

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It covers the background of the research, formulation of problem, research purpose and significance, research scope, frame of thinking, statement of problems, and previous studies.

### 1.1 Research Background

The development of an increasingly advanced era is marked by the communication media very rapidly developing. The presence of a wide range of communication media is one of the tools that should be optimally utilized by humans to communicate and use it as a mediator in delivering good messages. Da'wah activities can be done through the media or in person, face to face, not only done with the delivery of orally course, Da'wah can also be conveyed through writing such as magazines, as well as story books, short stories, and novels. Among the many various means of Da'wah , one of which began to be calculated is literature.

The existence of literary works can be said to be something mediocre in this survival. The researcher understand that mediocre is a common thing. In another meaning, it is fair. The literature is something common and fair. But in this case, literature presents an excellent communication space to be developed. As well as difference in cultural background, the development of idea in human life as ideas that show and spread to various places and countries throughout the world.

Literature is not only a combination of a collection of words and sentences but also literature presents life. Life itself consists mostly of social reality. In this explanation, life encompasses relationships between communities, between people, and between events that occur in one's mind. Therefore the literature is viewed as a depiction of the world and human life. The main criterion imposed on literary works is the "truth" of the description, or what is about to be portrayed. Although literature does not present the style as seen in the development of sophisticated technology now. like a magic games, music, and acrobatics, but

literature provides an entertainment that contains an exciting inner game. Literature can also be performed as entertaining performances, such as poetry musicalisation, poetry dramatization, short story reading, or staging fragments of novels or folklore, even literary works can be diverted as soap operas or films.

Literature is a creative human art activity that involves all kinds of arts of human life that will never be separated from the language which is the main media in literary works. Literature and humans are closely related because basically the existence of literature often starts from the problems that exist in humans and their environment, then with the high imagination of an author just pours the existing problems around it into a literary work.

Message is a notification, word or communication, both verbal and written, which is sent from one person to another. In the Indonesian Dictionary, messages can be interpreted as advice, requests, and mandates that is made or delivered by others. The word message in Arabic is called the word "رسالة" (Risalah) has the meaning that is sent, news, message. as well as in the *Webster dictionary* Message is a communication in writing, in speech, or by signals. As according to Hafied (2004: 14), "Pesan adalah serangkaian isyarat/symbol yang diciptakan oleh seseorang untuk maksud tertentu dengan harapan bahwa penyampaian isyarat/symbol itu akan berhasil dalam menimbulkan sesuatu". Meanwhile, according to other figures such as Onong Effendy said in his book *Ilmu Komunikasi, Teori, dan Praktik*, "Pesan adalah suatu komponen dalam proses komunikasi berupa paduan dari pikiran dan perasaan seseorang bermaksud tertentu dengan harapan bahwa penyampaian isyarat atau simbol itu akan berhasil dalam menimbulkan sesuatu."

It can be defined that the message is a material delivered to others in the form of ideas both verbal and nonverbal. The material in question is a statement about the thoughts and feelings of a person sent to others so that the person understands what is conveyed by the person sending the message. Then what is meant by the form of verbal ideas is oral or written communication, while the form of nonverbal ideas is communication with symbols, cues, touch feelings and smell. This can state that the message can be conveyed at length, but what needs to be considered and directed is the final destination of the message itself.

Therefore messages are used according to the needs of others regarding the benefits. Someone needs information obtained through a message verbally or nonverbally, and this can be useful for someone to get the information he needs.

The message is a set of meaningful symbols conveyed by the communicator. The message can be an idea, which is a desire or the results of thought that will be conveyed by someone to someone else. The message is also in the form of an opinion that results in a person's view of an information truth and so on. The message has a content or theme as an influence in trying to change the attitudes and behavior of the communicant. The contents in the message revealed a news that has its own theme to be conveyed to the communicant.

In this study the topic chosen was a message disclosure on two literary objects such as movies and novels, using the comparative method. The disclosure of messages is how to convey information verbally to the person receiving the message and understand the contents of the message upon receipt. Then in this research how to reveal these messages through the character in the film and the novel becomes the object of research.

The film is a mass media whose communication is very effective and strong by delivering its audiovisual message. The film is also declared a branch of art that collects a variety of arts. In the film there are acting, sound, dance, literature, or visual arts. The setting in the film is fine art. Screenwriting is literary art, the movement is dance. Along with the development of technology, movie is no longer a difficult thing for the wider community to consume. Because the film is now present not only through cinema or theater, but also through DVD pieces that are increasingly easy to obtain. In addition, now several private television stations also routinely present films from various countries and various genres.

Then the film are collectively often referred to as cinema, the film becomes a very influential media, surpassing other media, because in audio and visual it works well together to making the viewers not bored and easier to remember, because of its attractive format. The film used for comparison is titled *The Message 1977* by Moustapha Akkad. While the next object used in this research is novel, as a long narrative and often uplifting story of human life that is built from intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The story of the life in it is fiction, but rational.

The novel chosen to be the object is a novel by Idrus Shahab entitled *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*. Both of these objects tell the history of the life journey of the Prophet Muhammad when he spread the religion of Islam and conveyed the revelations sent down by Allah to mankind. These objects attract the attention of researcher to conduct research, this research only focuses on the disclosure of Muhammad's message in the two research objects. As explained, the object of this research includes;

*The Message 1977* film written by H.A.L. Craig and his friends like, A.B. Jawdat al-Sahhar, Tawfiq al-Hakim, A.B Rahman al-Sharkawi, and Mohammad Ali Maher and directed by Moustapha Akkad. The film was also released in Arabic (1976) and English (1977), and produced by the company Film co International Productions In. The Message Film is a 1976 epic historical drama movie that tells the history of the life and journey of the Prophet Muhammad. Moustapha Akkad is a Syrian-American movie director and producer, best known for producing the Halloween film series and directing *Mohammad, Messenger of Allah* and *Lion of the Desert*. He was killed by his daughter Rima Akkad Monla in 2005 in Amman, Jordan through a suicide bomber. He was Born: July 1, 1930, Aleppo, Syria, Died: November 11, 2005, Amman, Jordan and had 4 children namely Malek Akkad, Rima Akkad Monla, Tarik Akkad, Zaid Akkad. His education was American College of Aleppo - Girls, University of California, University of Southern California. The film *The Message 1977* is a story about the life history and journey of the Prophet Muhammad.

The novel, titled *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*, is a novel by Idrus Shahab, published by Pustaka Hidayah in 2002. Recounts the figure of Hadi who visited his friend in India and then met the teacher at Miftahul Ulum Islamic Boarding School, Raybareilly village. The meeting with Shaykh Jamaluddin Rampoori was so memorable for Hadi that he intended to gain knowledge. The author uses the figure of Shaykh Jamaluddin Rampoori to convey the nobleness of morals and the propaganda of the Prophet. especially in emulating Muhammad's morals. In this novel, the author does not present the sequential life story of the Prophet Muhammad from birth to death, but simply uses the language of the novel (fiction) to convey the nobility and majesty of the figure of Muhammad.

Therefore, of course not much can be said about the greatness and majesty of the Prophet. The author Idrus Shahab is a graduate in electrical engineering majoring in computer graduates from the November 10 Surabaya Institute of Technology. He has worked in the Nusantara airplane industry (IPTN) in Bandung. Then he is now an expert staff at the company. He often gives religious lectures both on campus and at other places. He also wrote several books for universities, as well as several writings on Islam.

The Prophet Muhammad was the last prophet who reflected a human figure with character. He carries the mission of his treatise to all humanity and the entire universe. In his daily life, the Prophet Muhammad always behave politely in speaking, honestly, never lying and virtuous character. He has a noble character towards anyone. Not surprisingly, in the Qur'an he is referred to as the most moral man. The basic character and nature of the Prophet Muhammad can be emulated, namely *sidiq* (true), *amanah* (trustworthy), *fathonah* (intelligent) and *tabligh* (conveying). The first nature is *Sidiq*, which explains that Rasulullah SAW is always right (honest) in his words. The second nature is trust, which means that the Prophet always kept the trust given to him. The third trait is *Fathonah*, meaning that Prophet Muhammad not only has intellectuals but is also emotionally and spiritually intelligent. The fourth nature is *tabligh*, meaning that the Messenger of Allah always delivered all the revelations revealed by Allah to his people. The whole behavior of the Prophet Muhammad SAW is a reflection of the great values in the Quran. No wonder when many people reveal all their admiration, they reveal the figure of Muhammad in his works.

In this case, Allah SWT introduces the Prophet Muhammad to us through His following words, as in Al-Anbiya verse 107; *"And We did not send you (Muhammad), but to (be) a mercy for all nature."* In the interpretation of Ibn Kathir, Allah SWT tells us that He made Muhammad a mercy to the universe. In other words God sent him as a mercy to them. Whereas in verse Al-Ahzab verses 45-46; *"O Prophet! We have sent you to be witnesses, bearers of good news and warners. And to be a caller to (religion) Allah with His permission and as a light that illuminates."* These verse states that the Prophet's duty was as *Shahid*, ie the preacher who conveyed prophetic messages to mankind. As it is known, between

one prophet and another prophet there is a chain of God's message that is so that they bless God, by witnessing the existence of God, worship him, and do good and stay away from his prohibitions. In the two verses Allah explains the existence of Muhammad, Muhammad who was only known by previous people who lived together and side by side knowing his character. While among people today there may still be many who do not know the figure of him.

Muhammad died in 632 M precisely 12 Rabi'ul Awwal 11 H, the long time span between the present and the time after Muhammad's death made people only know it from sources that are not intact with different perception. The main source that gives guidance about Muhammad is the Holy Qur'an and the Hadith, then a description of Muhammad is attached through historical texts in a literary work such as the media or books. But in this case the figure of Muhammad should not be portrayed apparently, as in novels or films, because there are rules that do not permit that portrayal in Islamic sharia.

Both of these objects are material objects that will be used as research material. In this research, the variety of representations will not be alone, but one by one will explain each description of the role of Muhammad in delivering a message sent down by God. With this, everything will be clear after all the objects are described. Then the literary comparison will help to compare the various representations. This topic contains messages in the form of trust, morals and sharia in Muhammad's character in the two objects to be compared. Then Muhammad's message was conveyed through the characters in the two objects. As in the film *The Messenger* Muhammad conveys messages through his adopted son Zaid, his uncle Hamzah and his friends. While in the novel it is conveyed or spoken through the narrator or Shaykh figure. These different sources are literary studies, one of which explains the picture of the role of Muhammad with different genres. The reason researcher chose this topic, to find Muhammad in different perspective, especially if he is seen through movie and novel.

Thus the topic of the two objects will be compared with Susan Bassnett (1993: 31) theory which states that comparative literary studies must have two or more objects of literary work being compared. The object of the literary work is a literary work with a different cultural background. Differences in cultural



backgrounds must be followed by differences in aspects of time and space. Comparative is a research that is comparing, This research was conducted to compare the similarities and differences of two or more facts and properties of the object examined based on a particular frame of mind. In Comparative Literary Terms, research involves the study of the relationship between two or more literary works. With this, comparative literary theory is not the only theory present. In addition to the Comparative Literature theory conveyed by Susan Bassnett (1993) and Sapardi Djoko Damono (2009), and other literary figures, there are the theories that are prepared to help in finding commonalities of Muhammad's role in conveying a message on the objects in the form of text and media. Then theories related to the genre are Novels from Abrams (1999), Films from Effendy (1989: 226), Arnheim, 1957. The last supporting theories are of the character theory by (Abrams, 1999), Bennet and Roy (1988), Aminuddin (1990), Cuddon (2013:116), and Gill (1997) . The theories are prepared to assist in finding similarities of Disclosure of message Muhammad's conveyed through the characters in the two objects of research.

Then from the many theories that researchers found produce methods that will be used later. Researchers of comparative methods from Susan Bassnett (1993) who will help compare these differences to produce similarities. The Comparative Literature of Sapardi Djoko Damono (2009) This topic is a guide for researcher to look for similarities from the many different views in the objects form of the film and the novel.

Discussion of the disclosure of the message on a role in a story, both from film and novel. Researchers want readers to understand human nature through characters and characterizations. Because characters and characterizations are elements that cannot be eliminated, through characterizations the stories become more real in the mind of the reader and the reader can clearly capture the human form that is being told. As in this study, a role of Muhammad from the two research objects gave rise to the disclosure of a message both conveyed by Muhammad through the narrator or character in the film or novel. With this it is stated that, the presence of a character in a literary work or a story is very

important because the character acts as the activator of the story so that the interpretation of life appears even if only fiction.

Comparative literature of a work of literature that relates to the topic of researchers, can be influenced by several factors, such as human habits, some people know that Muhammad was one of God's messengers and became the last prophet or messenger. But there are some other people who do not believe in the existence of the prophet Muhammad as a messenger of God. People who know the character of Muhammad, are the people who faithfully followed Muhammad. As for the story of Muhammad is included in Myth or Mythology, which tells the story of a distant past, and contains an interpretation of the universe and the existence of living things in it. So that it is considered to be really happening and real, but the story of Muhammad and the character in him are truly real stories because it has been proven in the Qur'an and other books. A history of Muhammad take notes events that really took place in this world, by spreading Islam throughout the world.

Based on the explanation above, researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled "*Various Messages of Muhammad in Moustapha Akkad's The Message 1977 and Idrus Shahab's Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*". The researchers chose the title because to find Muhammad in a different perspective, especially if seen through films and novels, from the point of view of the author different. The role of Muhammad is very important in Life, because he shows the right way to worship God. Therefore researchers want to explain the way the Prophet Muhammad spread God's messages to Muslims one of them from the objects of research. With this the researcher more easily describes the results of his research.

## **1.2 Formulation of Problem**

1. How are Muhammad's message revealed in movie *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*?
2. What are the equation of message's disclosure built by the literary device in the movie *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*?



### 1.3 Research Purpose and Significance

#### 1.3.1 Research Purpose

Based on two formulations of problem above, this research is conducted to achieve two purposes below:

1. To describe revelation of Muhammad messages in film *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*.
2. To find out the equations of message's disclosure built by the literary device in the film *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*.

#### 1.3.2 Research Significance

Based on the research objectives to be achieved, this research is expected to have benefits in comparing several literary works. The benefit of this research is to increase the reader's knowledge and insight in knowing the good messages sent down by God through his messenger, the Prophet Muhammad. Because there are still many Muslims do not know or do not understand the message that contains the rules of God delivered through the Messenger. The significant in terms of theoretical and practical, as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance
  - a. In this research, it is expected to be able to increase studies in the field of English literature and Islamic literature, especially those relating to comparative analysis of literature.
  - b. In the Comparative Literature study, this research can be used as a reference for other researchers who are interested in the same field of study, especially about comparing the disclosure of the message of the Prophet Muhammad in the film *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*, and is an initial reference for other researchers who will examine about these two objects.
2. Practical Significance
  - a. For Muslims  
The results of this study are expected to be able to provide readers with knowledge about the messages contained in the film *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*. Then

can provide practical benefits in the form of information or learning in understanding the description of God's messages conveyed by Muhammad.

b. For the Director

Can be used by filmmakers to measure scientific evidence about the message content in making a film. Including the Director who has a very big role in inserting his ideas to the actors. The director has very important missions that must be delivered. castings are the time The director spilled all his abilities for the initial steps of forming the actor into a character.

c. For Author

It is hoped to be used and be a reference to the author of the novel to produce the novel better and make the reader acquire wisdom from the story of the novel.

d. For Readers or Connoisseurs of Film and Novel

This research is expected to provide readers with knowledge about God's messages revealed to the Prophet Muhammad for Muslims. Then this research can also be used by movie and novel connoisseurs, because they can understand the meaning of God's messages conveyed through movies or novels that tell the story of the Prophet Muhammad. In this case, research in which explaining the disclosure of the message by comparing two objects of literary works, Can be used as material for consideration or further developed.

e. For researcher

This research is useful as an additional insight into science that can ultimately be useful when researcher have an active role in people's lives. In addition, the results of this study are expected to provide convenience for other researchers who will examine the same topic and object, namely the disclosure of the message in the film *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*.

f. For Students Who are Interested in Literature

This research can be used as motivation to give birth to new ideas in the world of literature, especially in the comparative field to conduct further research, both for majors and individuals. This research can be used by students as a reference for similar research.

#### **1.4 Frame of Thinking**

In a literary work, literature has a relationship with life and is a thought or expression of an author. One work that uses a theory and method such as comparative literature. In this study also developed a concept or framework with the aim to facilitate researchers in conducting research. The existence of this framework, the objectives to be carried out by researchers to be increasingly clear because it has been conceptualized first. Then this study used the comparative literature method as a method to compare the disclosure of Muhammad's messages. Comparative literature is a study of literature as well as a theory comparing two or more literary works. The comparative literature method in this study uses the opinion of Susan Bassnett (1993).

This research will begin by comparing the literary texts and the media narrating the story of Muhammad. There are literary works that have different genres such as, the film *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad (2002)*. In both genres, researchers will compare the similarities in how Muhammad's messages are conveyed through the figures that exist in both objects of research. Then in comparing the similarities, researchers use several literary devices as tools to help reveal research topics. Furthermore, literary works are created as ideas from an author, because literature is not limited. In the science of literature, anyone can make his/her own literary works using his/her respective ideas. Then the study of literature has a story, the story that results from the study of literature is called narration. Narration is the development of paragraphs in text that are arranged through an event that is elaborated from time to time at the beginning, middle, and end. As the case, the main genre that becomes the anchor to help each narrative in the text and the media to be connected and compared is novel. Novel is one type of literary work in the form of fiction prose in a long size that contains a series of stories of one's life and highlight the character and nature

of each actor and have a complicated plot. Abrams explained about fiction, he said that,

“Fiction is any literary narrative, whether in prose or verse, which is invented instead of being an account of events that in fact happened. In a narrower sense, however, fiction denotes only narratives that are written in prose (the novel and short story), and some-times is used simply as a synonym for the novel.” (Abrams,1999,p.94)

This statement says that, fiction is invention or fabricated stories. The term fiction is often used as a conflict of reality, that is, something that exists and true in real life so that the truth can be proven by empirical data. This is what distinguishes between fiction and nonfiction. Characters, events and places in fictional works are imaginative while in nonfiction are factual. Therefore, the novel is called fiction because the novel includes a literary work that tells the life of behavior and describe complex events. As in Abrams quote which says that,

“Novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the 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.” (Abrams M. , 1999, hal. 190)

This definition confirms that the plot, character and setting are three important elements that cannot be separated from the novel because they influence each other. Plots and setting never work without character illustrations. Settings cannot be separated from all the incidents (plots) that occur in a story. In literary works, the novel is referred to as the result of the author's idea of the situation and conditions in the surrounding environment. Every event that occurs will be described by the author. The description of life, is taken and shaped so interestingly by the author. The author will use his creativity to describe every

side of the community lives in the novel. Therefore, the novel contains the life story of a character that was created fictitious, but is expressed as a real one. The real thing that is intended in this case not something that refers to the actual facts, but real in the sense as a truth that can be logically accepted. So in this case, it can be said that this novel theory is related to the object of research.

The next genre is Film, Film is a visual work of a story or scene played by a fictional character. The film has its own art which makes the story easier to understand and feel. Film language is different from text language. If the text uses language by writing clearly the sentence. Whereas film has a visual language like a camera game, and cinematographic effects make the story clearer. According to Arnheim in his book entitled *Film as Art*:

“Film resembles painting, music, literature, and the dance in this respect—it is a medium that may, but need not, be used to produce artistic results.  
(Arnheim, 1957, hal. 8)

Film are likened to painting, music and literature as it is known that painting, music and literature have an excess of beauty value in it, Likewise with the film. This film genre is different from other genres in literary works. Because the film introduces what humans have done, which is telling a story about life. Compared to other media, film has the ability to mimic reality as closely as possible with everyday reality. According to Effendy (2003, p. 209), Film merupakan medium komunikasi massa yang ampuh sekali, bukan saja untuk hiburan, tetapi juga untuk penerangan dan pendidikan. The film genre is expected to understand the needs of the community that is to be entertainment and film is also a medium of communication. In this study, the film *The Message* 1977 portrays a true story from the life of the Prophet Muhammad. The story was appointed as one of the works in the form of film. Then it has been explained that film always influences and provide meaningful teaching to the community from the content of the message behind it. This theory is related to the object of research discussed.

In literary works, there is a literary device used to analyse research. As is the case, in this study shows the similarity of devices used to reveal the topics

discussed. The literary device is in the form of point of view, character, and message which are the topics of discussion. Point of View is one of the literary device to help uncover research topics from various genres above. The point of view will then be seen from each of the viewing angles of the novel text and film media. The variety of representations from each text writer and different media creators make this theory important, because of each narration or the depiction of Muhammad has his own trademark and referring to different meanings or objectives. The Point of View according to Abrams in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition* bahwa:

Point of view suggests the way a story is narrated. It is the way or view the author uses as a means to present the characters, actions, settings, and events that form the story in a work of fiction to the reader. Abrams (1981: 142)

In literary work, the Point of View is the viewpoint of the author or author who features characters, dialogue, events, settings, and events in the narrative of a fictional work. This theory is related to each research object and all topics. Because Every object must have an author who has a different view. According to Haryanta (2012: 256), Sudut pandang adalah cara dan pandangan yang dipergunakan pengarang sebagai sarana untuk menyajikan tokoh, tindakan, latar dan berbagai peristiwa yang membentuk cerita dalam sebuah karya fiksi kepada pembaca. In this case, the point of view is used by the writer as a means to display the characters in the events that exist in fiction.

The next literary device that is also important is Character. This theory is also related to every text and media because each text and the media certainly displays the characters in a story. Character is the character, nature, morals or personality that distinguishes an individual from other individuals. The character can be said also as someone who is represented in a drama or narrative that is interpreted by the reader as someone whose moral, intellectual, and emotional quality is inferred from what he said According to Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms / Seventh Edition* that:



“Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue— and from what they do—the action.” (Abrams M. , 1999, hal. 32-33)

In literary work, there is an explanation that a writer can describe the quality of character, attitude and behavior clearly. Because it can provide character descriptions to the reader or audience. This is because the character and moral qualities portrayed by the author are related to the interpretation of the reader. According to Bennet and Roy (1988, p. 60), Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Characters in a literary work are created by the author to conveyed his ideas and feelings about something that happen in the story. This definition explains that, characters play an important role in the whole story in literary works. It can be said that characters are people who appear and experience life stories in fiction. The character will pass many problems in different situations. So therefore this theory is related to research.

In this case, the explanation of the theories above ultimately requires an appropriate research method, namely Comperative Literature. This method can also be a theory used by researchers in the process of comparing the two research objects. Basically this theory compares two or more objects to get the similarity of the two objects. With this theory any object can be compared while the differences in each object can be found in common. The quoted by Susan Bassnett in the book *Comparative Literature: A Critical Introduction* that Comperative Literature is a literary study that connects literature with other thing. Areas of study that can be compared with very broad comperative literature such as art, philosophy, history, religion and more. In other words the object being compared is truly unlimited. As in the following quote:

“Comparative Literature is the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country, and the

study of the relationships between literature on the one, and other areas of knowledge and belief, such as the arts (e.g painting, sculpture, architecture, music), philosophy, history, the social sciences (e.g politics, economics, sociology) the sciences, religion, etc, on the other. In brief, it is the comparison of one literature with another or others, and the comparison of literature with other spheres of human expression". (Bassnett, 1993, hal. 31)

In this study the researcher used two research objects, namely: the film *The Message 1977* and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*. Both of these research objects have different forms in a literary work. Then, this research is associated with comparative literature, comparative literature is a comparative literary study in one country or another. The research is a relationship between literature and other knowledge. In literature (artistic) It is like: paintings, sculptures, architecture, music. With philosophy, history, and other scientific matters such as: political, economic, and social sciences and others. Comparative literature is a methodology of comparing literary works. As in the film research object *The Message 1977*, has a different culture than the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad*. And also compare literary works in other languages. In this literary work has a different language, and a different culture in both objects, but in the narrative has a similar story. Every literary work must have a narrative. This is evident in the research object chosen by researchers, namely films and novels. The two objects can be compared because they have the same narrative. However, it's just that the two have differences in terms of literary genre. As in the genre of film which is modern technology, the narration is presented in the form of images, sound recordings, or images that move using the camera. While the genre of the novel is a literary work in the form of writing created by the author. Comparative literature can be said as a literary work from two different countries or nation. Comparative literature illustrates the similarities and differences of a literary work

from one country to another. Then in the differences and similarities that exist in a literary work is the object to be compared. According to Bassnett said that,

Comparative literature involves the study of texts across culture, that it is interdisciplinary and that it is concerned with patterns of connection in literature across both time and space. Bassnett (1993:1)

When viewed from the aspect of time, comparative literature can compare two or more different object. While the context of the place, will bind the comparative literature in accordance with the geographical area of literature. This concept show that comparative literature is indeed quite extensive. In fact, in subsequent developments, the context of comparative literature is shown in the comparison of literature with other field. Comparing two or more literary works in various countries and differing from a cultural point of view, at least there are similarities and differences. Because it can be understood that the basis of comparison is the similarity and difference of the text. Furthermore, comparative literature is not only a theory of literary studies, but comparative literature as a method in literary research. According to Sapardi Djoko Damono stated that,

“Sastra bandingan adalah mencari dalam ilmu sastra yang tidak dapat menghasilkan teori sendiri. Dalam langkah-langkah yang dipindahkan, metode yang dipilih adalah yang utama. Perbandingan sebenarnya merupakan salah satu metode yang juga dapat dilakukan dalam penelitian seperti hal yang memerikan dan menyelesaikan langkah utama. Dengan demikian uraian yang dilakukan dalam sastra bandingan berlandaskan azas banding-membandingkan.” (Damono, 2009: 1)

This method is used to find similarities and differences in literary works in terms of the elements they contain. Then comparative literature covers the field of literary science that studies the relationship between literature and the comparison

of literature with other field. Then the narrative equation is found in two research object, The Message 1977 movie and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad* who has similarities in one concept is the disclosure of messages in the narrative of the Prophet Muhammad. Disclosure of the message is information that is conveyed from one person to another. The message is referred to as one of the means of communication written or oral. According to Onong Effendy in his book, *Komunikasi, Teori, dan Praktik (2004)*,

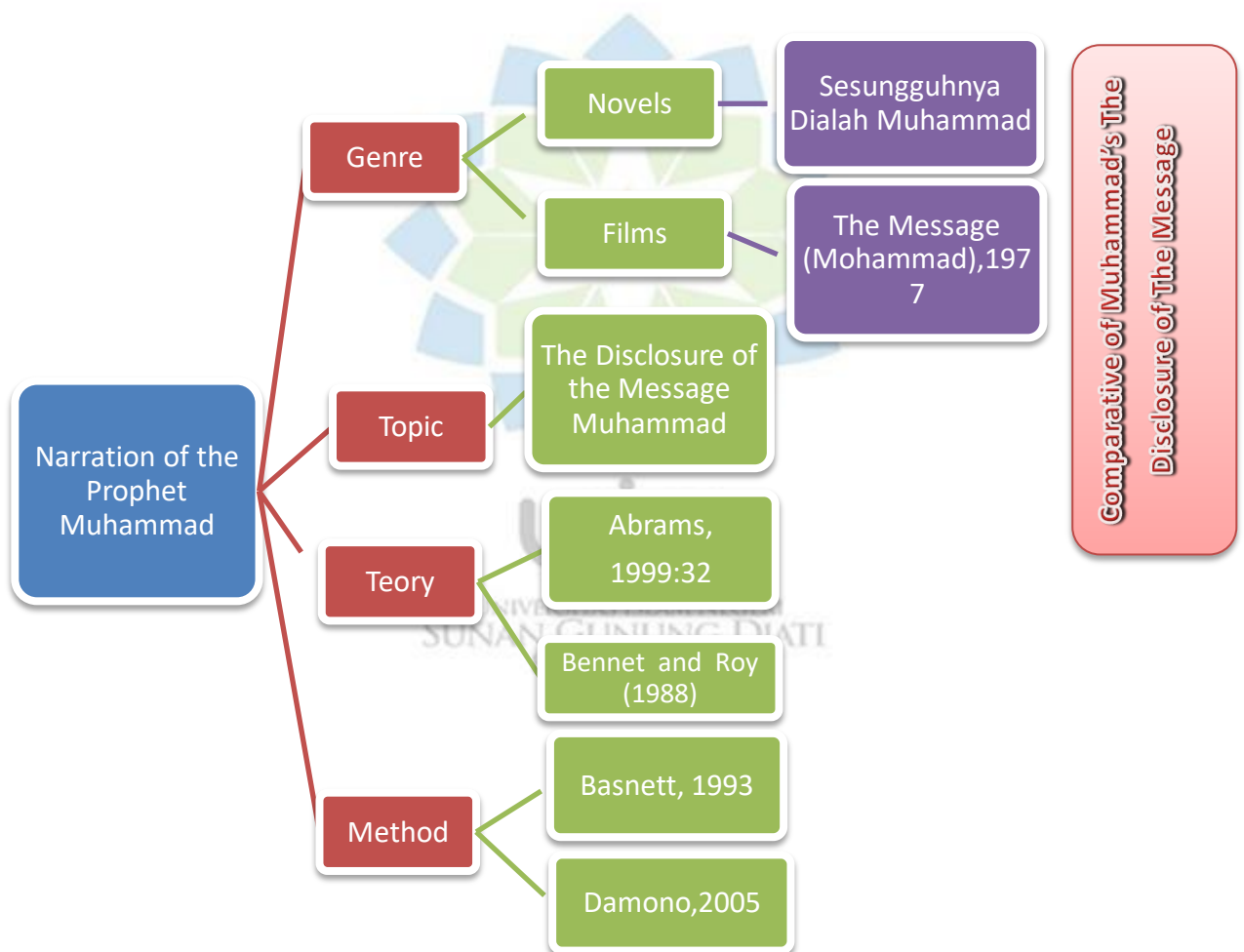
“Pesan adalah suatu komponen dalam proses komunikasi berupa paduan dari pikiran dan perasaan seseorang bermaksud tertentu dengan harapan bahwa penyampaian isyarat atau simbol itu akan berhasil dalam menimbulkan sesuatu.”

Conveying messages through one's thoughts and feelings, can be called information. Message is one component in the communication process in the form of ideas which are a combination of thought and the feelings of someone who has been processed in the form of meaningful symbol. In delivering messages to the communicant, something very important that aims to change the attitudes, views, opinions and behavior of the communicant. According to Hafied in his book *Pengantar Ilmu Komunikasi (2004: 14)*, explain that; “Pesan adalah serangkaian isyarat atau symbol yang diciptakan oleh seseorang untuk maksud tertentu dengan harapan bahwa penyampaian isyarat atau simbol itu akan berhasil dalam menimbulkan sesuatu.” In this case it can be said that the message is a symbol created by someone, for certain channels in the hope that a series of cues or symbols will reveal or cause certain meanings to other people who want to be invited to communicate.

This research covers several different sources and genres. These differences lead to theories that will be used: Message Theory from (Effendy, 1989: 224), Websters Dictionary, Hafied (2004: 14), the theory is related to the research topic. Then theories related to the genre are Novels from Abrams (1999), and films from Arnheim, (1957) or from Effendi (1986: 239). Finally, comparative theory from Susan Bassnett (1993), Sapardi Djoko Damono (2009), and Character by Abrams (1999). And then the whole theory collected will bind

the discussion so that it is not far from the topic of this research that is the Disclosure of the message and the objectives that exist in this study. The following is a diagram of frame of thinking by researchers to complete this research and to answer questions in Formulation of Problem:

### 1.4.1 Table of Narration



Some of the sources discussed in this first comparative literature study were the film *The Message* 1977, which was the work of Moustapha Akkad as Director and the novel *Sesungguhnya Dialah Muhammad* by Idrus Shahab. This source represents material for the research object, so this research only focuses on that object. Then this research was conducted to look for the topic of the disclosure of the message. The topic is basically a very general topic. However, when viewed further this topic can be revealed through literary device such as Points of View or characterization. In Two of these are theories that are closely related to literature. So with this topic the disclosure of the message could eventually become a topic of literary study.

### **1.5 Previous Study**

In this study refers to previous research to facilitate data collection. This previous studies serve to be a reference for a relevants studies, can need researcher to be completed this research. And also as sign that the research has never been done before. Analysis methods used and data processing carried out by researchers are as follows:

The first research was a thesis entitled *Student Respon Mahasiswa Jurusan Komunikasi dan Penyiaran Islam Terhadap Film The Message The Story of Islam* (2009) a work of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Department students, named Kardiansyah, Faculty of Da'wah and Communication, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. This research was taken because it relates to the object of research and the same figure that is the Prophet Muhammad. Kardiansyah's research discussed the film *The Message* 1977 by Moustapha Akkad. The object was examined to find responses from several people about the film *The 1977 message*. The method used was descriptive qualitative, Kardiansyah did not mention whose method he used. The method is used for an approach that allows recording and research results in the form of numbers in examining other people's responses to Muhammad.

The difference between Kardiansyah's research and this research is the topic discussed and the method used. Kardiansyah only revealed the perspective of one object about Muhammad On the film *The Message 1977*, while this research



discusses The Disclosure of the Message Muhammad from two different perspectives using the literary tools Point of View and Character.

The second research is a thesis entitled *Hikayat Nabi Muhammad: Suntingan Teks dan Analisis Alur Masa Kehidupan Nabi Muhammad* (2011) by Pramita Nurhayati, a student majoring in Indonesian Literature, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Indonesia. Pramita's research was chosen as previous research because it is related to the character used in this study, Muhammad. Pramita discusses the life of Muhammad by taking the object of old manuscript research containing the life saga of Muhammad and a book called *Muhammad: Muhammad: Kisah Hidup Nabi Berdasarkan Sumber Klasik* by Martin Lings. The purpose of Pramita in her research is to compare the life path of Muhammad from different research objects.

The difference between this research and Pramita's research lies in the topics and methods used. The topic used by Pramita is the plot, character, and setting of Muhammad's life. Whereas the method used is the critical edition method from Robson in his book entitled *Prinsip-Prinsip Filologi Indonesia* used to compare different texts.

The third research is a thesis entitled *Muhammad in The Perspective of Orientalists By The Analysis of Thomas Carlyle's Mahomed and Karen Armstrong's Prophet Muhammad For Our Time* (2015) by Firman Zaelani Ridwan, majoring in English Literature, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University . Firman's research was chosen as a previous study because it is related to the character used in this study, Muhammad. Firman discusses orientation in Muhammad's story from Thomas Carlyle's view. By taking the object of Non Fiction Essay research *on Heroes, Hero-Worship, & The Heroic in History* by Thomas Carlyle. The purpose of the Word in his research is to find Muhammad's portrayal in the form of an Orientalist perspective.

The difference between this research be found Fitri research lies in the topics and methods used. The topic used by Firman is the Perspective of orientalist in Muhammad's life prophet for our time. While the method used is the comparative method of Susan Bassnett which is used to compare different texts.