

TEMA CERPEN DALAM MAJALAH AL-HIKMAH:  
satu analisa  
(1hb. April 1934 - 15hb. Disember 1941)

oleh

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Latihan Ilmiah untuk memenuhi keperluan  
IJAZAH SARJANA MUDA SASTERA  
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*1hb. April, 1934 - 15hb. Disember, 1941.*

## SYNOPSIS

This analysis is based on the themes of the short-stories published in Al-Hikmah from 1st. April 1934 until 15th. December 1941. The themes are divided into several aspects to enable the researcher to analyse them in detail. A systematic study of the development of each theme, is then considered for such an approach would certainly help to ascertain whether the themes actually reflect the true picture of the social development at the time when the stories were written.

Eight short-story writers submitted their stories to Al-Hikmah and in so doing helped to increase the number of stories published in Al-Hikmah during the period under consideration.

The first part of the thesis focuses on the prevalent situation of the Malay society in the 1930's, with reference to the social, political and economic setting. Special attention is also given to the Kelantan Malays with regard to social, economic and political developments at the same period since the magazine Al-Hikmah was first published in Kelantan. Attention is focussed on the various stages of development of the Kelantan Malays. In so doing, one is in a position to better understand the mentality of the Malays of this state and their reactions to the developments in education before the outbreak of the Second World War.

Section two which follows, highlights the stages of developments of journals and newspapers available at that time. Such publications in one way can be regarded as important supplementary reading materials, for they were widely circulated at very reasonable

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prices. Thus both journals and newspapers were widely read by those who had attained a certain level of education. As a result rapid development in the production of journals and newspapers was noticeable, parallel to the increasing number of readers.

The third section deals with the general development of short-stories in the Malay Peninsula, for in that period, almost if not all available journals and newspapers published short-stories to get the attention of the readers. Many prominent journalists then, wrote high quality short-stories for publication.

The fourth section is the core of the analysis, for the discussion centres on themes which are related to moral, social, economic, political as well as philosophical aspects. Even though these themes are sub-divided in such a manner, they are in actual fact, very closely interrelated. The classification or grouping follows the topic which the authors prefer to highlight. But in most instances the authors' message to a certain degree managed to reach the audience.

The final section deals with the authors' point of view on the themes presented. A comparison of Al-Hikmah with Majalah Guru with regard to their literary contributions is attempted, especially in the field of short-stories. To grasp the authors' intended message or messages, one would have to ask oneself why the authors write as they did? A written piece of work does not originate from imagination alone, but a combination of reality, imagination and creativity. All these factors help us to understand the development of ideas in work of art and the reaction of the readers.

I therefore conclude that Al-Hikmah played an important role in educating the Malays especially through

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short-stories. It was widely read and would not have ceased publication if not for the outbreak of the Second World War.