

Representation of Religious Values in the Novel *Pesantren Impian* by Asma Nadia

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ABSTRACT :A good literary work is a literary work that can provide learning and insight to the reader. One of the literary works that provide education by inserting religious values is contained in a novel. Asma Nadia's novel entitled *Pesantren Impian* (means: Dream Boarding School) described very high religious values, namely *aqidah*, morals and *sharia*, so the researcher was interested to investigate about it. The researchers did not only determine religious values, but the researchers also described the meaning of a sign using Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic approach. The method used in this research is a qualitative narrative with Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic approach. The data collection technique used in this study was document analysis. The validity of the data used was theoretical triangulation.

KEYWORDS: *novel, religious value, semiotic.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Literary work is an expression of the author's self-expression based on written and oral form. Literary works that are created are usually real or fictional because literary works are thick with imagination. One of the literary works that are never quiet for its creators is a novel. Because novels in the form of narratives can be enjoyed and understood by various ages, both young and old. According to Kosasih (2008: 54) a novel is an imaginative work that tells the whole side of the problems in the people's or characters' life.

Literary works are not only enjoyed, but they also contain educational values, one of them is a religious value. Religious value is a value that plays a big role in every humans' beliefs. Humans' belief is appropriate with the purity of heart and faith as a guide of life. Religious values consist of *aqidah*, morals and *sharia*.

Semiotic approach is an approach that examines literary works through signs and meanings in a novel. Signs and meanings can be seen in real terms and contain very deep meanings, one of them are found in a novel. This approach is taken to find out an explanation of the meaning of a sign in a novel.

Research on semiotic studies has been carried out by previous studies including Tono & Fachrizal (2017) with the document film object entitled "The Look of Silence", Yuliantini & Putra (2017) with the research object of the novel entitled "*Rembulan Tenggelam di Wajahmu*" (means: The Moon Drowned in Your Face), Oluwosula & Opeibi (2013) with the object of using SMS in Nigeria, & Wibowo (2017) the research object of the novel entitled "Anomie". In addition, previous research related to religious values has been carried out by Yono & Mulyono (2020), Widiastuti (2012), and Susilawati (2017).

This research has a gap among previous studies because this study examined religious values in literary works using Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic approach. Asma Nadia's novel entitled *Pesantren Impian* was the subject of research. This novel was chosen because it contained strong religious value elements, besides that *novel Pesantren Impian* by Asma Nadia had never been used in religious research with a semiotic approach, especially Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic.

This study analyzed the signs contained in Novel *Pesantren Impian* by Asma Nadia using Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic approach. And this research was expected to add insight and description of Charles Sanders' semiotics in analyzing the religious values contained in the novel.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Novel

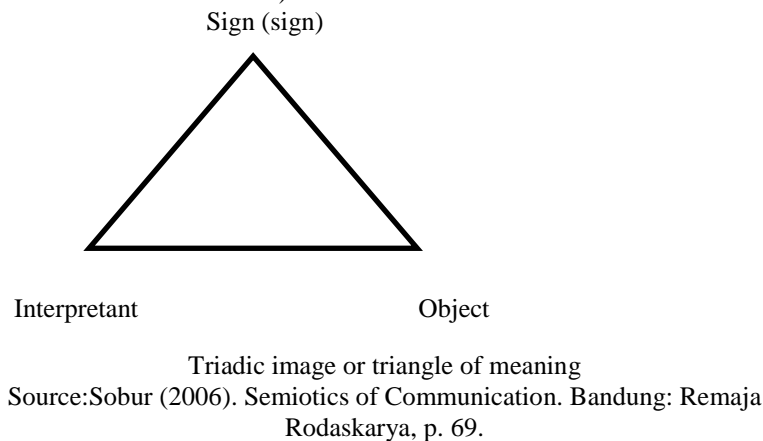
Novels are literary works that come from the thoughts and imaginations of a person in real life that can be written and summarized. Because in the novel there are real life stories experienced by humans written by the author. Authors are always side by side and experience events firsthand that occur in the lives of social creatures. This is in line with the opinion of Siswanto (2013: 128) that the novel is interpreted as a long prose bouquet, containing a series of life stories of a person with the people around him to highlight the character and nature of each actor.

Novel as one of the works of an author that can convey positive messages, either directly or indirectly in the story. The novel contains positive messages that are presented broadly and deeply which contain broad human aspects. This is in line with the opinion of Semi (1988: 24) which states that a novel is a literary work that reveals aspects of humanity that are deeper and broadly presented.

B. Semiotic

Sobeok (1994: 12) explains that semiotics is a study used to understand signs of all types (including simple physiological signaling systems that reveal very complex symbolic structures). According to Teew (1984: 6) semiotic is a sign as an act of communication and then refined into a literary model that accounts for all the essential factors and aspects for understanding literary phenomena as a unique means of communication in any society. It is in line with Ferdinand de Saussure (in Van Leeuwen 2005: 3), who defines that semiotics is a science, a study of the signs of life in a society that can be imagined. Wibowo (2017: 7) explains terminologically, semiotics can be identified as a science that studies a wide range of objects, events, and entire cultures as signs.

Peirce explains that there are three parts, namely representamen, object, and interpretant. Representamen refers to as signs that are discussed in everyday life. The representamen is done to distinguish between the other two components, namely the object and the interpretant. The representamen links to the object, which is the second component of the sign. Interpretant is the third component, which has a relationship between the first and second components, namely the representamen and the object in a sign (Cobley 2001: 28). Peirce also suggested a triadic or triangle of meaning which consists of three main elements, namely sign, object, and interpretant (Emzir & Rohman 2015: 49)



C. Religious Values

According to Ali (2018: 199), religious values are divided into three, namely: Aqidah, worship / Syari'ah and morals.

1. Aqidah

Aqidah is a teaching about faith in the One of Allah SWT. This is in line with Ali (2018: 201) who explains that aqidah consists of belief in Allah, belief in Angels, belief in the holy books, belief in the Prophets and Apostles of Allah, belief in the Last Day, and belief on *Qada* and *Qadar* Allah.

2. Sharia

Sharia is a form of worship only to Allah SWT. This is in line with Ali (2018: 245-246) which states that the sharia or worship is divided into five categories, namely worship in the form of words, worship in the form of deeds, worship in the form of work, worship which is the way of exercising self-restraint and worship which invalidates rights.

3. Morals

Morals are guidelines or rules for human behavior with fellow humans and living creatures. This is in line with the statement from Musotfa (1997: 11) states that Akhlaq (means: morals) comes from Arabic *akhlaq jama'* from the word *huluq* which according to language is character, temperament, behavior or *tabi'at*.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative narrative research with a semiotic approach. This study describes the signs of religious values found in Asma Nadia's novel *Pesantren Impian* by referring to the triadic or meaning triangle concept proposed by Charles Sanders Peirce. The primary data source in this study is the novel *Pesantren Impian* by Aswma Nadia, while the secondary sources of data are books and journals that are relevant in accordance with theoretical advances. In the research, in the form of a document review of Asma Nadia's novel *Pesantren Impian* by Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic approach and in accordance with the formulation of the problem presented. Data collection techniques in this study used content document analysis consisting of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The validity of the data in this study used theoretical triangulation.

IV. RESEARCH AND DISCUSION

Results and analysis of religious values contained in the *Novel Pesantren Impian* by Asma Nadia using Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic approach, which consists of three parts, namely *aqidah*, *sharia*, and *morals*:

1. Aqidah

- Hereafter

Pesantren Impian (means: Dream Boarding School) is built in such a way as to provide calm and peace for its residents. As a long-term investment in the afterlife, this man never felt a loss, with the large number of funds that were spent on building the pesantren. If this place can also be a rehabilitation center for troubled youths, then comfort is the first attempt to make them feel at home. (Asma Nadia 2016: 56-57)

Sign: Hereafter

Object: build a pesantren (means: boarding school)

Interpretant: based on the signs and objects above, it showed that the attitude of faith in Allah SWT in the Last Day or believes that there will be an afterlife. The man was a figure of Tengku Budiman who never felt that he had spent a lot of money to build a dream boarding school, even the pesantren made an investment in the afterlife for the long term. He built a place where students could feel calm and peace to be a better personality.

- Al-Qur'an

The recitation of the holy verses of the Koran can be heard over the silent night. Young girls wearing veil listen to Cut Ana who is tasmi 'voicing letters from the 28th section. (Asma Nadia, 2016: 153)

Sign: Al-Quran

Object: Muslim holy book

Interpretant: based on the signs and objects above, it showed that an attitude of faith in Allah SWT by believing in Allah holy books. One of the holy books of the Islamic ummah, namely the Koran, was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. Cut Ana recited the holy verses of the Koran to the students to provide calm and peace to always praise the name of Allah.

- Destiny

Then Rini started crying. Actually, it wasn't just Rini, they all ended up crying in longing for Yanti. But the tears that spilled out were normal cries. Not a hysterical cry, which was a manifestation of the unwillingness of his destiny. (Asma Nadia, 2016: 187)

Signs: good and bad destiny

Object: Yanti's death

Interpretant: Based on the signs and objects, it explained that every human had to believe in the destiny that had been determined by Allah SWT, good or bad. The students cried hysterically because Yanti's death could not change the destiny that Allah had assigned to her.

2. Sharia

- Salat

The twins Santi and Sinta have rejoined for a while. This means that they have lived in the pesantren for almost six months. It was so long time. even though they used to feel sure it would be difficult to get through day after day. And since when exactly they forgot, their prayers are now orderly, it was not like before (Asma Nadia, 2016: 113)

Sign: Salat

Objects: Santi and Sinta perform takbir, rukuk and prostration

Interpretant: Based on the signs and objects above, it showed that the behavior of human life to achieve the pleasure of Allah SWT in dealing with humans with Allah, namely doing salat. Santi and Sinta had joined

Pesantren Impian for almost six months and during that time their prayers were regular and never allowed to be like before, for Santi and Sinta all that was done to worship Allah.

- Veil
"The children here don't need to wear uniforms. But all girls with their own consciousness always wear a veil to school." (Asma Nadia, 2016: 76)
 Sign: veil
 Object: a sheet of fabric material that can cover genitals
 Interpretant: Pesantren gave freedom to students to dress, no need to wear a uniform as long as the students wear neat clothes. Based on the signs and objects above, it showed that there was an attitude of worship or human behavior to achieve the pleasure of Allah SWT, namely covering one's genitals by wearing a veil to school that arises from one's awareness.

- Silaturahmi (means: visit relatives)
After going home, Rini was also determined to continue silaturahmi and good relations with Mbok Surti and Mas Bagus. Mother had no reason to refuse. However, Mas Bagus played a big role in saving her from Paklik's grip (Asma Nadia, 2016: 271-272).
 Signs: Gathering
 Object: have a good relationship with Mbok Surti and Mas Bagus.
 Interpretant: based on the signs and objects above, it showed that silaturahmi is a very noble worship, where a human cannot survive alone, but fellow humans make good relationship. It can be seen that Rini was determined to re-establish *silaturahmi* with Mbok Surti and Mas Bagus, however, Mas Bagus always keeps and saves Rini from Pakling's grip on her.

- 3. Morals
- Honesty
"We have to be honest, sooner or later Rini will know. Must be careful to convey it," said the girl later (Asma Nadia, 2016: 177).
 Sign: honest
 Object: in conveying a word
 Interpretant: based on these signs and objects, it can be explained that in conveying a word, there must be honesty. Honesty is a key to good behavior in communicating with fellow living beings, otherwise, if there is honesty or a lie, sooner or later the information will be known by the public as well.

- Gratitude
This night prayer was very valuable, especially for Butet. A few moments ago his life was in emergency. Dara Medan was endlessly grateful (Asma Nadia, 2016: 206).
 Sign: give thanks to God
 Object: His life was in an emergency
 Interpretant: based on these signs and objects, it explained that Butet was always grateful to the God who had provided help in dealing with calamities, namely his life is almost in an emergency. With this help, it made lessons to Butet for a better person and carry out orders only to the God.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results described in the discussion, it can be synthesized that the values of life do not only occur in real life. However, the values or phenomena of life are also found in literary works, especially the novel *Pesantren Impian* so that readers can understand and take the meaning set forth in the author. In addition, the values contained in a novel can be analyzed using Charles Sanders Peirce's triadic meaning triangle by describing the components of the sign, interpretant and object which are interconnected.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to Prof. Dr. Sarwiji Suwandi M.Pd and Mrs. Dr. Raheni Suhita M.Hum, who has guided and directed this research from the beginning to the end. Thank you to the editorial staff and the journal team for giving us the opportunity to publish our research in this journal.

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