

Women's Study in Aceh Novels in the 21st Century, Indonesia

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Abstract: This study deals with women in Aceh novels of the 21st century. The scope of this study includes the discovery of female characters, women's understanding, and cultural values that underlie women's attitudes. These research data are sequences in the novel that contain the socio-cultural conditions of women, the embodiment of ideas, ideas, views, or understandings of women contained in Aceh novels of the 21st century. The source of this research data is the entire novel written by the people of Aceh, background and tells about Aceh, and published in the 21st century (year published 2001-2016). The results of this study indicate that (1) The isolation of female characters expressed by Aceh literature a) Aceh women are depicted as a great, resilient, patient, faithful person in all the conditions as previous Aceh women, b) Aceh women depicted in conflict and disaster nature, such as harassment, violence, persecution, and murder, c) Aceh literature does not exploit women physically in writing, only general description, d) Aceh lecturers do not write women in religious diversity, e) Aceh literature does not describe women biologically. (2) Aceh literary figures reveal the socio-cultural conditions of women, a) Aceh women into cultural heritage figures, b) Aceh women become figures of family tradition and self esteem, c) Aceh women play an important role in socio-cultural development, d) self; e) Have the establishment and choice in various activities that he I am; f) Have the ability to develop and be able to adapt in various circumstances; g) Aceh women are women who are not easily discouraged, strong, strong, and not dependent on men.

Keywords: women; novel; Aceh; socio-cultural condition

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I. INTRODUCTION

This study deals with women in Aceh novels of the 21st century. The scope of this study includes the identity of the person, the embodiment of ideas, ideas, views, or understandings that reflect the elements of female selfhood and cultural values that underlie the attitude of women. This study was conducted on the following basis. Women, both as connoisseurs of work, creation and as a figure in the work is an issue that is always warm especially after the feminist theory developed by critical thinkers and activists. Especially for Aceh, women's problems never disappear. Aceh is an area that has a great history of women's prowess as the world's first female captain, Keumala Hayati, the heroine of Cut Nyak Dhien, and Queen Safiatuddin. After Indonesia gained independence, Aceh became an integral part of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which continues to have problems with the central government. Aceh experienced prolonged conflicts, earthquakes and tsunamis in December 2004. This situation may have had an impact on women's aspect, the embodiment of ideas, ideas, views, or understandings that reflect the elements of female selfhood and cultural values that underlie the attitude of women in Aceh. In recent years, the news about Aceh women contributed to media coverage among them was detik.com which highlights the high value of Aceh female dowry, to the dilemma of women's issues increasingly sticking, exploitation, harassment, torture, and even murder. It is possible that this happens because of a shift in the aspect of female selfhood, the embodiment of ideas, ideas, views, or understandings of female selfhood and cultural values that underlie women's attitudes. Thus, this becomes an important issue. The issue will be seen whether participated revealed and revealed in the literary work, especially in the work of the writers of Aceh in the 21st century.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Women

Women have many roles in life. Herman (2010: 3) states that the role of women cannot be separated from life. Because of the various roles that also, women is a very interesting figure to talk about though all this time impressed women have less important role and are often seen as low. This becomes the study of reality and

imagination in literary works. In relation to imagination and literary works, Sahid (2008: 26) states that literary works are a reflection of the real world that expresses all the social issues. The study of the role of women in literature can be a discourse or thought on the development of women from time to time because the literary works represent the society from one space and time. The study of women in literature will be a discourse or idea of the search for the ideal female figure. The figure or figure of women in general in the household has the role of wife, housewife, educator for her children, hereditary carrier, and as member of society. In addition, women have an important role in the socio-cultural, economic, political, religious and biological aspects. This is in accordance with the view of Al-Ghazali (2007: 5-15) which reveals a number of aspects that apply to women to advance the people. These aspects are possible in literary works and are perceived as an obstacle in advancing women. These aspects, according to Al-Ghazali, arose because of the strong cultural values held by Indonesian society and the assertion that men are above women. The aspects referred to by Al-Ghazali are as follows.

Education: prefers boys over girls

- a. Aspect of education: more priority to boys than girls.
- b. Socio-cultural aspects: injustice in marriage and domestic life as something that impedes the improvement of fate, role, and position of women in society.
- c. Economic aspect: the existence of injustice in economic access so often wife hung economy need to husband.
- d. Policy aspect: women are limited in politics, whereas the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women emphasizes the active and maximum participation of women in every dimension of life and equality between men and women.
- e. Biological aspect: women tend to be used as sexual exploitation, both in the form of pornography and porno action.

2.2 Novels

Novel is a literary work produce from the fruits of the imagination of a writer has its own various types. According to Kosasih (2003: 252) quoted in Anneahira, explains that "The literary work in the form of a novel has its own division, which is based on:

1) Based on Truth Stories

Based on the truth of the story, the novel is divided into two types, namely:

- a. Fiction, is a novel that tells about a fictional thing and never happened. Stories, characters, plot and background, all just author's essay. Although there is a true story, the story is usually modified to make it seem unreal, such as Dee's Paper novel.
- b. Nonfiction, this novel is the opposite of a fiction novel, a novel that tells about the real thing that has ever happened. It's a person's experience, a true story, or based on history, such as the novel Toni TegarSohidi's Last Shoes.

2) Based on Story Genre

Based on the genre of the story, the novel is divided into several kinds, namely:

- a. Romantic Novel, is a novel whose story revolves around romance and affection. From start to finish, the reader will be treated to a romance conflict spiced by romance, such as Fiance , by Agnes Jessica.
- b. Horror, is a novel that has a tense story, making the reader pounding. This novel tells about mystical things, for example novel Do not Touch My Blood by AmalKomandoko.
- c. Mystery, is a novel that has a puzzle element to be solved. Genre novels like this can cause the reader's curiosity to the end of the story, such as Dan Brown's novel Angels and Demons.
- d. Comedy, is a novel that contains elements of humor or humor that will certainly make people laugh and really entertained, such as novel Diary Si BocahTengil by Jeff Kinney.
- e. Inspirational novel, is a novel whose story is able to inspire the crowd. Generally, this novel is loaded with certain moral messages or lessons that can be taken by readers so that reading gets motivated to do things better, such as novel 5 Cm by Donny Dhirgantoro. H

3) Based on Content, People and Market Share

Based on the content, figures and market share, the novel is divided into several types, namely:

- a. Teenlit, derived from the word 'teen' which means adolescent and 'lit' from the word literature which means writing / paper. This novel is a kind of novel that tells about the problems of teenagers, generally about love or friendship. People of this type of novel market are teenagers, age that is considered unstable and has many problems, for example novel Not *Salah Bintang Jatuh* by AisyaYuliana.
- b. Chicklit, is slang from America which means young woman. This novel is a novel that tells about life or problems faced by a young woman in general. The story of the novel is more complex, complicated and contains adult elements that are not too easily captured by adolescent readers, such as Eva Sri Rahayu's novel Trisa World.

- c. Songlit, a novel written based on a song, such as the novel *Rindu Room*, where the title of this novel is the title of a song creation Letto band, Indonesia.
- d. Novel Adult, is a novel devoted to adults, because generally the story about romance that contains elements of adult sexuality, such as novel *A Sendja* by Harie. D.F.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the novel is divided into three types, namely based on the truth of the story, the fiction and nonfiction novels, based on the genre of the story, the novel romantic, horror, mystery, comedy and inspirational novel, and based on content, market share, namely novel teenlit, chicklit, songlit, and adult novels.

2.3 Figures and Characters

Below will be presented theories about characters and characterizations in the opinion of the experts are as follows: Figure and characterization is one important element in the work of narrative literature besides plot and plot. Characterization and characterization are often synonymous with character. According to Jones (in Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 165) Characterization is the depiction of a clear picture of someone displayed in a story. Thus, according to Nurgiyantoro (2002: 166) the characterization of a broader sense than the characters and character because he also covers the problem who the story characters, how the character and how the placement and depiction in a story so as to provide a clear picture to the reader. Characterization is the most important element in a work of fiction. Characterization is one fact of the story in addition to the two facts of the other story. Thus, characterizations have a great role in determining the wholeness and the artistry of a novel (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 172) The character of the story is only an invention of the author, but in a story he must live like in real life. According Nurgiyantoro (2002: 168) states that the character of the story should be natural *memiliki kemiripan kehidupan nyata*. The criterion of life itself is not very helpful to understand the life of a fictional character, even it can be misleading to the understanding.

Fictional characters are all fiction that does not exist in real life. The figure is just a real-life drawer, so as much as possible the author makes a lifelike character like life. Aminudin's opinion about the character is, the perpetrator who took the event in a fictional story so that the event was able interweave a story called by a character (Aminudin, 2009: 79). While characterization according to Aminudin (2009: 79) is the way the author displays a character or a perpetrator. Sukadaryanto (2010: 27) argues that characterization is a description of behavior or psychological traits that appear on the characters. Another opinion about the characterization proposed by Suryanto (2006: 2021) characterization or character is the depiction of the story characters, both the state of birth and inward that can be: view of life, attitude, belief, customs, and so on. Some opinions have been mentioned above about the theories of both characters and characterizations can be concluded that the characters are people who are told in a work of narrative while characterization is the character or character possessed by the character.

2.4 Types of People

Based on different viewpoints and views, a character can be categorized into several types of naming at once, for example as a protagonist-developing-prime figure. The following described types of figures according to Nurgiyantoro are as follows:

- (1) In terms of the role or importance of the character in a story, divided into main characters and additional characters.
 - a. The main character, main character is a figure that is important and displayed continuously so that it dominates some of the story. The main character is the preferred figure the enlightener (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 176-177).
 - b. Additional characters opposite of the main character is the additional character (peripheral character) that is the figure raised once or how many times in the story with the portion of the story is relatively short (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 176). Additional figures are raised only if they relate to the main character, directly or indirectly.
- (2) Based on the appearance function of the character can be distinguished into the figure protagonist and antagonist.
 - a. The protagonist is a figure admired by the reader, who one of its kind is popularly called hero, a figure which is the embodiment of norms, values, ideal for the reader (Altenberd & Lewis in Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 178).
 - b. The Antagonist is a character that causes conflict. The antagonist might be called in opposition to the protagonist, directly or indirectly, physically and mentally (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 179).
- (3) Based on his character, the character of the story can be divided into characters simple and complex figures or round figures.
 - a. Simple character (flat or flat character) is a character who only has one particular personal qualities, one particular nature only (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 181).

- b. Spherical character or complex is a character who has and revealed the various possibilities side of his life, the personality and identity (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 181). If a simple character is told flatly and there are no surprises to the reader, then the round person is the opposite. Spherical characters can display the nature and behavior of various and difficult to guess by the reader.

(4) Based on the criteria for the development of figures stories, differentiated into static figures and developing figures. Static character is a story character who is essentially unchanged and / or a developmental character as a result of events that occur (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 188). Static figures have a relatively fixed, unfashionable attitude and character, from the beginning to the end of the story. Such a character does not reflect the reality of life. Because no human is unaffected by the state of the environment. In static figures are known for black and white characters. Black targets are evil figures are white figures as good figures. If seen from character, static figures both black and white are still a simple figure. Developing character is a story character who undergoes changes and developments in line with the development of events and plots that are told (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 188).

(5) Based on the possibility of mirroring the character of the story to man from real life, the characters are distinguished into typical figures and neutral figures.

- a. Typical character is a character who only slightly displayed the state of individuality and more highlighted the quality of work or nationality or something else that is representative (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 190).
- b. Neutral figure is a story character who exists for the sake of the story itself. He is truly an imaginary figure who lives only and exists in the world of fiction. He is present (or presented) solely for the sake of the story, or even he is actually the owner of the story, the teller, and the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 191).

2.5 Strengthening Techniques

In this case characterization consists of three variations: 1. technique expositivist, 2. dramatic techniques, and 3. technique of identifying figures.

(1) Expository Technique

Expository techniques are also called analytical techniques. Expository technique is the depiction of the story character is done by giving a description, description, or explanation directly.

(2) Dramatic Technique

If the author's expository technique gives a description, in dramatic techniques the characters are shown similar to the drama. With this technique the story will be more effective. The dramatic technique consists of eight types of conversational techniques, behavioral techniques, mind and feeling techniques, stream of consciousness techniques, character reactions, reactions of other figures, background painting techniques, physical painting techniques. (BurhanNurgiantoro, in goesprih.blogspot.com).

(3) Identify Figure Techniques

In the field of characterization, Idrus also utilizes the identification of figures. This way there are two kinds of repetition and principles of collection. On the principle of repetition, the author repeats the nature of the character so that the reader can understand clearly. The principle of collection in this case the personality is expressed little by a little in the whole story.

III. METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Approach and Type of Research

This research is a research in the field of sociology of literature, namely research involving women in literary texts. Women certainly have a big role in a literary text and certainly have the nature and selfhood in society. Therefore, the most appropriate method used in this study is the qualitative method (Seger 2000: 68-70; Faruk 1994; Junus 1986: 3-4; Sikana 1986, 2008: 255-75). The data in this study are sequences in the novel that contain the socio-cultural conditions of women, the realization of ideas, ideas, views, or understandings of women contained in the novels of Aceh the 21st century. The source of this research data is the entire novel written by the people of Aceh, background and tells about Aceh, and published in the 21st century (year published 2001-2016).

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Women's Study Data Tables In Novels

El-Mansiya (The Forgotten)

Charac ter's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physi cal	Psychic	individ ual	family	society	Education	Economic s	Politica l	Biologi s
Firda	Nothi ng	Cheerfu l, Smart (p. 46)	Nothin g	- on of Mr. Hashi m and Mrs. Nuraid a (p 46)	Giving money to friends . (p. 52)	high school second grade	Nothing	Nothing	Nothin g
Arnarti	Beauti ful (p. 97)	- Ikhlas (p. 273) - Tough and strong (p. 277)				senior high school	Children of small entreprene urs (p. 78)	Victims of conflict (p. 78)	

The Fog of War: The work of Ayi Jufridar

Charac ter's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physi cal	Psychic	individ ual	family	society	Educatio n	Economi cs	Politica l	Biologi s
The village girl	Physi cal condit ions are not descri bed in the novel	The psychic conditio n is not explaine d in the novel	Girls or charact ers in the story still prioriti ze religio us matters in the form of reciting and forging the knowle dge of religio n	not explai ned in the novel	not explaine d in the novel	For the village girl figure is still high school and studying. This is shown by the attitude that wants to increase knowledg e stock	Not explained to the figure of 'village girl'	Not explain ed to the figure of 'village girl'	Not explain ed to the figure of 'village girl'
The women	Not explai ned in the novel	Not explaine d in the novel	Figures still maintain custom dressed in everyd ay life	Not explai ned	Not explaine d	The elder brother of 'Kakak' graduated from high school and did not go to college on an unecono med	Women's figures still depend on the fate and economic issues of their husbands, children or	For the three so- called figures are not involve d in politics	Nothin g

						economic basis	brothers.		
ViviHAnderson	Vivi is white. Height is proportional	Smart and brave	The individual lives of the characters are not explained	Aceh women always maintain in the dignity of their families	Not explained	Not explained	Vivi's character in the novel still relies on his father	It supports the politics run by GAM but does not want to be involved in it	Pornography aspect in a form that is small
Young Women	His crotch had a shot	Firm, courageous in the tears and do not want to ramble	Do not want to forget the history and things that happen to him	Not explained	Not explained	Not explained	Not explained	Trying to make peace for Aceh and punish war criminals in an international tribunal	Not explained
Raman's wife of kecil	Not explained	Describe the respected woman in every policy	Trying to keep the tradition growing	Always prepare the best fasting meals for the family	Able to maintain a growing tradition in the community in various ways, especially cuisine	Not explained	Still depends on what the husband is working on	Not explained	Not explained

The Mad Case: SamsulBahri

Character's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physical	Psychic	individual	family	society	Education	Economics	Political	Biological
My wife		Loyal (pp. 131)		Descendants of the elect (p. 131)					

Alon Buluek creation Ayi Jufridar

Character's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physical	Psychic	individual	family	Society	Education	Economics	Political	Biological
Anya		• Strong, strong-willed, always	• S on the life of aceh society,	Women (girls) Aceh always	• Primordial	• Always show a willingness to get a	• Women in Aceh are able to meet the		

		cling to God.	a woman is considered very low if taking a candidate or husband person.	say goodbye to the family when about to leave the house.		better education .	finances of themselves and their families.		
The Land of the Red Paradise by Arafat Nur									
Charac ter's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physi cal	Psychic	individ ual	family	society	Educatio n	Economi cs	Politic al	Biologi cal
Nanda	Teena ge girl, straig ht hair unrav el, and beauti ful.					Graduate d from senior high school.			
Jemala	Melod ious sound (p. 242) Beauti ful (page 243) Grace ful, and power ful, panor ai huntin	intrepid		Ampo n child, village head and has a brother named Gaden g (p 244)	Teach children to read and write. Good social relations	Schools until the third grade of elementar y school, can read and write, smart and smart. (p. 245)			

	g, and nimble. (p. 244) A beautiful, beautiful girl! (p. 286)								
Black Angel									
Charac ter's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physi cal	Psychic	individ ual	family	Society	Educatio n	Economi cs	Politic al	Biologi cal
Inong	Black (p. 204)	Sensitiv e and tasty (p. 211)		Rigid despite not having family to enterta in sorrow (p. 204)	Kissing women's cheeks to entertain sorrow is a communi ty tradition (p. 196)	Adults in thinking even though they did not complete primary school (pp. 196)	Poverty that hit Acehnese women victims of armed conflict (p. 204)	Acehne se women cannot forgive the tyranni cal govern ment because it is politics to clear up the mistake (p. 205)	Armed conflict has many Acehne se women raised by parents who have no biologi cal relation ship (p. 37)
	Thin face (p, 215)	Ambitio us (p. 211)			Limiting the associati on of boys and girls (Pages, 13)				
Fitriah	sharp nose (p. 5)	Shy (p. 49)	nation from men makes girls shy (Page 32)	The family restricts the relatio nships of boys and girls (p. 44)	The daughter of the ngaji teacher is respected and respected by society (page 31)	Gender becomes an obstacle in continuin g education for religious families (page 28)	Ride public transport labilabi due to economic factors of the people of the village are limited (Page 50)	Destruc ting honor is part of the ruling politics because Acehne se women highly value chastity (p, 137)	Passed on the blood of clerics who fought against the Netherl ands and Japan
	Clear white skin,	Diligent and kind-							

	(119)	hearted (Page 25)							
MakSantan	old body (Page 1)	Have courage (p38) Caring, compassion, and taste (Things 161 and 115)		Foster children and sons in one family when parents cannot live together (page 75)	Celebrating the Prophet Muhammad by preparing two large trials (Hal, 66)	While not educating but supporting his grandchildren in school (p. 73)	The economic crisis has made Acehese women dare to refuse the illegal levy of armed gangs (p, 38)	The two opposing groups defending the state and the people are only a mask for the ambitions of interest even though the people must be victims (p. 74)	

Lampuki

Character's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physical	Psychic	individual	family	society	Education	Economics	Political	Biological
Halimah	Seamless (Page, 150)	No shame (p146)		The wife complained against a husband who does not fulfill the obligation to their living (Page 89)	Forbidden love is the greatest disgrace in people's lives (p. 308)	Village women who are not civilized because they are uneducated (p. 143)	Citing nanggroe tax is part of the venture economically self-sufficient (Page, 174)	Citing taxes for citizens instead of mandatory warfare (p. 144)	
		Crazy (p. 142)		Uncomfortable married women living	Ignoring the politeness of Acehese society with Islamic			Abuse of authority does not occur in women.	

				with their parents (p. 74)	values (p. 143)			(p. 176)	
Siti		Calm and patient (page 13)		Be able to follow the husband's habits in suffering condition though (p. 403)	Establishing a volunteer recitation center is part of the concern for the community (page 12)	Does not have a classroom management pattern during religious learning (p. 351)	Women always concern the husband's profession and income (p. 301)		
				Always care about families especially in worship (p. 249).			Using alms for shopping is the impact of low income (p. 102)		
Marwah At Ujung Bara									
Character's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physical	Psychic	individual	family	society	Education	Economics	Political	Biological
Halimah	Typical white-skinned Arab offspring (p. 340)	Sensitive and sensitive to suffering (p. 344)		A strong emotional bond between mother and child (p. 344)	Leading the title "cut" to the noble descendants is a tradition of the Acehnes (p. 339)	Care and attention to the religious education of his children (pp. 337)			The descendants of Arab-Aceh (p. 339)
		Soft (Hal, 346)		Having a special tradition in the family (341)	Acehnes women do not like men who rely on nobility (p. 340).				
Dewi		Cheerful and cheerful (p, 378)	The person who always upholds local	The female family dislikes the activist	The figure of activists who have a good way of	Women not only attended education but were also	Activist life makes the economic conditions of	Women born to military families and married	Children born due to biological relation

			wisdom (p, 373)	's son-in-law who threatens the family and has no permanent job (p. 379)	communication in the community and still prioritize socio-cultural aspects (p, 373)	involved in activist and NGO world (p, 375)	families shambles (Hal, 379)	activists certainly get political pressure from the family (p, 379)	ships make emotional closeness stronger (p, 378)
		Strong and resilient (p 378)		Marrying a movement activist makes her family different from the rest of the family (p. 377)		The enthusiasm of learning technology that is part of nonformal education (p, 376)		Families that try to melt the principle of husbands idealism through women are part of politics p, 379)	
Ceudah		Brave (Pages, 172)			Rules for boarding residents to create tranquility in society (pp. 139)	Educated women are able to share lecture time and organizational activities (p. 164)		For Acehese women, martial law is only the politics of the ruler (p, 142)	
		Soft (p, 139)							

SEULUSOH

Character's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physical	Psychic	individual	family	society	Education	Economics	Political	Biological
Nek Pi'ah	Her legs are thin and wrinkled (page 21)	Sincere and honest (page)	A person who respects local wisdom such as chanting poem peuyo naneuk	Professions can not be inherited to posterity (p. 45)	crifice and dedication of his life to society (p. 45)	Although not tasting school, but his knowledge is amazing (p. 60)	Professions that do not set tariffs so that economic income is not fixed (p, 45)		

			(p, 44)						
					Respect for the profession that requires great sacrifice (p. 45)				
Meulue		His personality is strong and resilient (p. 122)		Hoping to always have siblings (p, 25)	Tradition of coastal communities, treating diseases by way of herbs (page 46)	Have dream to study in Midwifery Department (page 49)			
					Tradition of Acehnes e people celebrate meugang (p. 34)	Continuing school in a limited economy (p, 46)			
STOVE									
Character's Name	selfhood figures		Socio-cultural			Understand women			
	Physical	Psychic	individual	family	society	Education	Economics	Political	Biological
Anan	Skin wrinkles (p. 144)	Firmly (134)	Spit water of betel (p, 78)8)	Repeating the memory of the death of the child and husband in a firm state (p79)	Traditional agreement on a punishment (p. 135)	Providing religious learning in the simplest place (p. 26)	Limited economic conditions due to armed conflict create an atmosphere of simplicity in meetings, (p. 125)	Punishment does not look at a person's political opinion. In the name of humanity, the guilty are still punished (p. 134)	A mother who fights for her son's justice because of biological factors (137)
					Mentioning a person with an custom title is part of the preservat		The simplicity of housing and the means it possesses are economic		

					ion of mores in the life of the community (p. 125)		constraints (p. 84)		
Empun Siti	Middle-aged, not too old (pp. 131)	Motherhood (p. 131)		Kinship becomes a consideration in upholding justice (p. 134)	Deploying a birth's birthday is part of the custom of community life (p. 131)	Prioritize religious education of his offspring, (p. 89)			Biological relationships reinforce the emotional attitudes of mother and child to try to offer a plea despite guilt (p. 135)
	The eyes are shortsighted (p. 89)								
InenIpa k		Innocent and innocent (p. 79)	Describing personal suffering through poet didong (pp. 81)						
		Hysterics (pp. 81)							

V. CONCLUSION

The results of this study conclude that Acehese women who are described by Aceh literature in Aceh novels are women who have the following self:

- (1) The isolation of the figures expressed by the writers of Aceh
 - a. Acehese women are depicted as being great, tough, loving, faithful, in all conditions as previous Acehese women.
 - b. Acehese women are depicted in conflict and natural disasters, such as harassment, violence, torture, and murder.
 - c. Acehese writers do not exploit women physically in their writing, only describe in general,
 - d. Acehese lecturers do not write women in religious diversity.
 - e. Aceh poets do not describe women biologically.

- (2) Aceh writers reveal the socio-cultural conditions of women
- Acehnese women become the figure of cultural inheritance
 - Aceh women became the figure of tradition and family self-esteem
 - Acehnese women play an important role in the socio-cultural development.
 - Having self-awareness;
 - Having establishment and choice in a variety of activities that he did;
 - Have the ability to grow and be able to adjust in various circumstances
 - Aceh women are women who are not easily discouraged, strong, strong, and not dependent on men.

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