

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HISTORY OF GAJAH MADA MAJAPAHIT KINGDOM THROUGH HISTORICAL INDONESIAN NOVELS CONTEMPORARY

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ABSTRACT

This research is designed in a continuation of the series or stages, related to the reconstruction of kingdoms in Java through a number of Indonesian literary works. In this first stage, it focuses on the figure of Gajah Mada who became an important figure in the Majapahit Kingdom, the largest kingdom in the span of the archipelago's history. The research aims to map and describe: (1) who Gajah Mada is from the Majapahit Kingdom, (2) how his actions and role are narrated in the latest Indonesian literary works, and what the narrative is like. In addition, it is also to describe: (3) the discourse battle about Gajah Mada from Majapahit constructed by each of these literary works from the study of new historicism.

The research method used in this study has a focus in the form of qualitative descriptive studies with a new historicism perspective on the latest Indonesian literary works set in the history of Gajah Mada, especially the sequel series of the story of Gajah Mada by Langit Kresna Hariadi consisting of five novels. Then in the form of a qualitative description of the construction discourse about Gajah Mada in the latest Indonesian literary works and their discourses.

Result The study is as follows. First, broadly speaking, the story in the five novels of Langit Kresna Hariadi about Gajah Mada is parallel to the official version of conventional history. Second, the story of Gajah Mada in the novels Langit Krishna Hariadi begins with: (1) Gajah Mada's career as a warrior of Bhayangkara, the army that escorted the king, at that time the second King of Majapahit held by Jayanagara; (2) Gajah Mada who managed to save Jayanagara finally also could not save the murder of the second king; The throne of Majapahit was held by Jayanagara's two younger sisters: Tribhuwana Wijayatunggadewi (Dyah Gitarja) and *Rajadewi Maharajasa* (Dyah Wiyat); (3) during the reign of these two female kings, Gajah Mada was appointed mahapatih and took the Palapa Oath at Balai Manguntur, Majapahit palace; (4) during the tenure of Hayam Wuruk, Gajah Mada became a discredited figure for the Bubat War, with the assassination of King Sunda Galuh and all his retinue, including the princess, Dyah Pitaloka, who was about to be made empress; (5) Gajah Mada's lifetime after not being a mahapatih in Majapahit. Gajah Mada died at the age of 74 years. Third, as a fiction set in history, the Gajah Mada series by Langit Kresna Hariadi is one of the hegemonic sites or a kind of discourse that also enlivens the battle for interpretation of the role of a Majapahit super-prime-minister.

Kata Kunci: *novel, contemporary, Gajah Mada, Majapahit, new-historicism*