

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter one is an introductory chapter that presents an overview of the thesis. It consists of the research background, research problem, research objectives, research significance, conceptual framework, and previous research.

A. Research Background

Laila-Majnun is a love story of the eastern world, the Islamic world, or the Middle East. This story was written by Nizami in the 12th century or 1188 AD. This story is taken from an Arab folk tale, namely the legendary story of Laila and Majnun. In addition to the legendary Laila Majnun story about love from the east, the west also has a story that is no less extraordinary, this story also tells about the struggle of eternal love, the story is Romeo-Juliet. This story written by the world's greatest poets, William Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet is a very extraordinary work. The story is legendary until there are many versions of this story. The story touches the audience of the work. This story has a sad ending. The story of Romeo-Juliet is a fictional story created by Shakespeare. The story of Romeo-Juliet is very famous and inspires artists to create works of art, especially literature. Literature is the result of someone's imagination which is expressed in the form of works in the form of poetry, prose or drama using beautiful language as a medium. As Esten defines literature or literature as the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as a manifestation of human life and society through language as a medium and has a positive effect on human life or humanity. culture, so that studying literature is also closely related to studying culture and the environment that surrounds it. Literature can also be said to be an art form, just like music or fine arts, except

that it uses language as a medium.(Zainuddin et al., 2016). Comparative literary studies were conducted on the stories of Laila-Majnun and Romeo-Juliet.

The author's interest in doing this research is due to the first, the popularity of the two works in the community in describing love stories. Second, although the two works were written by different authors and have different socio-cultural backgrounds, the two works have similarities or parallels in motives. Parallel lines in the story idea, which is about the eternal love story between a man and a woman. The harmony of motifs is also found in the origin or genealogy of figures who come from the nobility. The researcher sees this research as an interesting research because it tries to compare two literary works that have parallel motifs. The comparison is made on the love story of these two legendary works so that the result is a love story and the love equation contained in the two works.

Comparative literature according to Hutomo (1993:11-12) is based on 3 things, namely: (a) Affinity, namely the relationship of intrinsic elements (internal elements) of literary works, for example elements of structure, style, theme, mood (the atmosphere contained in literary works).). literary works) and others, which are used as material for writing literary works. (b) Tradition, namely elements related to the history of the creation of literary works. From some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that comparative literature is a medium used to compare two relevant literary works. The main concern in comparative literary studies is to see whether there is a relationship between one literary work and another and between literary works and disciplines, religion, or culture.

The story of Laila-Majnun used by the author is a story published by MedPress Digital in 2012 and translated by Nina Artanti Rudiyanto. In this version it is told that Qays loves Layla with all his soul. Even though his love is blocked, he doesn't know how to give up or turn his heart to another girl. He continues to maintain his love for Layla. His blocked love makes his life

suddenly change. She walks aimlessly while singing her love songs while shedding tears. Passersby shouted his name, si "majnun", 'crazy man'. The story of Romeo and Juliet that the writer uses is a drama story published by RR.Donnellay & Sons USA and designed by Rebecca Gib. This story tells about the relationship between lovers who love each other, namely Romeo and Juliet, then their relationship is not approved by their family until finally their love cannot be united until they die.

The topic that the writer chooses in this research is about Love and the similarities of love in the two works, the two works have parallel motifs, and the stories of the two are very similar, namely telling about two people who love each other but cannot be united with each other. the author can focus more on the topic that had been studied on the two objects, namely love and the love equation that exists in the two works. And knowing that comparative literature has a very broad scope even though the two works have different places, cultures, and actors.

Hosilos (2001:28) states that the concept used in studying comparative literature refers to two things. First, comparative literature examines the comparison between the literary works of one author and other authors who live in two different countries. Second, comparative literature examines the comparison between literary works and other works of art, such as painting, music, and other arts. Even in this second concept, literature can be compared with other fields of science and belief or outside of literature. Therefore, the writer chooses the topic of love and the similarities and differences in love in the two works between Laila-majnun and Romeo and Juliet by using a comparative literary approach. Where the two literary works were written by different authors, from different countries and different cultures but have similarities between the two. Maman S Mahayana argues that “Comparing two or more literary works from at least two different countries, including the area of comparative literary studies. Literary works that are compared have at least

three differences, including (a) Language, (b) Region, and (c) Ideology/politics”. By looking at these differences, these conditions will affect the work produced, as well as the stories of Laila Majnun from the East and Romeo and Juliet from the West.

B. Statement of Problems

This paper discusses the comparison of love as well as the similarities and differences between the novel Laila Majnun and the drama Romeo and Juliet, because the two literary works between the novel and the drama were written by different authors, different cultures, and at different times. However, even though they were both written by different people, both of them have almost the same story, which is that they both tell the story of true love that cannot be put together until death do them part.

From these problems, this paper is formulated into several questions as follows:

1. What are the types of Love revealed in Laila Majnun and Romeo and Juliet?
2. What are the similarities and differences in love between Nizami's Laila-Majnun and William Shakespeare's Romeo-Juliet?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the research questions above, the authors intend:

- 1) To describe the love of Nizami's Laila-Majnun and William Shakespeare's Romeo-Juliet. The most interesting thing about the two novels is that both novels have similar love stories, but are written by different authors.

- 2) Describe the similarities and differences in love between the novels Laila-Majnun by Nizami and Romeo-Juliet by William Shakespeare. To find out the similarities of love that exist in the two novels, the researcher used a comparison of quotes in the two works.

D. Significance of Research

The significance of this research is:

Describes the love romance of Laila-Majnun and Romeo-Juliet. provide knowledge and insight into the love equation of Laila Majnun and Romeo and Juliet. And answer the curiosity why these two works have similarities even though they were created by different people.

E. Conceptual Framework

The author uses a comparative literary approach to the chosen topic, namely love and love equality. Remak revealed that "Comparative literature is the study of literature that crosses the boundaries of a country as well as the relationship between literature and other fields of knowledge and belief", in other words, comparative literature is a comparison between one literary work and one or more other literary works, as well as a comparison of literary works. literature with human expression in other fields. Furthermore, the comparison between literary works and other fields can be accepted as comparative literature if the comparison between the two is carried out systematically.

It is different with Maman S. Mahayana, according to him. Comparing two or more literary works from at least two different countries, including the field of comparative literary studies. The literary works compared have at least three differences, including (a) Language, (b) Region, and (c) Ideology/politics.

Seeing the differences between the two literary works as a comparison material will allow the emergence of "differences in socio-cultural backgrounds". Socio-cultural settings, such as location, tradition, and influence surround each author. These conditions will be reflected in the work produced. Thus, the meaning of comparative literature can be concluded simply, namely the comparison between one literary work and another. Regardless of whether the literature being compared is world literature, general literature, and universal literature to find differences, similarities, or unity between one literary work and another.

The author is more significant in comparing the love in Laila Majnun's novel and the drama Romeo and Juliet which have been analyzed through the main characters of the two works. The author examines the love between the novel Laila Majnun and the drama Romeo and Juliet. According to Aminudin (1995: 91), the theme is the idea that underlies a story so that it also becomes the author's starting point in explaining the work of fiction he creates.

The theme carried by the author is usually in the form of life problems, comments, or the author's view of life in living life. Likewise with the themes contained in the novel Laila-Majnun & the drama Romeo and Juliet, these two literary works have the same theme of love, both of which tell about two people who love each other so much that they cannot be separated and do not want anything. made them separate, but fate said otherwise, these two literary works have the same ending about their love, in the novel Laila majnun the love between Laila and majnun cannot be together as well as in the drama Romeo & Juliet their love is separated by death.

F. Previous Studies

“The Love Story of Laila-Majnun and Romeo-Juliet (a comparative literary object) by Siti Zulaikhah (2008). Previous research describes the comparison of intrinsic elements between the novels Laila-Majnun by Nizami

and Romeo-Juliet by William Shakespeare. The form of this previous research is descriptive qualitative research. The research strategy used is a comparative literature approach. This study seeks to find similarities and differences between two or more literary works that have a relationship, especially in terms of intrinsic. In this study, the romances of Laila-Majnun and Romeo-Juliet are two romances that have an intrinsic relationship. Links are visible in story elements. Sources of data in this study consisted of two, namely documents and informants.

The document in this previous study was a novel Laila-Majnun published by Oase (Bandung) in 2007 with a thickness of 252 pages. This novel is a romance translation of Nizami's poetry. The poem was later adapted by Colin Paul Turner and translated into Indonesian by Dede Aditya Kaswar. The data source also comes from the Romeo-Juliet romance published by Navila (Yogyakarta) in 2007 with a thickness of 183 pages. This novel is an adaptation of Mustafa W. Hasyim and Sholeh U.G. from its original form in the form of a play by William Shakespeare. The analytical technique used in this study is a flow analysis model which consists of three components, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

These three steps are interrelated stages. These stages are carried out continuously starting from the beginning of the study, when the research takes place, until the end of the study. The data taken are in the form of dialogue or narrative quotes from the novels of Laila-Majnun and Romeo-Juliet which show an overview of the intrinsic elements of prose. Data in the form of intrinsic elements of the two novels were compared to obtain similarities and differences between the two. In the previous thesis, intrinsic elements have been discussed, which include theme, plot, character, setting, point of view, language, story, and morals.

"The behavior of the main character in the novel laila majnun by Nizami Ganjavi" by Siti Rofikoh (2015). Previous research describes the behavior of

the main character in the novel Layla Majnun by Nizami Ganjavi. The form of this previous research approach used a Hugenholtz phenomenological approach. The method used in this previous research is using a qualitative descriptive method.

The results of the analysis in this previous study are that the unconscious behavior of the main character in the novel Laila Majnun includes feelings of loneliness, lack of interest and feelings of guilt, as well as the form of conscious behavior of the main character in the novel Laila Majnun by Nizami Gunjavi is carried out by involving the senses, namely seeing, hearing, and adapt.

The data source in the previous research was a novel entitled Laila Majnun by Nizami Gunjavi. The data collection technique in this previous study used the technique of reading Laila Majnun's novel repeatedly, defining, marking parts of the novel's text, selecting data, collecting data, and describing.



