

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the results of the reviewing literature related to the study covering: Literary work: Novel: The Position of Actor in a novel, The Conflicts Occurs in a Novel, Moral Values, The Relation Between Novel and Moral Values, Psychology in Literature, The Structure of Human Mind: Conscious, Preconscious, Unconscious, Ego Defense Mechanism, The Biography of Ahmad Fuadi, and the last is The Synopsis of The Land of Five Towers.

A. Literary Work : Novel

In Literature, there are many kinds of literature usually called genre. Genre of literature is not only indicating the name. Farther, the convention is used by the people to the literary work producing the characteristics of each literary works. Wallek and Warren (1995: 298) state that genre theory is a principle of regularity. Literary work and its history are classified not based on the time and the place. However, those are classified based on the structure of certain literary work. The common genre of literary works is poem, prose, and play.

Prose in literature is well known as one of literary genre among the other genres. Prose in the term of literature usually called fiction, narrative text, and also narrative discourse. Nurgiyantoro (2005: 01) writes that the fiction is used in this term means that the story written by the author is

something intangible. Even though, there are some fiction written based on the real experience of the author.

The term Novel comes from Italia *Novella*, and Germany *Novelle*, while from Greek is *novellus*. Novel is a fiction prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism. Abrams (1999:190) defines a novel as follows:

The term “novel” is now applied to great variety of writings that has in common only the attribute of being extended works of *fiction* written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from *short story* and from the work of middle length called *novelette*; its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes.

While, novelette comes from England has the same definition with *novella* that is written, fictional, prose narrative normally longer than a short story but shorter than a novel. A novella generally features fewer conflicts than a novel, yet more complicated ones than a short story. The conflicts also have more time to develop than in short stories. They have endings that are located at the brink of change. Unlike novels, they are usually not divided into chapters, and are often intended to be read at the single sitting.

The fiction of literary work is in the form of short story and novel. Novel as fiction literary works presents a world consist of ideal model in a

life, imaginative life built based on the event, plot, actor, point of view, place, etc, in which those are narrative life.

1. The Position of Actor in a novel

The actor, in a literary work, is the main substance must be presented in performing events in a story. The existence of actor in a literary work related to the process of creating conflict. In this case, the actor has the important position in making conflict in fiction story. Sayuti (2000: 68) states the actor in a literary work is given a soul by the author so that an actor has lifelikeness. Hence, actor in a short story will behave like human behave in real life. The ability of the author in making the actor is very important.

Every actor has different characteristic. Wiyatmi (2006: 30) explains that if human being in the real life has the three aspects, those are physiological aspect, sociological aspect, and psychological aspect, it will also happen to the actor in a story. Physiological aspect related to the physic like age, gender, the condition of the body physically in which those are related to the physical appearance. Later, sociological aspect involves the character of society such as social status, profession, position, education level, social activity, religion, etc. While, psychological aspect covers physical background like mental, desire, personal feeling, intelligence, etc.

Based on the involvement to the whole story, fiction actor can be defined into two, the main actor and the additional actor. Sayuti (2000:76) asserts that the position of the main actor will determine the whole plot of the story. Whereas, the additional actor is performed only if there is relevance to the main actor directly or indirectly. In other hand, based on the character, there will be simple character or flat characters, and round characters. Flat actor will be performed by the author based on one aspect only, so that it cannot represent the personality of the actor perfectly. Otherwise, the round character is a character performed by the author completely seen from all of life aspects.

The way in which the author describes the characters in a fiction story can be directly or indirectly. Direct description which the author uses can be called analytic method. This is the way in which the author only tells to the reader directly the characters in the story. Indirect description also can be used by the author in expressing the actors. The author shows the characters by performing how the actors behave requiring the reader to interpret by him/herself the characters have been created. It also can be called dramatic method.

2. The Conflicts Occurs in a Novel

Conflict is a part of a story coming from a life. Therefore, the reader emotionally will be able to be easy in involving her/himself into the story. The activity of reading done by the reader will be more meaningful if the reader deeply can catch the message and connect it to the life around.

Wellek and Warren (1993: 285) state that the conflict is something dramatic, inexpediency perception between two people in a story. Conflict occurs because of there is no agreement reached toward each desires of individuals. This case usually happened in the real life in which the people try to avoid it. However, in a literary work, conflict is very important to support the content of the story. The reader certainly will not be interested if there is no conflict happened in a story. The author of literary work will build and develop many conflicts in making good story. Therefore, the reader will be interested to be read it.

The event in a literary work will be related to the conflict. Sayuti (2000: 42-43) divides conflict into three kinds. The first, psychological conflict which is showing how the actor's effort fights her/himself in order to solve and determine what will the actor do next. The second is sociological conflict happened between an actor and the people in a society where she or he lives. This conflict appears because of actor's attitude to the social environment concerning the problems

occurring in society. The third is element conflict. It is one of conflict in which the actor cannot make the best use of fifth of nature around him/her. The disharmony happened to human toward the nature will turn the conflict up.

Nurgiyantoro (2005:124) explains that three kinds of conflicts above can be categorized into two kinds, external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict is the conflict experienced by an actor to something out of her/himself. Hence, the external conflict will be two category, social conflict and element conflict. Internal conflict happened between the actor and her/himself. So, the psychological conflict will be included in internal conflict. Those conflicts can be occurred in the same time.

a. Psychological Conflict

Psychological conflict has the same meaning with internal conflict. Psychological conflict can be experienced by everyone in this life. It appears when someone faces problems, and then he is confused to decide the best choices among many choices. Psychological conflict also happened when someone does not have strong principle in his life. Therefore, there is indecision for him in fulfilling his desire and other people's desire. Efendi and Praja (1993: 73-75) states that Psychological conflict can be divided into four that are approach-approach conflict, approach-avoidance

conflict, avoidance-avoidance conflict, and double approach-avoidance conflict.

Approach-approach conflict is the first kind of psychological conflict. Efendi and Praja (1993:73) state that Approach-approach conflicts appear when someone has two positive motives. Those two motives are benefit and please so that it will make someone is confused to choose one of them. For example, a student goes to school or meets her friend,

While Approach-avoidance conflict is a psychological conflict happened when there are two motives, positive and negative motive occur in the same time. Efendi and Praja (1993: 73) explain that positive motive gives the happiness while the negative motive gives the sadness. For example: someone get good job in a remote area. Getting a good job is positive motive, while remote area is negative motive.

The third is Avoidance-avoidance conflict. Efendi and Praja (1993: 74) describes that avoidance-avoidance-conflict occur when there are two negative motives happened in the same time. Someone will be confused in facing this condition. Avoiding the first motive means that the second motive will be chosen. For example: a criminal who has just arrested by the police is forced to reveal the secret of his gang. It can threaten his friends. However, if he does not do it, he will be punished by the police.

Double approach-avoidance conflict occurs when someone feel the situation has positive and negative motives. Then, Efendi and Praja (1993: 75) explain that both two motives have the same strong. For example: a university student must continue his study or get married with someone whom he does not love. Someone's wish to fulfill the parent's desire is positive motive, while break the parent's desire is negative motive.

b. Sociological Conflict

Sociological conflict is the second type of conflict. During the story in a novel, sociological conflict often occurred between two people. Sayuti (2000: 42-43) defines conflict happened between an actor and the people in society where she or he lives.

In addition, sociological conflict places actors to be two, protagonist and antagonist character. In a novel, protagonist and antagonist character often be performed as two people having sociological conflict.

c. Element Conflict

Element conflict is the third kind of conflict. Sayuti (2000: 43) defines that element conflict happened when actor cannot make the best use of fifth of nature around him/her. The

disharmony happened to human toward the nature will turn the conflict up. A character is up against nature, and that what's keeping them from their goal. There is no person standing in the protagonist way, it is the world itself.

3. Moral Values

Novel is a product of literature has the main purpose to convey message. The writer of novel provides the character as a good model to convey message. Robert (2002: 05) also gives his opinion about literature which shows human motives. He stated that character in a novel teaches the reader about behavior. What the character done to solve the conflicts he faced is the way how to convey message. Message, in this case is defined as moral values. While, Buzan (2003: 23) states "values are our codes of internal conduct; the principles upon which we run our lives and make our decisions".

Conflict happened in novel gives a moral value through what the character done to face the conflict. There are many kinds of moral values. (Buzan, 2003: 23) writes that the values include the universal concepts such as bravery, humbleness, steadfastness, love and affection, responsibility, cooperativeness, thankfulness, trustworthiness, sincerity, and others.

a. Bravery

Bravery shows someone's ability to determine action in a difficult situation. Hornby (2010: 169) defines "bravery can be explained as willing to things which are difficult. It is the ability to stand up for what is right in difficult situations". Siagian (2003:112) also asserts "bravery is to take the decisions is very useful to face the problems".

b. Humbleness

Humbleness can be defined as someone's characteristic who does not want to be arrogant. Hornby (2010:734) states "humbleness means showing that we do not think if we are as important as other people".

c. Honesty

Honesty is the quality of being honest. Hornby (2010:721) asserts "honesty always tells the truth and does not hide the rightness".

d. Steadfastness

Steadfastness is a kind of characteristic needed to reach a dream. Hornby (2010:1460) explains

“steadfastness means that our attitudes and aims are not changed”.

e. Sympathetic to others

Sympathetic is the feeling of being sorry for somebody. Hornby (2010:1514) describes that sympathetic to others shows that we understand and care about the problems of the other people.

f. Cooperativeness

Cooperativeness involves the fact of doing something together toward a shared aim. Hornby (2010:323) states “cooperativeness concerns the degree to which the person is generally agreeable in their relations with other people as opposed to aggressively self centered and hostility or unfriendliness”.

g. Thankfulness

Thankfulness is kind of a big appreciation about what have been received by someone from God or other people. Hornby (2010: 1590) defines “Thankfulness is

word or action that shows that we are grateful to somebody for something.”

h. Kind-hearted

The kind-hearted is the quality of being kind. Hornby (2010: 822) defines “kind hearted is the state of being marked by good and charitable behavior, pleasant character, and concern for others.”

i. Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness is that the action that we rely on to be good, honest, sincere, etc. It is considered to be virtue. Hornby (2010: 1602) interprets “A trustworthy person is someone who will not betray the trust which has been given by the other people who believes him.”

j. Sincerity

Sincerity show the feeling, belief, or behavior that we really think or feel. (Hornby, 2010: 1385).

k. Love and affection

Hornby (2010: 884) defines “Love is strong feeling or deep affection for somebody or something, especially

a member of family or friend.” While, Edwards, 1972: 89) states “love as a concept enters philosophy at the one point through religion, particularly when the origin of the world is expressed as an act of procreation or the creator is convinced of as loving his creation either as a whole or in part that is human race. It is one of the most powerful; human impulses. It is seen to be much in need of control, especially if man is able to use his rational capacities. Affection is the emotional state of liking or loving somebody or something very much about them. It can be given to others and stored or accumulated. Giving affection is something that requires some efforts.

4. The Relation between Theme of Novel and Moral Values

Theme is a part of fiction as a central idea to unite all elements of fiction related to the life problem had by the character. Stanton (2007: 19) defines “the theme or central idea of a story corresponds to the meaning of a human experience. It may be anything that could make a memorable experience. It comments upon some aspects of life and has values outside the story”.

Theme of cannot be separated with the conflict happened in a novel. It is because the problems appears in a novel is the way how

the author build the theme. There can be found by concluding the whole story of novel. However, Esten (1990: 92) states that there are some ways to find a theme of a novel: 1) By analyzing the prominent conflicts happened in novel. 2) By selecting the events causing the conflicts during the story. 3) By determining the time needed to tell the events of a novel.

As the explanation above, one way of determining theme is by analyzing the prominent conflicts happened during the story. Here, the conflict gives the reader learning life by looking at the way how the character solves it.

While, moral values as the precious aspect is conveyed by the author through the conflict. In a novel, human behavior will reflect the character he has. Therefore, human behavior in facing conflict will direct the reader to determine the good and bad behavior. It will give the reader learning life or called moral values. Theme in a novel is actually the main point of implying moral values.

B. Psychology in Literature

Psychology can be defined as a science of physic. The definitions of psychology come from many experts stating that there is a relation between behavior and psychological human. So that psychology can be explained as the science focuses on human behavior as the psychological representation of human soul. In this modern time, Minderop, (2010:53)

states that literary works such as novel, poem and play are full of psychology aspect as psychological phenomenology coming from the author. It can be said that psychological condition is thought by the author can influence the literary work in which the author produces.

Literary work is creative work coming from the process of thought in delivering ideas, experiences, feeling or theories. Hardjana, (1981:10) argues that literary work is the form of someone's feeling related to the life aspects. Through literary work, it can reflect human condition in a society. In addition, with the depth of author's mind, he can describe the characteristics of society reflected in a literary work. However, literary works can't be always able to describe the psychological aspect of a society. An author's imagination is very important in producing a literary work. Clearly, literary work is a combination between the real life and imagination.

Wellek and Warren (1989) explain that psychology of literature can be used to analyze some studies. For the first, psychology of literature may be used to investigate the author as a human being. Secondly, study of creative process in creating literature is also can be consideration as a research of psychology of literature. Some theories of psychology can be used to analyze the characters in a literary work. And the last, the reader can be the subject of the study to conduct research about the impact of literature toward the reader.

Freud as psychologist states a famous theory about unconscious mind in psychology aspect. For Freud, human behavior is influenced by unconscious mind contains encouragements to be fulfilled. Then, Freud's theory about psychology of human mind is known as Psychoanalysis.

In psychoanalysis theory, Freud states that in a human personality, there are three important systems: Id, Ego and Superego. These three systems become a harmonic structure. The cooperation between id, ego and superego creates an individual who behaves balanced with the environment.

However, Hall (1959: 28) explains that if id, ego, and superego can't work unbalanced, an individual is adaptable. Each personality system has its mechanism, function, and character. However, they will work together in a unity system, so that they cannot be separated. This is the way how the personality system has a big position to determine human behavior. Human behavior is the product of personality system interaction. The researcher explains about personality system as following:

1. Id

George (2010; 34) defines Id is a basic nerve system of human producing encouragement to fill the human needs, called passion. It is innate personality system. In Germany language, Id is *Triebe*. It can be translated into English means libidinal and other desires. Id works by basing on *pleasure principle*; trying

to get pleasure and avoiding the pain. Pleasure principle has two process of works; *reflex actions* and *primary process*.

2. Ego

Ego has the function to balance *Id* and *Superego*. It adapts someone's condition with the reality. *Ego* operates on *reality principle* in which it delays privilege and prevents new suspense. This *reality principle* works based on *secondary process*. It is a process of thinking logically by planning and testing weather the plan can be done to fulfill *Id*. While, the process of testing is called *reality testing*; doing the plan after thinking logically as a decision of *secondary process*.

3. Superego

Abrams (1999: 250) clarifies *Superego* as the internalization of standards of morality and property based on idealistic principle. Idealistic principle has two parts; *conscience* and *ego-ideal*. The implementation of *conscience* is that violations will be punished in accordance with the wrongdoing. In the other hand, a child which does a good behavior will be gotten price, this is called *ego-ideal*.

C. The Structure of Human Mind

In details, Alwisol (2007:15) writes psychoanalysis is defined as a psychological condition which has three phases of consciousness; conscious, preconscious and unconscious. Those three phases of consciousness can be called the structure of human mind. The writer will explain as the following:

1. Conscious

Conscious is a condition experienced by human in a certain time. It is included perception, memory and feeling. The contents of conscious are a result of process of sorting settled by cue-external.

2. Preconscious

The position of preconscious is between conscious and unconscious. It is called available memory in which is consist of experiences had left by awareness. These experiences can appear in conscious condition. It also can turn up in the form of dream, fantasy, misspoken, and self defense mechanism.

3. Unconscious

Unconscious is a deep psychological condition of human mind. It is very important in influencing human behavior consisted of impulse, drive, and traumatic experience.

Freud convinces that unconscious mind is a controller of whole human behavior forever.

D. Ego Defense Mechanism

Ego has a function to balance between id and superego. When there is psychological conflict happened, ego will try to defense himself to reduce anxiety. Minderop (2010: 29) states that Freud asserts there are some ways for ego to face the psychological conflict named “Ego Defense Mechanism”.

1. Repression

Repression is a process of pulling impulse and anxiety into unconscious mind. It is done because anxiety can force ego defense that will built guilty feeling. Repression as basic defense mechanism happened when memory, feeling, in this case, called id which build anxiety is repressed from conscious into unconscious by ego. For example: a teenager who has desire to have a sex must repress it because religion forbid it. He avoids this feeling as the form of his observance to his religion.

2. Projection

Projection is a mechanism which changes neurotic anxiety into reality. It places unacceptable impulse in someone

self onto someone else. For example when someone says “He hates me”, it is the form of a replacement from “I hate him”. Projection is done to hide someone’s anxiety as a self defense mechanism.

3. Reaction-Formation

Reaction-formation is built by someone as the process of taking the opposite belief because the true belief causes anxiety. This mechanism has purpose to hide feeling causing anxiety. It can be observed from someone’s compulsive behavior, from the positive into negative behavior or vice versa. For example: when a girl hates her friend, she will hide this feeling by pretending herself to be a kind girl. She will say, “I love him” as the form of replacement, “I hate him”. It can be explained that someone will say above to hide her feeling to avoid anxiety.

4. Displacement

Displacement is a process of taking out impulses on a less threatening target. For example: an official employee who has just reprimanded by his boss in his office will reprimand his children. It is done as a displacement of his bad feeling. If he shows up his dislike to the real target, it will force himself.

5. Denial

It is a kind of self defense mechanism in which someone stand on his defensive. It is done because he is afraid of being failed. It has a purpose to avoid new situation considered a dangerous situation for someone self.

6. Regression

Regression can be explained as a process in which someone returns to a previous stage. It is done by someone to get a help or a protection to face his problem. For example: a wife who has just quarreled with his husband goes home to her parent's house. In his case, she shows up her behavior as a daughter who asks protection from her parent.

7. Rationalization

Rationalization is a process of supplying a logical or rational reason as opposed to the real reason. It happened when someone is failed to fulfill his desire. For example: a student who gets a bad score of his examination will explain to his friend that it because he did not study yet.

8. Sublimation

Sublimation is a process of acting out unacceptable impulse in a socially acceptable way. This is a positive way to sublimate negative impulsive toward positive way. For example: someone who has an aggressive impulsive will sublimate it toward a career as a boxer.

9. Identification

Identification is a process of self defense mechanism to strengthen self-esteem by adapting someone else personality. For example: students identify themselves like their teacher by wearing or behaving like their teacher.

E. The Biography of Ahmad Fuadi

Ahmad Fuadi is well known as novelist. He was born on Maninjau, West Sumatra, 30 of December 1972. Beside a novelist, he is a social worker by building a social foundation named "*Komunitas Menara*" which helps poor society to get education program. Ahmad Fuadi wrote *The Land of Five Towers* translated by Angie Kalbane as the first novel from trilogy of his novels. Even though he can be called new comer in literary work, he has been succeeding in publishing *The Land of Five Towers*.

Ahmad Fuadi was born in Bayur, a small village on the edge of Lake Maninjau, West Sumatra, in 1972. Fuadi traveled to Java to fulfill his mother's request that he attend a religious school, Gontor Modern Pesantren. After graduating from Padjadjaran University by taking International Relations program, he became a journalist of *Tempo* magazine.

Fuadi received a Fullbright scholarship to get Master's degree in School of Media and Public Affairs, George Washington University. In Washington, together with his wife named Yayi, he also became a journalist of Voice of America (VOA) and *Tempo's* correspondent. Historical news such as the 9-11 tragedy had been reported by them immediately from Pentagon, White House and Capitol Hill. In addition, Fuadi got Chevening scholarship to study in Royal Holloway, University of London in 2004 and graduated in 2005. Ahmad Fuady, now days become a director of The Nature of Conservancy.

F. The Synopsis of The Land of Five Towers

The Land of Five Towers novel tells a story about a teenager's life named Alif. In the beginning of the story, Alif grew up. He was in Washington DC at that time. He was Indonesian journalist had office in USA. Immediately, when he was enjoying himself in looking the scenery out of the window, he received an e-mail message from his old friend, Atang. Knowing that Alif would go to London, Atang asked him to meet

in London together with their old friend, Raja. Then, after chatting by e-mail with Atang, Alif remembered his past experience with Atang, Raja and other friends at Madani Pesantren, Ponorogo, East Java.

After graduating from Islamic Junior High School, Alif who had a good grade school at Agam Regency had a plan to continue his study to the Best Senior High School at Bukittinggi. He promised to Randai, his close friend to enroll together into Bukittinggi Senior High School.

However, Alif's desire to continue his study to Senior High School got a square refusal coming from his mother. Alif's mother wanted Alif to study at Islamic Senior High School. His uncle called Gindo who was studying in Mesir gave advice to Alif to enroll Madani pesantren. With a half-hearted decision, Alif traveled to Ponorogo, East java to fulfill his mother's desire.

By accompanying his father to Madani Pesantren, Alif enrolled and had a test as a requirement to enter the pesantren. Finally, Alif passed the test. In his first day as a new student of Madani Pesantren, Alif got a friendly student named Raja. Alif and his friend for the first time met Ustadz Salman as their teacher. In the night, together with hundreds new students and thousands senior students, Alif was received with open arm by Kyai Rais, the leader of Madani Pesantren.

For the first night in Madani Pesantren, Alif stayed with other 30 new students in a wide room as the part of Al-Barq dormitory. The unwritten rule called *Qanun*, which might not be broken, was read by head

of the dorm. Violations will be punished in accordance with the wrongdoing. And the gravest punishment is being permanently sent home from Madani Pesantren.

Alif and his five other friends, Atang, Said, Rajam Baso and Dulmajid broke the *Qanun* in the second day. They were late to follow praying together in the mosque after shopping their new student necessities. Finally, all of them got the punishment. They all had to be *jasus*; spy had a duty to incognito and secretly slipping into the enemy's lair to collect clandestine information. Then, secretly, they made a note student's name that broke the *Qanun*. In the end, they all had finished the punishment well.

The bittersweet of life which they experienced together made Alif, Raja, Atang, Baso, Dulmajid and Said closer more and more. They had a favorite place to gather at the base of the mosque's towering minaret. They so frequently fathered at the base of the manara that their friends dubbed them as the "Fellowship of Manara".

In other place, Randai, Alif's old friend sent letter writing about his life as Senior High School students. After reading Randai's letter, Alif felt regret with his decision in entering Pesantren. This decision changed his dream when he made friend with Randai. However, after getting inspiring message from Ustadz Salman, Alif would not let himself shake his resolve and dreams.

Since that time, Alif studied and followed many activities in pesantren diligently. He seriously studied Arabic, filled up the holiday time to cycle to the city with fellowship of manara, and got the chance to deliver the speech in English. Finally, Alif get used to the law and the problems of life. The friendship among the members of fellowship of manara got closer. Even tough, many problems appeared among them.

Randai always sent Alif letter telling about his life as student of Senior High School. It made Alif felt insecurity. He remembered the dream to enter Senior High School. Atang, Dulmajid, and Said who ever been Senior High School students attempted to give opinion and advice to Alif that being student of Senior High school was not beautiful as Alif imagined. Life at Madani Pesantren might be useful for Alif in the future.

Alif liked writing and taking picture. Therefore, he enrolled to be a journalist of Syamz Magazine. Before being a journalist of Syamz Magazine, he ever followed writing competition at Madani pesantren for several times.

After having examination, Alif and his friends got take a rest time. Towards the evening, Alif and his five other friends, the member of fellowship of manara spent time in their favorite place, the base of the manara. At that time, they were seeing the clouds. Alif's imagination returned to seeing those clouds transform into a world map. In his imagination, he looked at the clouds shaped America continent.

Other members of fellowship of the manara were doing the same thing. They were imagining other different continents were shaped from the clouds. Raja was seeing clouds looked like Europe continent. Then, Atang regarded other cloud seemed like Africa continent. Baso saw a cloud shaped Asia continent. Differ from the others; Said and Dulmajid were looking up to the clouds showing Polynesia.

The way of looking at the clouds was not imagination only. The member of fellowship of the manara had dream that in the future, they would be at that place. They wanted to travel many countries of each continent. In the night, Alif wrote that dream in his dairy book. He wanted study aboard in the United States. He wrote the determination in big letters.

Vacation was coming after having examination. Alif didn't have enough money to go home. Alif then asked by Atang to have a day in Bandung. Baso who could not go home followed Alif and Atang to Bandung. During having vacation, Alif got many interesting experiences like following Islamic discussion at Salman Mosque, visiting the campus of Bandung Institute of Technology, seeing the green nature in Dago Pakar, the busy city vibe in the Dago area, Bandung's ironic Gedung Sate building, the clothing shops in Cihampelas, the festivity of the town square, and looking for cheap and used books at Palasari.

Before coming back to Madani Pesantren, Alif, Baso and Atang dropped in Said's house in Surabaya. Said invited them to visit his place.

Alif got interesting experiences in Surabaya. Again, Alif and friend enjoyed the vacation by coming to Pasar Kampung Ampel the oldest market in Surabaya, Tunjungan Plaza, Jembatan Merah, and the zoo. Then, Said treated them watched the movie, *The Terminator*.

The pleasant holiday memories were still felt by Alif and friends after coming back to Madani Pesantren. The new school year was started. They all were ready to study. Kurdi, Alif's roommate gave information that they were going to have a special new citizen at Madani Pesantren. Ustadz Khalidz's family just went home from Egypt. They were going to stay at a faculty house, still in the Madani Pesantren area. A beautiful daughter of Ustadz Khalid was the special new citizen.

The information about Ustadz Khalidz's family who would stay at Madani Pesantren made the cabinet doors slammed shut included the member of fellowship of the manara. Alif who wanted to get acquainted with Sarah then got challenge from Raja. Raja would treat him if Alif met Sarah successfully. There should be a picture of Ali and Sarah as the proof. Finally, Alif could meet Sarah. Beyond belief, Ustadz Khalid was Uncle Gindo's friend who was in Egypt at that time.

In Madani Pesantren, Alif got many valuable experiences such as catching a thief, receiving a box of Rendang Kapau from his mother which was eaten together with his friends, and scoring goal at The Madani Cup Final, the biggest competition at Madani Pesantren. Those experiences made Alif enjoyed his life at Madani Pesantren. Alif got position as editor

of Syamz Magazine. Meanwhile, Said was entrusted to be on the Central Arts Council. Dulmajid got position as the one of five editors of *Syams*.

In the end of the end year, Alif and friend did their duty well. Randai sent letter again to Alif. Randai told Alif that he had been accepted in Technical Engineering at ITB, just as he had hope. The restlessness of his heart spread through and influenced the universe of his mind. In the other hand, Togap, Alif's friend decided to go home forever to prepare for the national high school examination and the examination to get into state universities. It made Alif's thoughts drifted off.

In the middle of the restlessness, Alif got a avauable experience. He became a *student speaker* in English when Madani Pesantren was visited by Mr. McGregor, the Ambassador of England. Alif made the best use of the chance to do the duty. His picture together with the Ambassador of England was sent to Randai and his family. Alif also became the journalist of *Flash 70 daily* which discussed a special visit from the President of Republic of Indonesia. Intant *Flash 70 daily* was made to welcome home the president.

After having many events to celebrate birthday celebration of Madani, the events continued to the annually event that was the best multi-talented show. Alif and his friends performed a different stage about the Ibnu Batutah journey. The show was successful by getting clapping from Kyai Rais.

However, after having a successful show, Alif, Atang and Said got the punishment. They broke the rule in preparing the show. Ustadz Thorik didn't know that Alif and his friend went to Surabaya to get dry ice that was used during the show. Ustadz Torik had plowed over their head and Said also lost his position.

Madani Pesantren graduation examination would be held. Unexpectedly, Baso could not follow the examination because he had to go home. His grandmother was getting ill, needed Baso's presence. His grandfather was the one and only family member Baso had.

Alif had a strong desire to leave Madani Pesantren and follow examination to get in Univesity. Then, Alif wrote letter to his parents to reveal what he wanted. Receiving Alif's letter, Alif's father came to Madani Pesantren to strengthen Alif. Alif tried to keep feet at Madani Pesantren.

Finally, Alif and friends, the members of the fellowship of manara passed the examination. They thanked to god for this graduation. They promised to sent letter and meet again one day in the future.

Experiences at Madani Pesantren were the best moment for Alif. His struggle to reach the dream was come true. Alif was in America continent, the place he wanted to visit when he was in the base of manara together with his frends.

In the end of the story, Alif, and Atang who had compromised to meet, finally met Raja at Trafalgar square, London, England, the country where Raja dreamed to be in when he was at Madani Pesantren.