



The Relationship Between the Theme and the Characters in the Novel of the Woman at Point Zero by Nawal El Saadawi

I Gusti Nyoman Putra Kamayana¹, Ni Luh Desy Suari Dewi², Putu Chrisma Dewi³

¹⁻³ English Literature Study Program, Faculties of Business, Tourism, Education and Humanities,
Universitas Dhyana Pura

Padang Luwih Tegaljaya Street Dalung Kuta Utara, Bali, Indonesia

* Author Corresponding: putrakamayana@undhirabali.ac.id 1

Abstract: The novel "Woman at Point Zero" is a novel that predominantly draws on psychological elements. The purpose of this study is to describe: (1) the relationship between theme and character through action, (2) the relationship between theme and character's thoughts, and (3) the relationship between theme and character's feelings. This study uses a qualitative approach. The method used is descriptive analysis. The data consists of linguistic units such as sentences, phrases, and paragraphs related to character's actions, thoughts, and feelings. The data source is the novel "Woman at Point Zero," published by the Obor Indonesia Foundation in 2006. The conclusion of this study is that the theme influenced by action determines humans as supreme beings, the theme influenced by dominant thoughts determines humans as social beings, and the theme's relationship with feelings determines humans as individual beings. This novel depicts the dark side faced by Egyptian women amidst Arab culture steeped in patriarchal values. Women still experience unequal rights and never receive the same rights as men. As in Arab societies, patriarchal culture is one of the foundations of debate over women's status in society, and it continues to generate conflict. The lack of guaranteed women's rights, political freedom, and the hierarchical constraints of husbands leave women disadvantaged in all aspects of life, experiencing discrimination, violence, and poverty.

Keyword: Characters; Nawal El Saadawi; Novel; Relationship; Woman at Point Zero

1. INTRODUCTION

Intrinsic elements are the main strength in writing literary works. According to (Niode, 2015:5), intrinsic elements are fundamental to the composition of literary works. Intrinsic elements serve as the foundation for constructing a literary work itself. Therefore, intrinsic elements are the content conveyed by the author to the reader. Through intrinsic elements, readers can make various interpretations of literary works.

Theme is an aspect of a story that aligns with the meaning of human experience; something that makes an experience memorable. Many stories depict and examine events or emotions experienced by humans, such as love, suffering, fear, maturity, faith, self-betrayal, or even old age. Some stories aim to judge the actions of their characters by attributing them to good or bad (Stanton, 2012:36). Every fiction must have a foundation or theme that serves as a goal. The author depicts the characters' characters in his work based on this foundation. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that this theme is the most important thing in the entire story. A story without a theme is certainly useless (Tarigan, 2015:125).

Themes are generally not stated explicitly. This means the reader is responsible for interpreting them. Attempts to interpret themes can be done through, among other things, the

details of prominent events and/or conflicts. This means the story's main conflict, which is the conflict experienced, created, or inflicted on the main character. This means that efforts to interpret themes must be traced from what the character does, thinks, and feels, or what is inflicted on the character (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:255).

Events in works of fiction, like those in everyday life, are always narrated by specific characters or actors. The actors who carry out the events in a fictional story, enabling the events to weave a story, are called characters, while the author's way of presenting these characters or actors is called characterization. The characters in a story have different roles (Aminuddin, 2011:79).

Fiction contains and offers a model of life as perceived and experienced by the characters in the story according to the author's perspective on life itself. Therefore, an author who deliberately creates a world in fiction has complete freedom to present the characters in the story according to his idealism, whoever they are, whatever their social status, whatever their character, and whatever problems they face. In short, the author is free to present and treat the characters, whoever they are, even if things are different from his own world in the real world (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:248).

In an effort to understand the character of the actor, the reader can trace it through (1) the author's narrative regarding the characteristics of the actor, (2) the description given by the author through the description of his living environment and the way he dresses, (3) showing how he behaves, (4) seeing how the character talks about himself, (5) understanding how his thoughts work, (6) seeing how other characters talk about him, (7) seeing how other characters talk to him, (8) seeing how other characters react to him, and (9) seeing how the character reacts to other characters (Aminuddin, 2011:80).

On the other hand, the elements of character and characterization, plot, setting, and story can become cohesive and meaningful if bound by a theme. Theme serves to provide coherence and meaning to these four elements and also various other fictional elements. The characters in a story, especially the main character, are the story's bearers and actors, the creators, perpetrators, and sufferers of the events described. Thus, in fact, it is these characters who are tasked with conveying the theme intended by the author (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:122).

The novel of *Woman at Point Zero* is a novel that universally focuses on the psychology of the characters, but its minor themes can be found through the characters' actions and ways of thinking. According to Kembuan (2013) in his thesis, which wrote about "Survival in the Short Story of the Sawl," themes can be linked to a person's actions through intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The novel of *Woman at Point Zero* has an appeal due to its complex conflict.

This proves that Nawal El Saadawi, the author of the novel of *Woman at Point zero*, links themes with intrinsic elements through the characters' actions.

Theme is an intrinsic element that is not easily discovered quickly, because to find the theme requires a comprehensive understanding of intrinsic elements such as the character's actions and thoughts. This proves that what makes a novel more interesting is the presentation of theme and characterization. Theme is the basic core of a literary work and the theme is also the author's main foundation when creating a story. Characters who have character, thus making the story more alive in the eyes of the reader. Through these elements, it can be seen how the author portrays the characters in the story. Good characterization is characterization that successfully describes the characters and develops their nature that represents the desired types of people. The development must be natural and acceptable based on causal relationships.

2. TEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The reason the researcher chose the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* by Nawal El Saadawi as the subject of research is (1) the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* contains several themes conveyed from the thoughts, actions, and feelings of the characters, (2) the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* is very unique and has life values, the life values in the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* include the struggle against gender discrimination and oppression due to patriarchal culture, the importance of freedom and self-independence, as well as the spirit of resistance and courage to fight injustice., (3) the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* contains complex mental life values, especially those related to resilience, struggle, self-esteem, and the impact of psychological trauma due to socio-patriarchal oppression, (4) the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* by Nawal El Saadawi tells the life journey of Firdaus, an Egyptian woman, who is full of trauma, exploitation, and oppression in a patriarchal society. One of the interesting things about the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* by Nawal El Saadawi, the main character named Firdaus experiences various forms of deep psychological disorders as a result of the trauma of violence, oppression, and injustice that she experiences throughout her life. Dadaist novels depict a life filled with conflict related to desires and trauma within humans. According to Freud (in Yulianti, 2007:140), psychoanalysis observes that the life skills acquired by children up to the age of five will influence them as adults. In Freud's explanation of child psychology, if a child of Firdaus's age experiences trauma at that age, it will have a significant impact on their future.

In novel of *Woman at Point Zero* by Nawal El Saadawi, the most compelling psychological aspect of human desire is its transformation from a need for survival into a tool for rebellion and a search for self-worth. The main character, Firdaus, is initially driven by a

basic desire to escape violence and poverty, but over time, that desire transforms into a complete rejection of the patriarchal system that oppresses her.

The characters in the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* can be identified through various descriptions. As explained in Kamalia's thesis (2013:4), the characteristics of the characters include three indicators, namely physical, social, and psychological characteristics. The main character of the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* is Firdaus, who is described as a woman from a poor and patriarchal family background full of violence and oppression. Besides Firdaus, there are other characters such as Sharifa Salah el Dine, a rich woman who gives Firdaus a place to stay and teaches her to be "tough" to survive, and the men in Firdaus's life, such as her abusive father, her abusive uncle, her cruel husband, and even the exploitative prostitutes. Literary works that use the main theme related to psychology are indeed very interesting. With the theme of psychology, the author can describe factually what exists in human life. According to Pradita (2012:27) through behavior, the true meaning of the form of human life can be known in its context. This shows that literary works can use psychological studies as creative ideas in the form of understanding through the actions of characters that give rise to conflict in the story.

The novel of *Woman at Point Zero* is a fiction that depicts the nature of human beings that cannot be separated from the psychological aspects within themselves, and tells the story of human life with the problems they face. The novel of *Woman at Point Zero* presents characters who have different problems by showing various kinds of actions and thoughts. In the novel of *Woman at Point Zero*, the actions, thoughts, and feelings of the main character, Firdaus, fundamentally shape and strengthen the main themes of this novel, such as patriarchal oppression, women's struggles, and the search for independence. Firdaus's life journey is not just a background, but a living reflection of these themes. Firdaus's life journey has a major influence on the connection of the theme with how the characters face problems through actions, thoughts, and feelings. Therefore, all the events written in the novel of *Woman at Point Zero* give rise to new themes including physical, organic, social, divine, and egotistical themes, with the problems presented in the novel, there are many activities carried out by the characters in the novel to solve the problems. The various events presented in the novel of "*Woman at Point Zero*" are closely linked by the theme to other elements, including events, conflicts, characterizations, and other related elements. These attempts at justification are often characterized by exaggerated depictions of events and characterizations. This demonstrates that the theme significantly influences other intrinsic elements to create a coherent meaning. Therefore, "*Woman at Point Zero*" is a novel with many meanings tied together by a single event.

3. METHOD

This research employs descriptive analysis. This method involves describing facts, followed by analysis. This method does not only describe but also provides sufficient understanding and explanation. The data source for this study comes from the novel of "Woman at Point Zero" by Nawal El Saadawi, published by the Obor Indonesia Foundation in 2006. The data used are linguistic units in the form of sentences, phrases, paragraphs, and dialogue in the novel of "Woman at Point Zero" by Nawal El Saadawi, narrative units related to characters, plot or events, and setting. The research instrument used is descriptive analysis in the form of interpretations of the required text excerpts.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results include a description of the relationship between themes and characters in the novel *Woman at Point Zero* by Nawal El Saadawi.

The Relationship of Theme to Character Through Thoughts

The relationship of theme to character thoughts includes stories that show the character's thoughts exploring the theme presented by the author, that in the character's mind, an imaginary world or prejudice emerges regarding what has happened to him. In the novel "Woman at Point Zero," the relationship of theme to the main character, Firdaus, is closely interwoven through the development of her thoughts, which are triggered by the suffering caused by the patriarchal system. Firdaus' mental struggles demonstrate how the themes of women's oppression, the struggle against the system, and the search for existence are manifested internally. The following is the relationship of theme through Firdaus' thoughts:

The struggle against patriarchal oppression, with suffering as a catalyst for thought. Since childhood, Firdaus experienced violence and exploitation from her father and husband, a manifestation of the cruelty of the patriarchal system. This physical and emotional suffering shaped her mindset, rejecting injustice. She began to question why women were always victims and objects, rather than subjects with will. Prostitution as a way out: When forced into prostitution, Firdaus's thinking shifted. She realized that men's power depended on women. She began to view prostitution not as degradation, but as a means to take control of her own body and life. Her thoughts shifted from feeling like a victim to feeling like she had power over her body, albeit in an ironic context.

The search for independence and existence, with thoughts of freedom: After experiencing financial independence from prostitution, Firdaus developed the idea that true

freedom lies in having complete control over oneself. She no longer wanted to depend on any man. Her thoughts evolved from mere survival to a search for dignity and self-worth. Rejection of the status quo: Her thoughts refused to return to a "respectable" but oppressive life. She saw that even women working in professional fields were still expected to trade sexual favors for job security, so she saw no fundamental difference. This clarity of mind led her to refuse to submit to hypocritical societal norms.

Rebellion and assertion of rights, namely the existence of thoughts about power, namely When the peak of her mental development is when she realizes the nature of power. Power is not only owned by men, but can be achieved by women through rejection. She realizes that she has the power to determine her own destiny. With the rejection of forgiveness, namely when Firdaus was sentenced to death for killing a pimp who tried to control her, her mind reached the highest point of rebellion. She chose to refuse forgiveness and die with dignity. This decision is a concrete manifestation of her mind that chooses to fight to the last point, rather than giving up and returning to the cycle of oppression, the existence of the symbolism of "Zero Point" namely Firdaus's thoughts ultimately brought her to "zero point," a critical moment that symbolizes the courage to fight oppression and assert her rights as a human being. Her death is not a defeat, but an ideological victory, where she managed to overthrow her fear and show that resistance is the only path to true independence.

The Relationship of Theme to Characters through Action

The relationship of theme to character actions includes stories that show the actions or attitudes of characters that explore the theme presented by the author, namely that the character's actions or attitudes embody a positive or negative response to what has happened to him. Themes in the novel *Woman at Point Zero* that are influenced by the characters' actions include egotistical, social, divine, physical, and organic themes, but the most common is the social theme, where the characters' actions demonstrate actions taken to establish communication with one another.

In novel *Woman at Point Zero*, the relationship of theme to the main character, Firdaus, is closely woven through a series of actions he undertakes in response to oppression in a patriarchal society. Each of Firdaus' actions, from seemingly surrender to rebellion, is a manifestation of his struggle for independence and self-esteem, which is the central theme of the novel. The following is a description of the relationship between theme and Firdaus' actions:

The theme of oppression in a patriarchal society: Firdaus has lived in a patriarchal system that exploits him since childhood. The actions of the men in her life, such as her father,

uncle, and husband, reflect this theme. In this case, Firdaus is forced into marriage to a much wealthier older man. This interconnectedness symbolizes how women are viewed as property to be bought and sold for the family's economic gain. This marriage was not Firdaus's choice, but rather a decision made by others, confirming her powerless position within the system.

Theme is the struggle for independence and self-control. After becoming fed up with various forms of exploitation, Firdaus takes radical action to gain control over her own life. In this case, Firdaus becomes a prostitute after realizing that in every "respectable job" she tries, she is still treated as a sexual commodity. By becoming a prostitute, she decides who has the right to her body and how much it is worth. The connection between these actions is ironic, as prostitution is often seen as a form of degradation, but for Firdaus, it is the only way to experience financial independence and power. She uses sex as a tool to empower herself and fight against the system that exploits her.

Theme is rebellion against oppression. The culmination of Firdaus' struggle occurs when she commits her most extreme act of resistance. In this act, Firdaus kills the pimp who tried to control her and steal her money. This murder is not simply a criminal act, but rather a final act of rebellion against all men who try to exploit and control her life. This culminates in the themes of resistance and courage she displays, affirming that she is no longer a passive victim.

Theme is dignity and self-respect. At the end of his life, Firdaus refused forgiveness and chose to be executed. Firdaus's actions chose to die on the gallows rather than ask for forgiveness from the ruler who had oppressed him. So, in connection with this action, he refused to acknowledge the authority of the patriarchal system that had destroyed his life. He chose to die with the dignity and freedom he had fought for throughout his life. His death became a symbol of resistance and self-respect that cannot be bought or bargained for. Overall, Firdaus's actions are inseparable from the themes raised in the novel. Through his life journey full of suffering and rebellion, Firdaus becomes the embodiment of feminist themes that highlight gender injustice and the existence of women in an oppressive society.

The Relationship of Theme to Characters Through Feelings

The relationship of theme to character feelings includes a narrative that describes the character's feelings, exploring the author's theme. The character's feelings manifest an emotional preconception of what has happened to her. Themes in the novel *Woman at Point Zero* that are influenced by the character's feelings include egocentric, social, and organic themes, but the most common is the egocentric theme, where the character's feelings reflect the

emotional image that influences her feelings. The relationship of theme to feelings is demonstrated by the influence of individuality issues such as egoism, dignity, self-esteem, and certain attitudes that are generally more internal and felt by the individual.

In the novel *Woman at Point Zero*, the relationship of theme to the main character, Firdaus, is closely intertwined through the feelings she experiences throughout her life. Her feelings, which gradually evolve from pain and fear to rebellion and freedom, directly reflect the main themes raised in the novel: patriarchal oppression and the struggle for women's existence. The following is an explanation of this relationship:

Feelings as a reflection of the theme of patriarchal oppression. Throughout her life, Firdaus continually experiences violence and exploitation from the men around her. These feelings directly represent the theme of patriarchal oppression in Egyptian society at the time. Firdaus experienced fear and despair from a young age, experiencing physical and sexual abuse from her father, uncle, and first husband. The feelings of fear, trauma, and despair she felt were clear evidence of how the patriarchal system demeaned and exploited women as objects. The emptiness Firdaus experienced after marrying a man much older than her, Firdaus felt her life was empty and meaningless. This feeling arose from her lack of control over her own life and being treated merely as a commodity to be bought and sold. This feeling of emptiness represents the novel's major theme of how the patriarchal system robs women of their rights and humanity. Firdaus' anger and resistance peaked when she realized she had never been truly valued, either as a wife or as a professional worker. She realized that all men, from various social statuses, essentially only wanted to exploit her. This anger drove her to fight and break out of the system that oppressed her.

Feelings are a tool for achieving existence and freedom. Firdaus' transformation from victim to rebellious person is at the heart of her struggle for existence. This feeling demonstrates how the theme of female empowerment is raised in the novel. Firdaus's bitter experiences do not destroy her, but rather build her inner strength. She uses her pain and anger as fuel to rebel, demonstrating that even in the most desperate situations, women can find the courage to demand freedom. The satisfaction of self-control, when Firdaus chooses to become a prostitute, is not out of compulsion, but rather to assert her right to control her own body and life. Although ironic, the sense of satisfaction she feels upon gaining this control represents the theme of women's struggle for autonomy in a society that views women as men's property. Feeling free, at the end of her life, when Firdaus is in prison and knows she will be sentenced to death, she feels free. She is no longer afraid. This feeling culminates the theme of female existentialism in the novel. Death becomes her only way to truly escape a restrictive system,

and her courage at that point demonstrates that she has found true freedom, regardless of society's decisions.

The connection between feelings and the title of the novel, namely the relationship between Firdaus' feelings and the theme of the novel, is also reflected in the title, *Woman at Point Zero*. The zero point that becomes the turning point: "Point zero" symbolizes the critical moment when Firdaus chooses to stop running and start fighting the oppression she experiences. Her feelings of anger and courage become the trigger to reach that zero point, where she decides to take a firm stand against the society that has hurt her. Empty but strong is when Firdaus who reaches "point zero" also feels emotional emptiness. However, this emptiness is not destruction, but the strength to free herself from all the doctrines and values that have oppressed her. This feeling is proof that true freedom does not always come with happiness, but with self-acceptance and the courage to fight.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The novel of "*Woman at Point Zero*" by Nawal El Saadawi highlights the theme of oppression against women in a patriarchal system through the thoughts, actions, and feelings of the main character, Firdaus. This connection shows how systematic oppression shapes Firdaus's views, choices, and emotions, ultimately driving her to rebel.

The following is a summary of the connection between the theme and the character of Firdaus are the relationship with the character's thoughts are about critical awareness is Firdaus's thoughts develop from resignation to critical awareness of gender injustice. Initially, she accepts her misfortune as normal, such as being sold by her uncle. However, over time, she begins to question the norms that place women under the control of men. Perception of power is Firdaus realizes that power in her society is closely linked to money and sex. She believes that both men and women are enslaved by this system, and she must find a way to control that power for herself. Self-autonomy is Firdaus's thoughts continue to evolve, dreaming of freedom and independence from all forms of male domination. She desires to be a "real woman" who can control her own destiny.

The relation to character actions are escape and rebellion is Firdaus repeatedly takes action to escape oppressive situations. These actions range from running away from her uncle and her abusive husband to becoming a successful prostitute as a means of financial independence. Ironic Attitude is her entry into prostitution demonstrates irony. Although sex is used as a tool of oppression against women, Firdaus uses this profession to gain money and power, placing her above the men who exploit her. • Self-assertion is ultimately, Firdaus's

climactic act is the daring murder of a pimp. This act is not simply a crime, but a form of radical self-assertion and a complete rejection of the system that has robbed her of her freedom.

The connectedness to characters' feelings are trauma and disappointment is Firdaus' feelings are filled with trauma and disappointment due to the violence, exploitation, and oppression she experienced since childhood. She experienced sexual abuse by her uncle and violence from her father, leaving deep emotional scars. Distrust and emptiness is her feelings of love were constantly disappointed and betrayed, leading Firdaus to develop a deep distrust of men and genuine relationships. She felt empty because no man truly cared about her, only about her body. Courage and serenity is as she nears death, Firdaus reaches a point of complete freedom and peace. She is no longer afraid or empty, but instead finds inner peace because she has asserted her rights, even though it means being sentenced to death.

The theme of oppression and women's struggle in this novel is not only presented narratively but also fully realized through Firdaus' character development. Her thoughts spark critical awareness, her actions are a direct resistance to injustice, and her feelings reflect the traumatic impact of the patriarchal system, as well as its peaceful resolution as she achieves true independence. Firdaus, with all her thoughts, actions, and feelings, is a concrete representation of how oppression can shape, damage, and ultimately liberate a woman.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alviani, D. (2022). Analisis Intertekstual dan Makna Puisi “Hamlet” Karya Ajip. Rosidi. *Metonimia: Jurnal Sastra dan Pendidikan Kesusastraan*, 1(1), 1-7.
- Amalia, A., Kholifatu, A., Fadhilasari, I. (2022). *Buku Ajar Sastra Indonesia*..
- Amalia, N., Yulianingsih, S. (2020). Kajian Psikologis Humanistik Abraham Maslow Pada Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Surat Dahlan Karya Khrisna Pabichara. *Imajeri: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*. 2(2), 149-156.
- Aminuddin. (2011). *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. Bandung: IKAPI.
- Kamalia, N. (2013). *Karakteristik Tokoh dan Penokohan dalam Cerpen Karya Buruh Migran Indonesia di Hongkong*. Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Kembuan, G. N. (2013). *Tema Kelangsungan Hidup dalam Cerita Pendek The Shawl Karya Cynthia Ozick*. Universitas Sam Ratulangi.
- Lafamane, F. (2020). *Karya sastra (puisi, prosa, drama)*. [Sumber tidak lengkap].
- Missi dan Ati Rosmiati. (2022). Analisis Unsur Ekstrinsik Novel Selimut Mimpi Karya R. Adrelas Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Sastra. *Tuwah Pande: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan dan Pengajaran*, 1(2), 3-11.

- Niode, S. H. (2015). Analisis Tema dalam Novel *The Fault in Our Stars* Karya John Green. Universitas Sam Ratulangi.
- Nurdiyantoro, B. (2013). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Pradita, L. E. (2012). Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam Film *Sang Pencerah* Karya Hanung Bramantyo. *Jurnal Basastra*, 1(1), 27–35.
- Raimana, F. (2012). Perbandingan Fenomena Seksual Novel *Dadaisme* Karya Dewi Sartika dengan Novel *Imipramine* Karya Nova Riyanti Yusuf. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 1(1), 271–285.
- Saputra, N. (2020). *Ekranisasi Karya Sastra dan Pembelajarannya*. Surabaya: CV Jakad Media Publishing.
- Sartika, D. (2004). *Dadaisme*. Yogyakarta: Matahari.
- Siswantoro. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sofiatin, S., Sunendar, D., Sumiyadi, S., & Sastromiharjo, A. (2022). Ginokritik terhadap Novel *Tanah Tabu* Karya Anindita S. Thayf (*Gynocriticism Against Tanah Tabu Novel By Anindita S. Thayf*). *Fon: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 18(1), 137-151.
- Stanton, R. (2012). *Teori Fiksi*. (Sugiasuti dan Rossi Abi Al Irsyad, Ed.). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sugiyono. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Tarigan, H. G. (2015). *Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar Sastra*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Tutesa, T., Wisman, Y. (2020). “Permasalahan Sosial Pada Masyarakat”. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (JPIPS)*. No.2. Hlm. 94-99..
- Utari, H. (2022). Makna Puisi Masyairu Fi Hawa Al-Urdunn Dalam Antologi. *Puisi Nubuat Al-Al-Jaina*..
- Widayati, S. (2020). *Buku Ajar Kajian Prosa Fiksi*. Baubau: LPPM Universitas Muhammadiyah Buton Press.
- Yulianti, Y. (2007). Psikoanalisis dalam Novel *Cantik Itu Luka* Karya Eka Kurniawan. *Jurnal Sintesis*, 5(2), 138–149.
- Zahar, E. (2020). Analisis Nilai Pendidikan Karakter pada Tokoh Nadine Adela Ulani dalam Novel *Alone* Karya Chelsea Karina. Dimuat dalam *Jurnal Aksara Unbari*.
- Zahroh, S.F. et al. (2020). STRUKTUR BATIN ANTOLOGI PUISI KOPI KEHIDUPAN KARYA MR. SAE HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI SMA.