

Chapter 2

Theoretical Foundation

2.1 Theory of Literature

“Literature writings that are valued as works of art, especially fiction, drama, and poetry (as contrasted with technical books and journalism) activity or writing or studying these” (Oxford Advance Dictionary 1994: 728 via *Pokoknya Kualitatif's* book). Literatures divide into three groups those are: prose, drama, and poetry.

Proses are novels, short stories, novellas, etc. “Methodologically, prose does not jump to swiftly from the historical to the ideal introduce the divine as solution to all intellectual categories” Bacon (1991: 5). There is no established minimum length for a novel, but is normally at least long enough to justify publication in an independent volume, unlike the short story. The novel should have characters and social relationship such as plot.

Drama is played with acts and scenes in dialogues, conversations, comedies, tragedies, tragic-comedies, etc. It is one of the most powerful subjects to apply at this time, and is subject to influence the processes of viewers own development, to learn and yet also to teach us what they see of the drama.

Poetry is the art of poets, poems, ballads, epics, etc. The poem is arranged in lines, but does not follow measured rhythmical patterns, nor does it rhyme. According Ballotta (2009: 1) “Poetry is many things to many people. It is release from the daily stresses of life, a security blanket, a way to communicate, even a way to tell the tale of our life”. Poetry often begins in an abstract idea that is developed by the means of concrete words, without letting the idea lose its abstractness. A poem is a single piece of poetry, complete in itself. Poetry is the collective term used to describe a group of poems, which may or may not be related by theme, author, or style.

2.2 Novel

The term of the novel refers to an extended narrative fiction in prose. Etymologically, the word ‘novel’ is taken from the *latin* word “novellus” means “new”. It is adopted in the 16th century by English language from Italian language “novella”, which is used to describe a short tale portraying incidents and often amorous intrigues of everyday living. Moreover, according to Milingan (1983: 15) “The novel came from the word *novella* (an Italian word meaning new little thing) from which English word novel is derived is associated with one of the founders of the kind of writing which developed into the modern novel”. From the statements

above, novel can be spoken as a new kind of literary. Seen from the form of the writing, novel is one of the proses.

Novel is different from poetry and drama. It is the longest prose literary works. It is containing a sequence of life story with the people around them by accentuating the character and traits of each character. The novel describes a tale or fiction in the form of writing using words which have many contents such as; science, history to get information and knowledge. In another word, the novel usually seeks to re-create every day experience, to represent the world and concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies found the author. The novel has extrinsic and intrinsic elements.

2.3 Extrinsic and Intrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are outside the literary works. Indirectly affect the organism's system building or works of literature. It can be said as the elements that influence the wake up story of a literary work, but did not enter into a part in it. The elements of this novel are subjective of the individual the author, religious, psychology, and philosophy of human life.

According to (Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 23), a novel is a totality, all that artistic. As a totality, the novel has the parts, elements, which are interrelated with each other

closely and mutually dependent. Elements of a novel building of mind, which was then jointly form a totality, in addition to the elements of the formal language, much more of that stuff. The division of the element in question is intrinsic and extrinsic element. The intrinsic elements of the novel are elements (directly) participate to build story. The elements in question, for example, events, the story, plot, characters, theme, setting, narrative point of view, language or style language, and others.

2.3.1 Theme

There several definitions of theme, each one has the purpose and meaning itself. These are definitions are follows:

Tema adalah sesuatu yang menjadi dasar cerita. Ia selalu berkaitan dengan berbagai pengalaman kehidupan, seperti masalah cinta, kasih, rindu, takut, maut, religious, dan sebagainya. Dalam hal tertentu, sering, tema dapat disinonimkan dengan ide atau tujuan utama cerita (Nugiyantoro 1995: 25).

The theme is a fundamental story. He always deals with a variety of life experiences, such as the problem of love, of love, longing, fear, death, religious, etc. In some cases, often, the theme can be synonymas an idea or purpose of the main story (Nugiyantoro 1995:25).

The theme is basic of the story. It can be the main of problem in the novel. Therefore theme is a basic thing that can be explored in a whole story. *Tema*

merupakan gagasan dasar umum yang menompang sebuah karya sastra dan yang terkandung di dalam teks sebagai struktur perbedaan (Hartoko & Rahmanto, 1986: 142). Furthermore, the novel must have a purpose and should make the readers thinking.

2.3.2 Plot

According Forster (1970: 34) in Nugiantoro (1995: 96) “*Plot merupakan sesuatu yang lebih tinggi dan kompleks daripada cerita*” (Plot is something higher and complex than the story). Plot is one of the fiction elements which organized of events and actions that make the story. The author uses plot to arrange the sequence of events. In most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main woman characters of *Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra*.

The conflict may come from something external it may be stem from an internal issues, loss of identify, or overconfidence. For example, based on Forster theory in Nurgiantoro (1995) states that the relation of telling story must be consist of cause and effect, not only consecutive chronology. Seen from the statements, plot can be defined as events base on a story consists of causality from an event to the next events.

Plot must be affective and includes a sequence of incidents that significant causal relationship to each other. Causality is an important feature of fictional plot

because something happens. It is mostly happened in the story or novel theme is based on characters, settings, and conflicts occurring in a story.

According Warren and Wellek (1989: 285) Events are classified as important (so it will be a functional event, headlines, or, the kernel), is an essential element in the development of the plot of a work of narrative will affect not to be said: by form conflict, a conflict that is displayed. The conflict is something dramatic, referring to a fight between the two forces are balanced the existence of the action and the action of the reply.

2.3.3 Character

Character one of the least problematic term which have to deal in story. Making character is a complex process involving work, which must be done by author, characters, and, reader. According Abrams (1981: 20) in Nugiantoro's book said :

Tokoh cerita (character) adalah orang yang ditampilkan dalam suatu karya naratif, atau drama, yang oleh pembaca ditafsirkan memiliki kualitas moral kecenderungan tertentu seperti yang diekspresikan dalam ucapan dan apa yang dilakukan dalam tindakan.

Character is the one that appears in the narrative of a work, or the drama, which interpreted by the readers that the quality of the moral tendency of expressed the speech and the act.

Character and characterization are parts of intrinsic elements. Sometimes people misinterpret both of them having same meaning. Character can be defined as the doer of an action in a story. Nurgiyantoro (1995) classifies characters into some category based on the importance or role, function, dispositive, developing or not dispositive and reflection possibility. Below is the categorization used by the writer refers to what is going to be analyzed on this paper.

Ashenbrenner (1983: 67) “The term ‘characterization’ shall generally use for sentences, or sometimes for concepts themselves, which are employed to characterize in the sense explained, or for speaking so”. In other words, the writer only analyzes the characterization of the main women characters in *Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra* by Shirazy’s work which is based on these aspects:

1. Physical appearance of the main women characters

It contains the physical or performance of the characters, such as the beauty, prestige, patient, and strong women characters.

2. Social status of the main women characters

This point discussing the background of the characters, such as: their life, beauty, prestige, strong, education, patient, and wiser of the main women characters.

Ashenbrenner (1983: 69) “It is clear from all of this, that no single trait of characterization so specified attaches to descriptive sentences”

A story must consist of characters, because it can makes the others elements appear in *Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra*. The main woman character plays an importance role in this story. The main woman character always appear in conflict most of part of the story, event she become trouble maker or not. According Tong (2009: 132) Character traits which critics of every epoch have brought up against women-that they show less sense of justice then men, that they are less ready to submit to the great neccesitics of life, that they are more influenced in their judgements by feelings of affection or hostility - all these would be empty accounted for by the modification of their super – ego.

2.3.4 Setting

Setting consists of setting of time and setting of place. According Abrams, 1981: 175 in Nugiyantoro 1995: 216 said *Latar atau setting yang disebut juga sebagai landas tumpu, menyanan pada pengertian tempat, hubungan waktu, dan lingkungan sosial tempat terjadinya peristiwa-peristiwa yang diceritakan*. It is also known as focal, take on a sense of place, time, relationships and social environment of the place of occurrence of the events recounted

2.4 Synopsis of *Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra*

Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra is a novel by famous author Habiburrahman El Shirazy. The novel is about a man “I” who becomes the main characters of woman. “I” as the main man characters in this novel is paired with a woman named Raihana, a childhood friend of his mother. Raihana is older than “I”, his age was two years older. His mother match for considering Raihana as intelligent female figure is the best graduate in college and a hafidzoh (memorize) the holy Al Qur'an.

Although the “I” admires the beauty face another Egyptian woman, he remained married Raihana (Indonesian woman) as a form of devotion to his beloved mother. Two months after the wedding has passed, but the “I” could not cultivate love for her. He did not show love and affection to his wife, and already one month anyway they did not sleep a single bed. At such times Raihana feels sad, but she must still perform their duties as a wife. One year passed after marriage, she was pregnant. Raihana permitted to stay with her mother until the process leading to the birth of his son, and her husband had allowed.

When the “I” on a trip in his colleagues as a teacher. He met roommate his name is Mr. Qalyubi. He told about the experiences married with Egyptian women. Immediately, the beauty of Egyptian women that have overshadowed “I” began to

fade. At that moment the man immediately thought of his wife, Raihana who went to her mother's house. "I" went home and took money belonging to her and suddenly he found a pink envelope containing a letter. And "I" regarded because he had did so many mistakes to his wife.

Someday, Raihana wrote about how much her love to her husband. At that time her husband had excited his love is intolerable, with tears in his eyes he ran in hurry to his in-laws to meet Raihana. However, she and her son had died.

2.5 Biography of Habiburrahman El Shirazy

Habiburrahman El Shirazy was born in Semarang Central Java, 30 September 1976. Shirazy often called *Kang Abik* by his readers. He was a bachelor of Al-Azhar University in Cairo Egypt. He was known as proselytizer, novelist and poet. His literary works get many attentions not only in Indonesia but also in neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, and, Brunei. His fiction works were valued soul and grow spirit.

He started his study at SD Sembungharjo IV, Semarang (1983-1989). He continued to Mts Futuhiyyah I Mranggen Demak (1989-1992). He continued to

Madrasah Aliyah Program Khusus (MAPK) Surakarta. He joined the ushuludin Faculty, Hadist Department, Al-Azhar University Cairo. He continued to Postgraduate Diploma (Pg.D.) S2 at The Institute for Islamic Studies in Cairo.

The works of Habiburrahman El Shirazy there are:

- “Membaca Insonniah Al Islam was accommodated in book “Wacana Islam Universal” (writing) publishing by study group MISKATI (1998).
- Drama Script “Wa Islama” (1999).
- Drama script “Sang Kyai dan Sang Durjana” composition from the work of Yusuf Qardhawi entitled “Alim Wa Thaghiyyah” (The Holy man and The Evil) (2000).
- Drama script “Darah Syuhada” (Blood of Martyr) (2001).
- Work of translation “Ar-Rasul” (The Messenger) published by GIP.
- The short story “Ketika Duka Tersenyum” (When Sorrow Smiles” published by FBA (2001).
- The short story “Merah di Jenin” (Red in Jenin) published by FBA (2002).
- Work of translation “Biography of Umar bin Abdul Aziz” published by GIP (2002).
- “Ketika Cinta Menemukanmu” by GIP (2002).
- The novel “Ayat-ayat Cinta” published by Republika (2004).

- The novel “Diatas Sajadah Cinta” published by Republika (2004).
- The novel “Ketika Cinta Berbuah Surga” published by MQS Publishing (2005).
- The novel “Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1 & 2” published by Republika (2004).
- The novel “Dalam Mihrab Cinta” published by Republika (2007).
- The novel “Langit Mekkah Berwarna Merah” published by Republika (2009).
- The novel “Bidadari Bermata Bening” published by Republika (2010).
- The novel “Bulan Madu di Yarussalem” published by Republika (2010).