Indonesian literature encompasses the languages and literatures of the peoples of Indonesia. It includes works written in the Malay language, as well as Indonesian literature, which is written in the Javanese, Sundanese, and other languages. Indonesian literature is divided into classical and modern works. Classical literature includes the poetry and prose writings in Javanese, Malay, Sundanese, and other languages. Modern literature includes the works of contemporary Indonesian writers who write in various languages, including Indonesian, Javanese, Sundanese, and other minority languages.

Indonesian literature is a rich and diverse field, with a long history dating back to ancient times. It has been influenced by a variety of cultural and historical factors, including Islamic, Chinese, and European influences. Indonesian literature is also characterized by its oral traditions, which have been passed down through generations.

One of the most important figures in Indonesian literature is the poet and novelist Pramoedya Ananta Toer, who is known for his powerful works that address issues of social justice and human rights. Other notable figures in Indonesian literature include Ahmad Dhani, Andi budsak, and Nurdin Tema.

Indonesian literature has also been influenced by the country's colonial history, which left a lasting impact on the language and culture. During the Dutch colonial period, many of the best works of Indonesian literature were written in Dutch, rather than the national language of Indonesian.

Today, Indonesian literature is盛著 impressive growth and diversity, with a strong focus on contemporary issues and social justice. The country's rich literary tradition continues to inspire new generations of writers, and it remains an important part of the national identity.