

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter is divided into some matters, those are background, statement of problem, research objectives, research significances, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background

Characteristic of human beings are curious to recognize the whole things, as the existence of society. It has been affecting human whether in positive and negative impacts. The former, can be accepted and practiced without any doubt. But the latter, should be coped with enforcing them to possess the sense of morality and faith—as the resistance. Those are known as values, which literature as one of the proper resource to enquire some values such as morality and ideology.

Eagleton said, great literature is laid by values that inspired the readers (Eagleton, 1996:41). If it is happened, human being will get their dignity as the perfect creature on earth. As stated by Semi, a literary works could be vast valuable if it is conveyed with high moral values and designate human's dignity (Semi, 2012:89). Philosophically, Eagleton also notice that moral values are no longer to be formulated with ethical system but rather the attempt to change the quality of human life, on the strength of their experience (Eagleton, 1996:24). Thus, moral values in literature are truly influencing human life into whatever the act they choose yet improving their personality.

Morality is also related to religion. Religion extends human morality as it is impossible to be moral without God (Schlessinger quoted in Zuckerman, 2008:1). Those both are described in the scripture or the holy book which own by every religion. This research uses one of the scripture, Holy Qur'an. Holy Qur'an is a complete book of laws which is used by Muslims and considered as a literary work which made by God. Furthermore, three of them (literature, morality, and religion) used and discussed in this research.

Morality in literary criticism has been extended by many critics. The researcher uses a proper and valid moral theory that used in this research. A critic who is well-known as an Islamic philosopher and jurist Ibn Rushd is known primarily for his great commentaries on Aristotle, which gave a profound impact on the medieval West, he was recognized by among both Christian and Jewish scholars. (Habib, 2005:196). His work become knowing as one of moral theory in literature, Ibn Rushd said that the central thesis of poetry's function is either praise of virtuous action or blame of base deed, somewhat later, many writers saw literature as Ibn Rushd had, as exercising a moral function through the depiction of virtue and vice; (Habib, 2005:240). Ibn Rushd also emphasized about literature as an imitative of nature (Habib, 2005:197) so that moral can also into it.

It is needed to acknowledge people about the identity of Islam. For Muslims, Islam is not only a religion but something that establishes the whole aspects of life so called as the perfect religion (Maida:3). A Muslim who lives in western society must strengthen their belief because many seductions made them astray. Western society is filled mostly by white man whereas Muslims are mostly Negro (black

man). Once in a while, the western stuffs are more interesting because it is such a liberating culture. Britain is one of the crowd western society countries. Middle East Muslims annually migrate to Britain to have a new opportunity. Britain is a liberal and permissive country that allows Muslims to practice their religion and pursue their religious subculture (Herding, 2013:152). Britain has showed their morality to Muslims that aid to evoke the identity of Islam in diversity.

The description above utilized as the aspect of finding author's ideology. According to Moramollu (2017:3) explained that ideology is the commonsense view of things presented by the power holder. Thus, the author is the one who responsible for what they've written and perceived the work by themselves. Author is the power holder of the story whether it is based on their experience (non-fiction) or imaginative (fiction). The writer is a Muslim writer who ever lived in Britain (Chambers, 2011:97). *Minaret* is a *Halal* novel that written by Aboulela. It tells about a woman who found the right decision to understand Islam deeper. She is being devout and strengthened her faith.

In this research, there are two previous studies which has contributed to this research and has similar topic. The first, Abdul Kodir's bachelor thesis entitled *The Moral Messages in Sami Yusuf's Song Lyrics in Two Albums: Al-Mu'allim and My Ummah* published by UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung in 2009. The research concluded that the album of *Al-Muallim* has two important moral values relating to the relationship between man and the Creator and the relationship between man and the other human beings (Muslims with the last Prophet). While on the album of *My Ummah* has a moral value relating to the

relationship between God with His servants and the relationship between humans and other humans. The second previous study is Neng Syifa Oktara Masnoneh's bachelor thesis entitled *Moral Messages on The Trilogy of J.R.R. Tolkien's The Lord of The Rings* published by UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung in 2016. The thesis uses the theory proposed by Lawrence in *Why the Novel Matters* (1936) and Palmer in *Literature and Moral Understanding: A Philosophy Essay on Ethics, Aesthetics, Education, and Literature* (1992). It concluded that there are three kinds of morality; the morality between individual, the others and the universe.

According to all of the previous studies, there are no significant similarities to the research which done by the researcher. There are some differences in the theory and object of research used. Hence, there is no indication of plagiarism in the research that conducted on the use of Ibn Rushd's theory with the classification of praise and blame as the portrayal of Holy Qur'an's moral values.

The process of selecting kind of praise and blame can assist the reader to understand the purpose and the benefit which try to portray by the author. The reason why the researcher chooses Leila Aboulela's work. Firstly, Aboulela is a well-known Muslim writer; secondly, a several works of her have been nominated and won awards. and thirdly, her work commonly stuffed by wisdoms and solace.

To analyze praise and blame as values portrayed moral values in the Holy Qur'an using Ibn Rushd's theory and applied to a novel by Leila Aboulela entitled *Minaret*. The researcher uses qualitative approach to this research. Therefore, the problem of this research is praise and blame as the portrayal of Holy Qur'an's moral values in *Minaret* by Leila Aboulela by using qualitative approach.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The researcher is limited on the analysis of morality in terms of the classification praise and blame in a literary work according to the theory of Ibn Rushd and Paulson sustained by Holy Qur'an—as the defense. The researcher found that morality can influence the ideology of human notably related to religion. Thus, the relation between morality and ideology as an interesting point to analyzed. For that concern, the researcher is interested in discussing about praise and blame as moral values in *Minaret* by Leila Aboulela that portrayed in Holy Qur'an.

Based on the statement above, the research question as follows:

1. How are to classify the statements of praise and blame as the portrayal of Holy Qur'an's moral values in *Minaret* by Leila Aboulela?
2. How is the ideology of Leila Aboulela represented through praise and blame as the portrayal of Holy Qur'an's moral values?

1.3 Research Objectives

The results of this research are expected to be able to enrich the literary theory, especially for novels. Thus, it can motivate the researcher expand literature horizon. As detailed below:

1. To classify the statements of praise and blame as the portrayal of Holy Qur'an's moral values that conveyed in *Minaret* by Leila Aboulela.
2. To discover Leila Aboulela's ideology about praise and blame as the portrayal of Holy Qur'an's moral values in *Minaret*.

1.4 Research Significances

There are several significances that have been gained from the results of this research. Firstly, theoretical; and secondly, the practical. Theoretically, this research is the attempt to apply literary theories that has been studied previously. In addition, the researcher can gain an experience in analyzing the messages which tried to convey by the author.

Practically, this research can give the horizon of wisdoms which are delivered in the novel by classifying the statements of praise or blame as the portrayal of Holy Qur'an's moral values, so that the results of this research can be understood as the wisdoms of life that can be exemplified or understood in ordinary reality.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid any misunderstanding, especially for the readers, in this section presented some key terms which contained in this research. These are a brief explanation in order to emphasize the meaning of the terms in literature. The definitions in this research are:

Praise: according to Ibn Rushd's theory, praise is used to categorize statements containing coda (messages) in a literary work which can be applied in the reality.

Whereas on *Cambridge dictionary* application means "to honor, worship and express admiration for a god"(Walter, 2008).

Blame: according to Ibn Rushd's theory, blame is blame is used to categorize the statement that contains coda (messages) in a literary work which should not be

imitated or applied in the reality. Whereas on *Cambridge dictionary* application means that “when people say or think that someone or something did something wrong or is responsible for something bad happening” (Walter, 2008).

Moral Values: something related to human’s behavior whether good or bad. Moral values or moral judgments, that is to study ethics, is not to moralize; for in studying ethics we are concerned with the *nature* of moral judgments, not with making those judgments. (Trusted, 2002:1)

Holy Qur’an: the holy book of the Islamic religion (Walter, 2008).

Minaret: a tall thin tower on or near a mosque (= Muslim holy building) from which Muslims are called to pray (Walter, 2008). If it is related to the research, *Minaret* is one of Aboulela’s novel that talks about a Muslim woman.

