

## INTISARI

*Comfort women* adalah istilah yang digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan perempuan-perempuan yang dipekerjakan secara paksa budak seks bagi para tentara Jepang pada saat Perang Dunia II berlangsung. Sejak kemerdekaan Semenanjung Korea hingga Korea terpecah menjadi dua negara yaitu Korea Selatan dan Korea Utara, isu *comfort women* hingga saat ini belum terselesaikan dan menyisakan trauma tidak hanya bagi penyintas, namun juga bagi masyarakat Korea Selatan. Isu *comfort women* baru berhasil muncul di ranah publik beberapa dekade setelah kemerdekaan Korea dan hal ini tentunya butuh proses panjang.

Penelitian ini akan membahas bagaimana sulitnya proses pembentukan trauma kolektif tentang *comfort women* dalam novel *One left* dinarasikan, mulai dari merekonstruksi memori dan narasi kolektif tentang hingga pada akhirnya isu *comfort women* menjadi trauma kolektif dan identitas kolektif bagi masyarakat Korea Selatan. Penelitian ini juga akan membahas mengapa karakter utama dalam novel *One left*, P'unggil, kesulitan dan gagal untuk melakukan rekonsiliasi bahkan setelah isu *comfort women* menjadi sebuah trauma dan identitas kolektif di Korea Selatan.

Penelitian ini akan menggunakan konsep trauma kolektif dari Jeffrey C. Alexander dan juga konsep rekonsiliasi trauma berupa *acting out* dan *working through* dari Dominick Lacapra. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa proses pembentukan trauma kolektif tentang isu *comfort women* di Korea Selatan mengalami kesulitan karena kuatnya budaya patriarki serta konfusianisme di Korea Selatan dan juga kurangnya partisipasi dari aktor penting dalam masyarakat untuk membawa isu *comfort women* ke ranah publik. Karena kesulitan yang ditemui dalam proses pembentukan trauma kolektif inilah isu *comfort women* terlambat untuk dijadikan sebuah isu penting dan menjadi salah satu alasan kegagalan P'unggil dalam melakukan rekonsiliasi.

**Kata kunci:** *comfort women*, trauma kolektif, memori kolektif, narasi kolektif, rekonsiliasi.

## ABSTRACT

Comfort women is a term used to describe women who were forcibly employed as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers during World War II. Since the independence of Korean Peninsula, until the country was split into two countries, South Korea and North Korea, the issue of *comfort women* has not been resolved until now and has left trauma not only for the survivors but also for the people of South Korea. The issue of comfort women only managed to appear in the public sphere a few decades after Korean independence and it requires a very long process.

This research will discuss how the difficult process of forming collective trauma regarding comfort women in novel “One left” is narrated, start from reconstructing memories and narratives until how the issue of comfort women become a collective trauma and collective identity for South Korean. This research will also discuss why the main character, P’unggil, has difficulties and fail to reconcile even after the issue of comfort women become a collective trauma and collective identity in South Korea.

This research will use Jeffrey C. Alexander’s concept about collective trauma and also Dominick Lacapra’s concept about trauma reconciliation, acting out and working through. The result of this study finds out that the process of forming collective trauma about the issue of comfort women in South Korea experienced difficulties because of the strong patriarchal culture and Confucianism belief in South Korea and also the lack of participation from important actors in society to bring this issue to the public sphere. Because of the difficulties of forming collective trauma, it is too late to make comfort women to become an important issue, and it is one of the reasons why P’unggil fail to reconcile.

**Keywords: comfort women, collective trauma, collective memory, collective narrative, reconciliation.**