerika, misalnya (lihat Wellek, 1965), selama umurnya yang baru sekitar 60-an tahun, sudah sangat banyak

persoalan sastra yang tersangkut di dalamnya. Karena itu, perlulah diteliti dan diuraikan bagaimana wujud dan corak kritik sastra Indonesia modern sejak timbulnya hingga sekarang; diteliti secara teliti dan saksama demi perkembangan ilmu sastra Indonesia modern khususnya dan ilmu sastra Indonesia pada umumnya. Penelitian kritik sastra Indonesia modern ini perlu dilakukan mengingat tulisan-tulisan atau referensi yang dapat digolongkan dalam penelitian kritik sastra Indonesia modern belumlah memadai.

"Nobody's Boy" is a human document of child experiences that is fascinating reading for young and old. Parents, teachers and others, who are careful to have children read inspiring books, will welcome this beautiful story of Hector Malot, as among the best for them to recommend.

This volume is the result of a conference held in October 2015 in connection with the Frankfurt Book Fair discussing developments that are considered important in contemporary Indonesian cultural productions. The first part of the book reflects on the traumatic experiences of the Indonesian nation caused by a failed coup on October 1, 1965. In more general theoretical terms, this topic connects to the field of memory studies, which, in recent decades, has made an academic comeback. The focus of the chapters in this section is how certain, often distressing, events are represented in narratives in a variety of media that are periodically renewed, changed, rehearsed, repeated, and performed, in order to become or stay part of the collective memory of a certain group of people. The second part of the book explores how forces of globalisation have impacted upon the local and, linguistically surprisingly, rather homogeneous cultural productions of Indonesia. The main strands of inquiry in this second section are topics of global trends in religion, responses to urban development, the impact of popular literary developments, and how traditions are revisited in order to come to terms with international cultural developments.

A film-goer accustomed to the typical Hollywood movie plot would feel uneasy watching an Indonesian movie. Contrary to expectations, good guys do not win, bad guys are not punished, and individuals do not reach a new self-awareness. Instead, by the end of the movie order is restored, bad guys are converted, and families are reunited. Like American movies, Indonesian films reflect the understandings and concerns of the culture and era in which they are made. Thus Indonesian preoccupations with order and harmony, national unity, and modernization motivate the plots of many films. Cinema has not traditionally been within the purview of anthropologists, but Karl Heider demonstrates how Indonesian movies are profoundly Indonesian. Produced in the national language by Indonesians from various regions, the films are intended for audiences across the diverse archipelago. Heider examines these films to identify pan-Indonesian cultural patterns and to show how these cultural principles shape the movies and, sometimes, how the movies influence the culture. This anthropological approach to Indonesian film opens up the medium of Asian cinema to a new group of

scholars. "Indonesian Cinema" should be of interest to social scientists, Asianists, film scholars, and anyone concerned with the role of popular culture in developing countries.

This first edition has been written by experienced teachers to meet the requirements for the latest Cambridge IGCSE® Bahasa Indonesia syllabus (0538). With comprehensive coverage of the Cambridge IGCSE® Bahasa Indonesia syllabus, this Coursebook contains a wealth of highly engaging, authentic texts to motivate and engage students in their studies, and prepare them fully for their assessment. The modular approach allows the content to be taught in a way that suits every classroom environment, and also supports independent learning. The topic-based structure allows acquisition of skills to be woven into a deeper understanding of the language and its literature.

"Literatur-overzicht" issued with v. 95.

Hock Tong Cheu received his Masters and Ph.D degrees from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., and had lectured in Anthropology and Sociology in Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia from 1976 till mid-1995. From mid-1995 till 2000, he taught in the Malay Studies Department and the Southeast Asian Studies Center, National University of Singapore. He was a Senior Fellow at the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore in 1984 and a Fulbright Visiting Scholar-in-Residence at the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from August 1987 to October 1988. He has made several in-depth studies of the Nine Emperor Gods Spirit-Medium Cults as well as the Chinese Locality Saints, the Nadugong, and the Malay Keramat in Southeast Asia. Dr Cheu, who is effectively trilingual in English, Chinese and Malay, wrote prolifically, and had contributed numerous articles in all three languages to professional and academic journals, magazines and newspapers. He had also presented numerous academic papers for discussion in local and international conferences.

Since the Bali bombings of 2002 and the rise of political Islam, Indonesia has frequently occupied media headlines. Nevertheless, the history of the fourth largest country on earth remains relatively unknown. Adrian Vickers' book, first published in 2005, traces the history of an island country, comprising some 240 million people, from the colonial period through revolution and independence to the present. Framed around the life story of Pramoedya Ananta Toer, Indonesia's most famous and controversial novelist and playwright, the book journeys through the social and cultural mores of Indonesian society, focusing on the experiences of ordinary people. In this new edition, the author brings the story up to date, revisiting his argument as to why Indonesia has yet to realise its potential as a democratic country. He also examines the rise of fundamentalist Islam, which has haunted Indonesia since the fall of Suharto.

Marginal Man in a Colonial Society
Abdoel Moeis' Salah Asuhan
Marginal Man in a Colonial Society
Abdoel Moeis' Salah Asuhan
Identity In Asian Literature
Routledge

The novel "Salah Asuhan," translated here as "Never the Twain," is among the most popular works of modern Indonesian fiction. First published in 1928, the book is still in print today. Hanafi, the novel's protagonist, is madly in love with Corrie du Bussee, a beautiful Eurasian, though he has long been betrothed, to his cousin, Rapih. Which woman should Hanafi marry? Corrie, the feisty, liberated Western woman, or the simple-hearted Rapih? The conflict Hanafi faces serves as an allegory for pre-independent Indonesia as it struggled toward national identity. Which course was the emerging nation to take? Was it to adhere to traditional values or was it to adopt Western notions of progress and modernity when, in doing so, might lead to the creation of a race of people who were neither Eastern nor Western?

For anyone wanting to move beyond tired travel guide cliches, *A Geek in Indonesia* is a hip, irreverent and streetwise introduction to Southeast Asia's biggest country. Jump from the beaches of Bali to a tour bus circuit of the fascinating island of Java and come face to face with the reality of 21st-century Indonesia—from local fashion bloggers and the world's most avid tweeters to feminist activists, punk pioneers, and scandalous celebrities. Discover the unlikely delights of dangdut—Indonesia's homegrown working-class rockers—and a dizzying universe of pop, jazz, and alternative music. Learn what makes Jakarta the social media capital of the world, dive into the Indonesian blogosphere, and get essential insights into the traditional values that still underpin modern tech-savvy Indonesian society. Then travel back in time to the outer fringes of the archipelago where tribesmen continue to wear ritual battle gear. Packed with lively articles on everything from office and cafe culture to food, dating rituals, and TV soap operas—and illustrated with hundreds of colorful images—this Indonesian travel guide is a delightful read for backpackers, first-time visitors, newly-arrived expats, long-time Indonesiaphiles. *A Geek in Indonesia* is a guide like no other, to a country that has no equal.

First Published in 1995. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

This book focuses on how visual records – mainly on film or video – can provide data for research and presents a variety of visual projects drawn from ethnographic fieldwork in Indonesia. Karl Heider argues for the expansion of visual anthropology - or anthropology with a camera - beyond descriptive ethnographic film into actual use of the camera as a research tool. The chapters explore several ways in which camera-generated materials can complement and support what anthropologists already do in their research. Heider includes samples from fieldwork in Indonesia conducted over a number of years, particularly in New Guinea and Sumatra with groups including the Dani and Minangkabau. His studies combine visual and psychological anthropology and provides insight into the analysis of emotions in particular. Intended to inspire new approaches to the ethnographic enterprise, the book is valuable for scholars of visual anthropology and Southeast Asia.

In honor of Benedict Anderson's many years as a teacher and his profound contributions to the field of Southeast Asian

studies, the editors have collected essays from a number of the many scholars who studied with him. These articles deal with the literature, politics, history, and culture of Southeast Asia, addressing Benedict Anderson's broad concerns. "... an important collective work for communication practitioners, students, and scholars who want to have a deeper understanding of film making in Asia and of the promotion of nationalism through communication." -- Media Asia "... a momentous contribution to the study of colonialism and postcoloniality in Asia..." -- The Journal of Asian Studies "This is an excellent model for studies in how the popular, art, and experimental cinemas function in the consideration of nationhood as a configuration of symbols.... This anthology provides an interesting discussion by offering a theoretical framework from which to examine the complex topics of nation, state, identity formation, and collective history in the realm of cinema. It becomes an even more effective tool by playing itself out within a diverse Asian context." -- Afterimage Essays examine the representation of the interlocking discourses of nationhood and history in Asian cinema, dealing with film traditions in Japan, China, Taiwan, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, and Australia. Salah Asuhan terbit pertama kali di Balai Pustaka tahun 1928. Secara tematik, novel ini tak lagi mempermasalahkan adat kolot yang tak lagi sesuai dengan perkembangan zaman, tetapi coba mengangkat tema pernikahan antarbangsa. Translation is stigmatized as a form of writing, discouraged by copyright law, deprecated by the academy, exploited by publishers and corporations, governments and religious organizations. Lawrence Venuti exposes what he refers to as the 'scandals of translation' by looking at the relationship between translation and those bodies - corporations, governments, religious organizations, publishers - who need the work of the translator yet marginalize it when it threatens their cultural values. Venuti illustrates his arguments with a wealth of translations from The Bible, the works of Homer, Plato and Wittgenstein, Japanese and West African novels, advertisements and business journalism. Performing Power illuminates how colonial dominance in Indonesia was legitimized, maintained, negotiated, and contested through the everyday staging and public performance of power between the colonizer and colonized. Arnout Van der Meer's Performing Power explores what seemingly ordinary interactions reveal about the construction of national, racial, social, religious, and gender identities as well as the experience of modernity in colonial Indonesia. Through acts of everyday resistance, such as speaking a different language, withholding deference, and changing one's appearance and consumer behavior, a new generation of Indonesians contested the hegemonic colonial appropriation of local culture and the racial and gender inequalities that it sustained. Over time these relationships of domination and subordination became inverted, and by the twentieth century the Javanese used the tropes of Dutch colonial behavior to subvert the administrative hierarchy of the state. Thanks to generous funding from the Sustainable History Monograph Pilot and the Mellon Foundation the ebook editions of this book are available as Open Access (OA) volumes from Cornell

Open (cornellopen.org) and other Open Access repositories.

This book traces the beginning of the process of nation-formation, the struggle for independence, the hopeful beginning of the new nation-state of Indonesia only to be followed by hard and difficult ways to remain true to the ideals of independence. In the process Indonesia with its sprawling archipelago and its multi-ethnic and multi-religious nation has to undergo various types of crisis and internal conflicts, but the ideals that have been nurtured since the beginning when a new nation began to be visualized remain intact. Some changes in the interpretation may have taken place and some deviations here and there can be noticed but the literal meaning of the ideals continues to be the guiding light. In short this is a history of a nation in the continuing effort to retain the ideals of its existence.

This collection of essays is the culmination of a symposium on the representation of Malays and Malay culture in Singaporean and Malaysian literature in English held in Universiti Putra Malaysia.

[Copyright: 94c421ff0e105cb65308fe21e90bacf6](https://doi.org/10.94c421ff0e105cb65308fe21e90bacf6)