

INTISARI

Skripsi ini membahas rekonstruksi kedirian korban Tragedi 1965 Surakarta melalui perspektif filsafat sosial Paul Ricoeur, khususnya konsep identitas naratif, tiga tahap mimesis, dan *attestation*. Fokus penelitian adalah bagaimana para korban yang mengalami penangkapan, pembuangan, stigma sosial, serta kehilangan posisi sosial dan ekonomi menyusun kembali identitas diri melalui praktik penceritaan tentang masa lalu, masa kini, dan harapan masa depan. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu: (1) menjelaskan bagaimana rekonstruksi kedirian korban Tragedi 1965 Surakarta; dan (2) menjelaskan bagaimana rekonstruksi kedirian tersebut dapat dianalisis melalui perspektif filsafat sosial Paul Ricoeur.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan wawancara. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan korban yang tergabung dalam organisasi Sekretariat Bersama '65 (SekBer '65) Surakarta, serta dokumentasi berupa tulisan, majalah, dan arsip kesaksian. Analisis dilakukan dengan memetakan kisah hidup korban ke dalam tiga tahap mimesis serta menggunakan konsep *attestation* untuk memahami bagaimana para korban menegaskan diri sebagai subjek yang “mampu bertindak”.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rekonstruksi kedirian korban Tragedi 1965 merupakan proses pemaknaan kembali hidup yang bergerak dari keterbutusan menuju integrasi identitas. Melalui narasi, para korban tidak hanya menceritakan penderitaan, tetapi juga menegosiasikan makna baru atas diri mereka sebagai anggota keluarga, komunitas, dan saksi sejarah. Penelitian ini terbatas pada jumlah narasumber dan ruang lingkup Surakarta, namun diharapkan dapat berkontribusi pada kajian tentang kekerasan negara, memori, dan identitas, serta membuka ruang bagi penelitian lanjutan terkait rekonsiliasi dan keadilan.

Kata Kunci: Paul Ricoeur; Identitas Naratif; *Attestation*; Tragedi 1965; Kedirian Korban; SekBer '65

ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the reconstruction of selfhood among victims of the 1965 Tragedy in Surakarta through the perspective of Paul Ricoeur's social philosophy, particularly the concepts of narrative identity, the three stages of mimesis, and attestation. The focus of the study is on how victims who experienced arrest, exile, social stigma, and the loss of social and economic positions reconstruct their identities through narrative practices that connect the past, the present, and hopes for the future. The objectives of this research are: (1) to explain how the selfhood of the victims of the 1965 Tragedy in Surakarta is reconstructed; and (2) to explain how this reconstruction can be analyzed through the perspective of Paul Ricoeur's social philosophy.

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method with an interview-based approach. The data were obtained through in-depth interviews with victims affiliated with the Sekretariat Bersama '65 (SekBer '65) in Surakarta, as well as through documentation in the form of written texts, magazines, and testimonial archives. The analysis was conducted by mapping the victims' life stories onto the three stages of mimesis and by employing the concept of attestation to understand how the victims affirm themselves as subjects who are "capable of acting."

The findings show that the reconstruction of selfhood among victims of the 1965 Tragedy is a process of reinterpreting life that moves from rupture toward an integrated identity. Through narrative, the victims do not merely recount suffering, but also renegotiate new meanings of themselves as family members, community actors, and historical witnesses. This research is limited by the number of informants and its focus on the Surakarta context, yet it is expected to contribute to studies on state violence, memory, and identity, as well as to open space for further research on reconciliation and justice.

Keywords: *Paul Ricoeur; Narrative Identity; Attestation; 1965 Massacre; Selfhood SekBer '65*