

INTISARI

INOVASI KARYA SASTRA PADA PERALIHAN ABAD XIX-XX: *HIKAYAT ABDULLAH DAN SITTI NURBAYA*

oleh

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Penelitian ini mengkaji inovasi karya sastra Melayu pada peralihan abad XIX–XX melalui perbandingan *Hikayat Abdullah* karya Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir Munshi dan *Sitti Nurbaya* karya Marah Rusli. Dengan memanfaatkan kerangka teori konvensi sastra dari Fokkema dan Ibsch (2000), penelitian ini menelusuri pergeseran konvensi hikayat klasik yang formulaik dan kolektif menuju konvensi roman modern yang lebih individual, reflektif, serta kritis. Pergeseran tersebut berlangsung secara bertahap dan terlihat jelas pada perubahan bentuk bahasa serta cara penceritaan.

Hikayat Abdullah menandai fase transisi dengan munculnya narasi personal “aku” dan penggambaran empiris yang lebih konkret. Sementara *Sitti Nurbaya* menunjukkan tahap yang lebih matang melalui struktur narasi linear dan kedalaman psikologis tokoh. Kedua karya ini menunjukkan bahwa hibriditas berperan sebagai mekanisme inovasi yang penting dalam perubahan sistem sastra. Melalui hibriditas, unsur tradisional tidak ditinggalkan, tetapi diolah kembali sehingga melahirkan bentuk sastra modern yang tetap berakar pada estetika Melayu.

Kata kunci: inovasi, konvensi sastra, hibriditas, *Hikayat Abdullah*, *Sitti Nurbaya*

ABSTRACT

LITERARY INNOVATIONS AT THE TURN OF THE 19TH AND 20TH
CENTURIES: *HIKAYAT ABDULLAH* AND *SITTI NURBAYA*

by

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This study examines innovations in Malay literature at the turn of the 19th–20th centuries through a comparison of *Hikayat Abdullah* by Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir Munsyi and *Sitti Nurbaya* by Marah Rusli. Utilizing the literary conventions framework proposed by Fokkema and Ibsch (2000), this study traces the shift from the formulaic and collective conventions of classical hikayat toward the more individual, reflective, and critical conventions of the modern novel. This shift occurred gradually and is clearly evident in changes to linguistic form and narrative style.

Hikayat Abdullah marks a transitional phase with the emergence of the personal “I” narrative and more concrete empirical depictions. Meanwhile, *Sitti Nurbaya* demonstrates a more mature stage through its linear narrative structure and the psychological depth of its characters. Both works indicate that hybridity serves as a crucial mechanism of innovation in literary system transformation. Through hybridity, traditional elements are not discarded but reworked, giving rise to modern literary forms that remain rooted in Malay aesthetics.

Keywords: innovation, literary conventions, hybridity, *Hikayat Abdullah*, *Sitti Nurbaya*