

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about research objective, research focus, research objective, significance of study, definition of key terms, previous study, and review of related literature.

#### A. Research Context

Literature is one work's of human that they need in their life. Literature include to an art and given pleasure, entertain, happiness for human being because that is what human needs, literature is one branch of art, it is created by human's expression<sup>1</sup>. Beside that, the definition of literature in a etymology manner. According to teeuw, literature (english), Literatur (germany), Litterature (france) above all originate from latin's language is Liteeratura. Word Litteratura actually created as a translation of Greek Grammatika. Litterature and Grammatika, which were the real word is littera and Gramma. It means "letter" (as the result Litterature in the modern language is " All things that described on written"<sup>2</sup>. In literarure, many people interpret what they think, idea, fell or desire using by their own way. It can be formal or non formal depend on the author itself such as an journal, magazine, news paper, poem, prose, etc.

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<sup>1</sup>Heru Kurniawan, *Teori, Metode, dan Aplikasi Sosiologi Sastra* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu 2012), 2.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., 3.

Fiction is include to literary work and the ways of literature work is include to structural such as assessment of plot, setting, the point of view, characters, etc<sup>3</sup>. While fiction is writing work of author's imagination well it such as story, novel, or novella. For the reader who like a fiction and entertain to read. While fiction is writing work of author's imagination well it such as story, novel, or novella. For the reader who like a fiction and entertain to read.

Feminism is a theory about equal rights between men and women in all fields. An organized activity that fights for the rights and interests o women. This is because women have always experienced gender inequality so far. Feminism seeks to explore the identity of woman which has been covered by patriarchal hegemony. Identity is needed as the basis for the movement to fight for equal rights and uncover the roots of all oppression of women. Destination feminism is ending male domination by means of destroy cultural structures, all laws and regulations that place women as invisible and worthless victims. This is accepted by women as marginalization, subordination, stereotypes, and violence.

feminism from the assumption that women are basically oppressed and exploited. Feminism is a strunggle in order to transform a system that sexes. The essence of feminism is a social transformation movement. The pinnacle of feminism ideals is to create a new order that is better and more just for men and women<sup>4</sup>.

Feminism the injustice experienced by women is not due to biological differences between men and women, but rather because of judgment and assumptions. Injustice to women occurs because of social construction in society. As a construction, the systems can be dismantled by formulating values that regulate the position of one gender that applies to each gender. The main thing is to build a culture of women and man, in the sense of a culture that

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<sup>3</sup>M Rafiek, *Pengkajian Sastra*, (Bandung: Rafika Aditama 2013), 4.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 5-6

respects both sexes equally. There is no respect for both sexes yet, and like it or not, it must be done to make it happen.<sup>5</sup>

This story describes a fictional female character who is a victim of patriarchy, the eldest daughter of a wealthy Pakistani landlord family, Habib Khan. He was forced to become a shahzadi of worship in order to replace the position of his younger brother, namely Ja'far who died. Shahzadi ibadat is a holy woman, zahidah, a woman who devotes her whole life to worshiping god, a kind of nun. As a shahzadi ibadat, makes her a woman who cannot marry. He had to give up all his dreams to fulfill the wishes of his father, namely Zarri Bano<sup>6</sup>.

Zarri Bano is a 28 year-old daughter of a rich muslim landowner, glamorous cause she always wears up to date dress, independent woman who never bothered covering her head in a male's presence. She falls in love with business tycoon sikander and plans to marry him. However, her father, Habib Khan, takes an instant irrational dislike to Sikander.<sup>7</sup>

The novel the holy woman is chosen as the main material of the study because of the context regarding to feminism issues experienced by the main character who is a victim of patriarchy in the area of their residence. The researcher identify that the main character experiences various kinds of problems, namely the patriarchal culture and traditions inherent in her family, and whether or not it is customary to "marry" the koran<sup>8</sup>.

Here the researcher took the title above to discuss more about the character the main women who became a feminist activist was Zarri Bano and his struggle against the oppression

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<sup>5</sup>Alfian Rokhmansyah, S.S., M.Hum, *Studi dan Pengkajian Sastra; Perkenalan Awal Terhadap Ilmu Sastra*, (Yogyakarta:Graha Ilmu 2014),127-128.

<sup>6</sup>R. Myrna Nur Sakinah, Citra Perempuan Dalam Novel *The Holy Woman: Satu Kajian Feminis, the image of woman in "The Holy Woman": A Feminism Study*, (University Padjadjaran Bandung, 2014), 74.

<sup>7</sup>Tajul Mufakhir, "*The Struggle Of Zarri Bano Against Patriarchy In Qaisra Shahraz's "The only Woman"* (Thesis, University Of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2016), 23.

<sup>8</sup>Gentry Regina, Agnes Setyowati H, Shita Dewi Ratih P, "*The Main Character's Independence In Qaisra Shahraz's The Holy Woman*," 2-3.

of women discriminated against women. And also discusses women and the position of women in relation to patriarchal power<sup>9</sup>.

So, the researcher can conclude from some of the opinions above that feminism is a right that is owned by man it can also be owned by women and it must be equally there is no comparison between man and women.

Based on the explanation above the researchers would like to study about the title “Analysis of Zarri Bano’s Feminism As a Main Character In The Holy Woman Novel”.

## **B. Research Focus**

John W. Creswell states that a research problem is an educational issue, controversy, or concern that guides the need to conduct research<sup>10</sup>. It means that, the location of study with the context of the study above, it can set the focus in the study are:

1. What are the Zarri Bano’s feminism as a main character in the Holy Woman Novel?
2. How Are The Role Zarri Bano’s Feminism As a Main Character In The Holy Woman Novel?

## **C. Research Objectives**

Research objective reveal about the to be achieved in a study. Contents and formulation of objectives research refers to the content and formulation of research problems. The difference between the two lies in the way they are formulated. On trouble research is formulated with a question sentence, while in research objectives are formulated with a statement sentence<sup>11</sup>. Research objectives should be stated differently from the researcher

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<sup>9</sup> Tajul Mufakhir, “The Strunggle Of Zarri Bano Against Patriarchy In Qaisra Shahraz’s “The only Woman” (Thesis, University Of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2016), 24.

<sup>10</sup> John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 59.

<sup>11</sup> Penyusun, Tim. *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. (Pamekasan: IAIN Madura, 2020), 38.

problem, as the research are stated as questions to be answered by the researcher<sup>12</sup>. So as the researcher have to know what the purposes of their research.

Based on the research focuses stated above the researcher has goal, these are:

1. To know what are the Zarri Bano's feminism as a main character in the Holy Woman Novel.
2. To describe how are the Role Zarri Bano's feminism as a main character in the Holy Woman novel.

#### **D. Significance of Research**

This research has two significant namely theoretical and practical significant.

1. Theoretical

From the result of this study, researchers hope to provide an understanding of the community in equalizing the rights of women, especially studying feminism theory in The Holy Woman novels.

2. Practical

For readers, this research can be used as a guide for understanding analyze feminism and the distinctive character of the main roles in the novel. For further researchers, this research can be used as a reference for examines feminism in characters, especially in The Holy Woman novel.

#### **E. Definition of Key Term**

Below are definitions of key terms in this research, including:

1. **The Role**

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<sup>12</sup> Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Research Methods on language Learning: An Introduction* (Malang: IKIP Malang, 2012), 27.

The Role is a series of regular behaviours, which arise because of a certain position, or because of the existence of an office that is easily recognized.

## **2. Characters**

Character is “A reliable inner disposition to respond to situations in a morally good way”. Lickona also added that, “Character so conceived has three interrelated parts: moral knowing, moral feeling and moral behavior”.

## **3. Feminism**

Feminism is a social concept or a kind of women’s emancipation movement that focuses on the efforts of societies awareness onto the suppression and gender injustice upon woman in society.

## **4. Holy Woman Novel**

The Holy Woman is a novel that tells the story of a woman who is bound by tradition. Traditions created by men with a purpose, namely to protect their wealth. This tradition is known as the Shahzadi Ibadat tradition.

## **F. Previous study**

In conducting further research, researchers need some relevant previous study as a form of study in research. The first research is “Analisis karakter tokoh utama novel perempuan suci karya qaisra shahraz dengan pendekatan psikologi sastra” by Bakdiah Nurpita Sari. The second research is “The struggle of zarri bano against patriarchy in qaisra shahraz’s “The Holy Woman” by Tajul Mufakhir. The third research is “Feminism approach-based character analysis on zara neale hurston’s their eyes were watching god” by Ajeng Annisa Safitrih.

The first research conducted by Bakdiah Nurpita Sari focused on finding the main character in the novel *wanita suci* by qaisra shahraz. This study uses a descriptive method with quantitative data analysis of the textual study model with a psychological approach. Moleong, states that qualitative descriptive research is research aimed at describing and analyzing objects, events, social activities in nature. This research seeks to describe a events in detail, systematically, carefully, and factually regarding the analysis of the characters' characters in the novel *the holy woman* by qaisra shahraz. The data source in this research is the novel *perempuan suci* by qaisra shahraz. Culture-themed, consisting of 514 pages published by Mizan pustaka in 2008 printed the VI (sixth). The research data is the entire contents of the novel *perempuan suci* by qaisra shahraz, as well as other reference books to support research data. The instrument used in this research is a documentation study. Studies documentation is done by analyzing the main character of the novel *perempuan sacred* by qaisra shahraz. Data analysis using contextual method in intrepreting data that has been collected, identified, and classified. In the research found that there are psychological characters of literature what happened to the main character in the novel *the holy woman* by qaisra shahraz namely the id, ego, and superego element<sup>13</sup>.

The second research conducted by tajul mufakhir focused on the analysis of the main female character *zarri bano* and her strunggle againts oppression of women. As well as revealing how oppression from men as depicted in the novel. This study uses the method used in this analysis is library research using note-taking techniques and descriptive methods. The theory used in this analysis is a theory of radical feminism by Kate Millet with the concept of patriarchy. The author also uses other sources related to problems discussed in this study. Then, after classifying and analyzing the novel, the researcher will analyze how the main character

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<sup>13</sup>Bakdiah Nurpita Sari, "Analisis Karakter Tokoh Utama Novel Perempuan Suci Karya Qaisra Shahraz Dengan Pendekatan Psikologi Sastra"(Skripsi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2017).

solve the problem related to patriarchy in the novel *The Holy Woman*. In this study found the result that Qaisra Shahraz's as the novelist proves that the struggle for woman's equality is still there despite getting some difficulties even in the small village of Chiragpur. Also proves that society still has awareness of unequal treatment which mostly happens to woman and they are eager to fight for it<sup>14</sup>.

The third research conducted by Ajeng Anisa Safitri focused on knowing the character of Janie Crawford as the main character seen from the concept of feminism. The researcher tries to prove the woman's transformation and feminist movement based on this novel using the descriptive-qualitative method by finding the problems evidence taken from the woman characters in it, and relating them to the theory of feminism. The instrument of this research is the writer herself, and she did it by reading the whole text of *Their Eyes Were Watching God* novel, underlying the dialogue of some characters about the main character and analyzing the data to get the characteristics that relate to the feminism concept. The researcher uses the textual-analytic technique based on qualitative data related to the novel of *Their Eyes Were Watching God* and the theory of feminism approach to explain the concept of feminism through the woman characters and their actions<sup>15</sup>.

## **G. Review of Related Literature**

### **1. Character and Main Character**

#### **a. Definition of character**

A character is a fictional individual who experiences the events in the story. Nurgiyantoro in his book entitled *theory of fiction studies* states that the characters occupy a

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<sup>14</sup> Tajul Mufakhir, "The Struggle Of Zarri Bano Against Patriarchy In Qaisra Shahraz's "The Holy Woman" (Thesis, University Of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2016).

<sup>15</sup> Ajeng Annisa Safitri, "Feminism Approach-Based Character Analysis On Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*" (Thesis, University "Syarif Hidayatullah" Jakarta, 2007).



strategic position as a carrier and messenger of messages, morals, or something intentionally intended to be conveyed to the reader.

People or characters in literary works are usually presented in several dimensions. According to Harymawan in Wicaksono et al in a book entitled *About Literature (Orchestration Theory and Learning)*, the dimensions are divided into three, physiological, sociological, and psychological dimensions.

Then, Aminuddin in his book entitled *Introduction to the Appreciation of Literary Works* states that the characters divided based on their quality are known as the protagonist and the antagonist<sup>16</sup>.

Stanton reveals that the use of the term character (character) itself in various English literature suggests two different meanings, namely as a character in the story that is displayed and as attitudes, interests, desires, emotions and moral principles possessed by the characters. Thus, character can mean 'actors of the story' and can also mean 'characteristic'<sup>17</sup>.

#### **b. Definition of the main character**

Nurdiyanto the term character refers to the person, the perpetrator story, for example as an answer to the question: "who is the main character of the novel? That?". Or "how many people are there in the novel?", and so on. Disposition, and character, shows the nature and attitude of the characters as interpreted by the reader, refers more to the personal qualities of a character. Characterization are often equated in meaning with characters and dispensation refers to the placement of characters with certain characteristics in a character a story.

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<sup>16</sup> Gentry Regina, Agnes Setyowati H, Shita Dewi Ratih P, "*The Main Character's Independence In Qaisra Shahraz's The Holy Woman*," 3-4.

<sup>17</sup> Bakdiah Nurpita Sari, "Analisis Karakter Tokoh Utama Novel Perempuan Suci Karya Qaisra Shahraz Dengan Pendekatan Psikologi Sastra" (Skripsi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2017), 9.

The main character in a fictional story can be distinguished in several ways type of naming based on the points of view where the naming is done. Based on different points of view and certain points of view, a character can be categorized into several types at once, for example as follows<sup>18</sup>:

1) Main characters and additional

Characters, are the main characters the story in the novel in question. He is a character who most told. Both as perpetrators of events and those who are subject to incident. In fact, in certain novels, the main character is always present in every event and can be found in every page of the story book concerned. In the difference between the main character and additional characters can not be done exactly. The difference is more of a gradation because the levels of the virtues of the characters are stratified: the main (who) main character, the main character additional characters, main additional (peripheral) characters, and additional characters (which indeed) additional.

2) Protagonist and antagonist

From the point of view of the function, the appearance of the character can be divided into characters protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is the character we admire that one of its kind is popularly called hero. While the character antagonist is a character who is in opposition to the protagonist directly or indirectly, fictional or spiritual.

3) Simple characters and round characters

A simple character, in its original form is a character who only has one particular personal quality, only one particular character trait. Figure simple does not have the

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<sup>18</sup>Ibid., 20.

nature and behavior that can have an effect surprise for readers. The nature, attitude, and behavior possessed are flat, monotonous only reflect one particular character. While the character round, complex characters, in contrast to simple characters, are characters who has and revealed various possible sides of life, personality side and his identity. He may have a certain character that can formulated, but it can also display the character and behavior varies, it may even seem contradictory and hard to predict<sup>19</sup>.

#### 4) Static characters and Evolving characters

Static characters, story characters that essentially dont change and development of characters as a result of events that occur. While the character develops, the character of the story change and development of character in line with the development (and change) events and plots are narrated. It actively interacts with environment, whether social, natural, or other all of which will affect the attitude of his character.

#### 5) Typical characters and neutral characters

A typical character is a character whose circumstances are only slightly displayed individuality and highlight the quality of work or something others are more representative. While neutral characters are story characters which exists for the sake of the story itself. He really is an imaginative character who only live and exist in a fictional world<sup>20</sup>.

Meanwhile, characterization is a portray of clear picture about someone, which present in a story<sup>21</sup>. Characterization means how te wriiter tells the reader about the physical and non-physical characteristic of the person told in the story. Characterization

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 21.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., 22.

<sup>21</sup> Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, ( Yogyakarta, Gajah Mada University Press, 2000), 165.

or personality, is defined, as in fiction, by what the characters do, by what they say, by what others say about them, and setting in which they move. The characters are also defined in part by other characters whom they in some degree resemble or from whom they in some degree differ<sup>22</sup>.

## 2. Novel

Nurgiyantoro states that the novel comes from the Italian language novella, which is in German novella, and in Greek novellus. Then enter Indonesia into a novel. The terms novella and novella contains the same meaning as the Indonesian term novelette (English: novelette), which means a work of prose fiction that is long in scope, not very long, but not too short either. Novel as a work of fiction prose offers a world, a world that contains idealized models of life, built through inner and outer structures. Novel is a work of fiction which reveal more in-depth and presented aspects of humanity smoothly.

Adhitya states that “novel is a story arranged in a variety of interrelated events that display a extraordinary events in the main character, so that it can cause the character to experienced a change in his attitude of life”. The fictional prose (novel) was built by two elements namely intrinsic element and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are elements that build prose fiction (novel) from the basics such as themes, characters, plot, plot, and message etc. While extrinsic elements are elements that build literature from outside such as education, religion, economics, philosophy, psychology and others<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 746.

<sup>23</sup> Bakdiah Nurpita Sari, “Analisis Karakter Tokoh Utama Novel Perempuan Suci Karya Qaisra Shahriz Dengan Pendekatan Psikologi Sastra”(Skripsi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2017), 23.

### 3. Feminism

#### a. Definition feminism

According to Moi , “ feminity as a set of culturally defined characteristic or cultural construct”, feminity is a character setting set by cultural construction. It signifies that discourse on feminity is discourse static and fluid. Linkova explained that the discourse of feminity againts woman is a broad discourse which is constantly changing in one certain period. Overall, he explained that feminity is a term that is fluid, which means definition of feminity allows more openness. Next Moi explain feminist, female and feminine as three related word families with feminity. These three words are linked in moi’s essay the feminist reader: essay in gender and the politics of literary criticism, moi explains feminist as an ideological (political) position held it contains the assumptions of political discourse, while femaleness as a biological factor, means there are gender differences.

Prabasmoro explains female refers to biological conditions girls because it cant always be easily translates to “woman” because women are more refers to other, broader aspects than biological conditions. According to him, a more precise translation is with the word “female”, but socially that word not suitable to be used to refer to women. Furthermore, explain feminine as a construction socio-cultural. These three factors are attached on a person’s daily life<sup>24</sup>.

Feminism is a social concept or a kind of woman’s emancipation movement that focuses on the efforts of societies awareness onto the suppression and gender injustice upon women in society. However, more than a social concept, feminism is a concept

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<sup>24</sup> R. Myrna Nur Sakinah, Citra Perempuan Dalam Novel *The Holy Woman: Satu Kajian Feminis, the image of woman in “The Holy Woman”: A Feminism Study*, (University Padjadjaran Bandung, 2014), 75.

about equally between men and women in politic, economic, education and social; or organized activities, which strunggles woman's right and their needs. Thus, feminism takes sides to woman, who are discriminated, exploited, and ignored<sup>25</sup>.

#### **b. Feminism theory**

According to Ilyas devides this feminism theory in four theories, namely:

##### 1) Liberal feminism

The basic philosophy of this flow movement is liberalisme, i.e. all people are created with equal right and everyone must try to move forward. This movement assume that these principles have not been given to women, that's why they are demands that these principles immediately carried out right now.

##### 2) Marxist feminism

Marxist feminism argues that the backwardness experienced by woman not caused by individual actions intentional but as a result of the social, political, and the economy which is closely related to the capitalist system.

##### 3) Radical feminism

This movement assumes that the main cause of the devision of labor sexually is a patrialkhal system in which men control women by power. According to this radical feminism, the source of women's weakness lies in its biological structure.

##### 4) Socialist feminism

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<sup>25</sup> Ajeng Annisa Safitri, "Feminism Approach-Based Character Analysis On Zora Neale Hursron's Their Eyes Were Watching God" (Thesis, University "Syarif Hidayatullah" Jakarta, 2007), 9.

Bullying of girls is in class anywhere. They reject the classical marxists, and do not consider economic exploitation so that more essential than gender oppression. The socialist feminism movement is more focused on the awereness of woman in the position of those who are oppressed<sup>26</sup>.

#### **4. Potrait of Zarri Bano character**

Zarri Bano is a 28 year-old daughter of a rich muslim landowner, glamorous cause she always wears up to date dress, independent woman who never bothered covering her head in a male's presence. She falls in love who never bothered covering her head in a male's presence. She falls in love with business tycoon sikander and plans to marry him. However, her father, Habib Khan, takes an instant irrational dislike to Sikander.

Zarri Bano got bad news when she returns to her house after going to sikander's place in karachi. The tragedy begin when her only brother killed in a freak riding accident, then, Habib Khan decides to make Zarri Bano his sole heiress, she must undergo Shahzadi Ibadat tradition that it makes her forbid to marry a man expect to the holy Quran only. Her father forces her to obey the tradition from his ancestor. Zarri Bano really refuses her father's decision because she has just received sikandar's marriage proposal. Zarri Bano goes through a drastic identity change. She is reminded of her honour to be submissive and silent. A veil must always in her head whitin the presence of male guest<sup>27</sup>.

#### **5. The Role**

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<sup>26</sup>Hastari Mayrita, M.pd, *Wacana Kajian Feminisme Dalam Sebuah Novel*, (University Bina Darma Palembang, 2012), 6.

<sup>27</sup> Tajul Mufakhir, "The Strunggle Of Zarri Bano Against Patriarchy In Qaisra Shahraz's "The Honly Woman" (Thesis, University Of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2016), 23-24.

### **a. Definition The Role**

Roles in essence always include a set of defined forms of social action that are assigned to each individual and group in society. It is in this role concept that one can imagine the stage and the individuals who take different roles. Role theorists, even according to experts, are based on the observation that people behave in predictable ways, putting forward the thought that one's activities fall outside the defined categories. It is argued that a person's behavior is context dependent, based on factors such as social position.

Etymologically, the role means someone who performs an action where the action is expected by other people. This means that every action that each individual has significance for some people.

According to the big Indonesian dictionary, the role is defined as the part that is played in an activity in a film scene, a play by trying to play well and actively being charged to him. Apart from that, the KBBI also mentions that a role is the behavior of a player who has the characteristics of being able to produce and move something good into an event.

The definition of role according to Soerjono Soekanto, the role is a dynamic aspect of position (status), if a person exercises his rights and obligations in accordance with, then he carries out a role. In an organization everyone has various characteristics in carrying out the duties, obligations or responsibilities that have been given by each organization or institution.

As for the division of roles according to Soekanto, roles are divided into three, namely as follows:



- 1) Active role, is the role given by group members because of their position in the group as group activities, such as administrations, officials, and so on.
- 2) Participatory role, is the role given by group members to their group which makes a very useful contribution to the group itself.
- 3) Passive roles, is the contribution of group members who are passive, where group members hold back from giving opportunities to other functions in the group so that they run well<sup>28</sup>.

The important of a role is that it regulates a person's behavior and also causes a person to some extent to predict the actions of others. So that in this way, the person concerned will be able to adapt his own behavior to that of the people of his group.

Own role function is as follows:

- a) Give direction to the process of socialization
- b) Inheritance of traditions, beliefs, values, norms and knowledge.
- c) Can unite group or communities,
- d) Revive control and control system so as to preserve people's lives.<sup>29</sup>

## **b. Role Theory**

The are at least five main models of role theory, namely:

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<sup>28</sup> Syaron Brigitte Lantaeda, dkk, *Peran Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Dalam Penyusunan RPJMD Kota Tomohon*, Jurnal Administrasi Publik, vol.2

<sup>29</sup> Ulva Mariya, *Perananan Kelompok Bermain Dalam Pembinaan Akhlak Anak*, (Thesis, University Islam Negeri Sunan Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2012), 10-11.

- 1) Functional Role Theory, this study discusses social roles with the importance of shared social norms. Symbolic interaction role theory, this meaning focuses on the impact of individual interpretation of responses to behavior on social roles.
- 2) Structural Role Theory, the theory uses a mathematical model to examine the influence of society as a whole on roles.
- 3) Organizational Role Theory, the definition of this theory discusses the development of roles within the organization.
- 4) Cognitive Role Theory, this type of theory discusses the relationship between expectations and behavior<sup>30</sup>.

### **c. Autobiographical Writer**

Qaisra Shahraz, a British writer of novels and short stories of Pakistani descent, Qaisra was born in Pakistan in 1958 and grew up in England. He has lived in Manchester since the age of nine and has two master's degrees majoring in English and European Literature and television screenwriting and has worked as an advisor to the University of Lancaster, as well as a campus supervisor and journalist. Qaisra is in the first position in the list of 50 Most Influential Women in Pakistan and won the "Life Time Achievement for Services for Literature Education and Womens Rights" award. He is the director of "Asia Pacific Writers and Translators". Her novel, *The Holy Woman*, won a Golden Jubilee Award, and her translated edition (*Perempuan Suci*) is a big seller in Indonesia. Qaisra's published books are *The Holy Woman* (2002), *Typhoon* (2007), *Revolt* (2013), *A Pair of Jeans and Other Stories* (2013), and *The Concubine and the Slave Catcher: And Other Stories* (2017) . Through his 10 best short

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<sup>30</sup> <https://dosensosiologi.com/pengertian-peran/> (Di Akses Pada Tanggal 15 November 2023, Pukul 21:52 WIB)

stories, Qaisra takes readers on a journey from Afghanistan to Poland; from the Age of Slavery, to World Wars, to modern times; from ancestral beliefs to today's flexible understandings.

In addition to Indonesian, Qaisra's works, which include the themes of the Holocaust, slavery, migration, separation of India and Pakistan, human rights, women's rights are also translated into 10 languages including Turkish, Dutch, Urdu, Hindi and Mandarin<sup>31</sup>.

Actually, the novel *Holy Woman* was published dozens of years ago in Indonesia, around 2006 by Mizan publisher. A slick novel set in life on the outskirts of Pakistan. Delivered in classic language and many terms that we may just know because they are stated in the original word, Pakistani. The number of pages presented is approximately 712 pages. And if traced, there are 2 (two) series of novels by Qaisra Shahraz that are interrelated. This novel, “perempuan suci” (*The Holy Woman*), and “*Wounded Woman*”. Both of them discussed many backgrounds, stories, and conflicts that woman in Pakistan often encountered in their time.

There are several characters and their characters in the *Holy Woman* novel, namely Zarri Bano, Sikander, Habib, Shahzada, Ruby, and Ja'far. Zarri Bano is the main character, Sikander is the man Zarri Bano loves, Habib is the father of Zarri Bano who will later force Zarri Bano to become Syahzadi Ibadat, Shaszada is Zarri Bano's mother who is gentle and loving, Ruby is Zarri Bano's younger sister and Ja'far is the younger brother of Zarri Bano. This novel tells a lot about how Pakistani culture is able

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<sup>31</sup> <https://www.antaraneews.com/Berita/660072/Qaisra-Shahraz-Bangga-Novelnya-Diterjemahkan-Di-Indonesia> (Di Akses Pada Tanggal 1 November 2022, Pukul 17:18 WIB).

to play with the identity of a smart, beautiful, and independent woman like Zarri Bano. Page after page of this novel is so arousing and awe-inspiring.

The depth in each character is one of the strengths of this novel. Each dialogue contains elements of conflict that seem natural and logical in their placement, so that the reader can feel an imagination that does not seem artificial. The setting for this novel is Pakistan and the old cultural system of Pakistan which is described in detail in a respected aristocratic family, thus showing a clear difference in social status between the characters.

The novel Holy Woman is indeed full of nuances of conflict or conflict between religions, cultures and customs. This story is presented in the setting of Pakistan in Central Asia. In general, there are actually quite a lot of positive values to be reckoned with in this story. Some examples are regarding the life of the villagers there. Even though it is full of gossip and hypocrisy, the villagers still try to glorify their woman. In addition, parents also look after each other and try to place their daughters and relatives in good bonds. Do not forget a number of stories that describe the sincere wishes of smart village youths. Those who intend to be able to move forward and are passionate about improving the situation.

Some people may think that stories like this seem old-fashioned, depressing, and demeaning to woman's equality. However, the reality is that this novel also incorporates the good moral values espoused by the people on the outskirts of Pakistan. Various backgrounds with detailed descriptions of the lives of resident on the outskirts of Pakistan are also presented so that it is quite enjoyable to enjoy.

This novel is a light reading. But on the other hand this novel is also able to stir feelings. This is because there are many side stories outside of the story of the main

character that appear and are no less interesting to follow. However, the plot and language in this novel flow quite neatly and beautifully. Makes me sure other people will have no trouble reading it. The author also seems to be quite thorough and diligent in presenting various kinds of backgrounds and habits of the people there. He also supports the imagination of readers to travel and imagine the atmosphere and picture of Pakistan in it<sup>32</sup>.

The character traits highlighted by the main character Zarri Bano are patient, wise, persistent, tenacious, smart, hard, sincere, honest, tawaqal and piety. Holy Woman novel has a back-and-forth storyline, meaning that the story does not continuously tell the future, but from time to time the author recounts past events. This novel closes with a happy ending.

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<sup>32</sup> <https://www.shalstory.com/review-novel-perempuan-suci-karya-qaisra-shahraz/> (Di Akses Pada Tanggal 10 Mei 2023, Pukul 09:21 WIB).