



**PEDAGOGICAL VALUES IN THE MAIN CHARACTER  
OF THE NOVEL SEMESTA CINTA ZAHARA BY FITRIYU SIREGARU**

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***Abstract***

*The purpose of this study is to describe the character elements instilled by the characters in the novel Universe of Love Zahara. The type of research used in this study is qualitative research using a descriptive method. The data used in this study is a human instrument, namely the research itself. It can be said that this information and research is all written sources obtained from books and documents of research results. Data sources are divided into two types, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data is the novel book of the universe of love Zahara, while the secondary data is books, scientific journals, and data related to this research. The results of this study show that Zahara is a hardworking and unyielding figure to achieve his goals. Zahara is also grounded, smart, kind and loves his family. The main character is in the form of Zahara's character in helping.*

**Keywords:** Characters, characters, novels, cinta zahara.

***Abstrak***

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan mengenai unsur-unsur karakter yang ditanamkan oleh tokoh dalam novel semesta cinta Zahara. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah human instrumen yaitu penelitian itu sendiri. Dapat dikatakan bahwa menjadi informasi dan penelitian ini adalah segala sumber tertulis yang di peroleh dari buku-buku maupun dokumen hasil penelitian. Sumber data dibagi menjadi dua jenis, yaitu data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer adalah buku novel semesta cinta Zahara, sedangkan data sekunder adalah buku, jurnal ilmiah, dan data terkait dengan penelitian ini. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Zahara merupakan tokoh yang pekerja keras dan pantang menyerah untuk meraih cita-citanya. Zahara juga berpikir, pintar, baik hati dan menyayangi keluarga. Tokoh Utama itu berupa cara karakter Zahara dalam menolong.

**Kata Kunci:** Karakter, tokoh, novel.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Literary works are works of imagination, fiction and expressions of the author's expression. This can also be seen in the history of the development of literature from era to era. Literature is a creative literary work that contains the purpose and purpose of its author. A novel is a long prose essay that contains a series of stories about a person's life with the people around him by highlighting the main character of the character of the actor in the story



being told. Character is the psychological, moral, and ethical traits that distinguish someone from other characters. Character is an important element in a literary work. Especially in novels, characters in a literary work are created by the author to convey his ideas and feelings about something that happens in this world. Characters have the unique power to dominate the entire story in a literary work.

The author describes that everyone has differences in character, such as temperamental, feelings of belonging or sense of humor, one of the several novels, there is a novel that makes education as the theme. It has a slick storytelling style and has a detailed point of view and setting that makes the novel worth reading. As found in the novel Semesta Cinta Zahara by Fitriyu Siregaru. In the novel, the main character is named Zahara. Zahara is a good child and loves to help others. Zahara has a well-rounded elder and a sister. Ever since her father was sick, Zahara has become the backbone of her family. Zahara's novel Semesta Cinta was first published in 2017, Yogyakarta.

## 1. Character

Character is the psychological, moral or ethical traits that distinguish a person from others. (Great Dictionary of Indonesian, 2008: 623). Character is defined as character, psychological traits, morals or ethics that distinguish a person from others, and disposition. Humans without character are humans who have "animalized" humans. A person with character means a person who has personality, behavior, character, character, or character with a meaning like this means that the characteristics are with personality or morals. Characters can also mean letters, numbers, special symbol spaces that can appear on the screen on the keyboard. Characters can also mean letters, numbers, special symbol spaces that can appear on the screen on the keyboard. Jamal Ma'mur Asmani (20011:27) character is a bridge of knowledge and skills. Knowledge without a true foundation of personality will be misleading, and skills without self-awareness will be destructive. That character.

Good character includes understanding, care, and actions based on ethical values, and includes the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects of moral life. Character is a collection of values that lead to a system that underlies the thoughts, feelings, attitudes and behaviors displayed by a person. It includes three elements, related; knowledge and morals, moral feelings and moral actions. Based on these three elements, a person is considered to have good character if they know about good things (moral knowledge), have an attraction to good things (moral feelings) and do good deeds (moral actions). These three elements will make a person have good habits of thinking, feelings, and actions that lead to God Almighty, their individual forms, others, the environment, and the nation. Characteristics possessed by

an object or individual. These characteristics are genuine and rooted in the personality of the object or individual, and are the machines that drive how a person acts, acts, speaks, and responds to things.

## II. THEORETICAL STUDIES

Zubaedi (2011:13) Character is a very essential thing in the nation and state, the loss of character will lead to the loss of the next generation of the nation. Character does not come by itself, but must be built and shaped to become a bold nation. In the context of nationality, character development is oriented to three major levels, namely, (1) to foster and strengthen the nation's identity, (2) to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), and (3) to form Indonesian people and society with noble character and a resilient nation. From the above understanding, it can be understood that character is a steady, stable, special trait inherent in a person's personality that makes him behave and act in a posta, cannot be influenced by circumstances and requires thought in advance.

### Elements of Character Formation

Fatchul Mu'in (2011: 167-182) revealed that there are several elements of the human dimension psychologically and sociologically related to the formation of character in the human being. These elements show how a person's character is. The purpose of character formation is essentially aimed at improving the individual continuously and training one's own abilities.

Character elements:

- a) A person's attitude is part of character. Even the attitude is considered a reflection of the person's character. In this case, a person's attitude towards something that is in front of him. So, the better a person's attitude is, the more likely it is that the person in front of a good character and vice versa.
- b) Emotions are dynamic symptoms in situations that humans perceive that are accompanied by effects on consciousness, behavior, and this is also a physiological process. Without emotion, human life will feel bland because humans always live by thinking and feeling and emotions are synonymous with strong feelings.
- c) Belief itself is a human cognitive component of sociopsychological factors. The belief that something is "right" or "wrong" on the basis of evidence, suggestion of authority, perception, and intuition is essential in building human character and character.
- d) Habit is a sedentary aspect of human behavior, lasting automatically over a long period of time. It is not planned and repeated many times whereas willpower is a condition that

strongly reflects a person's character because willpower is closely related to actions that reflect the person's behavior.

e) Self-concept is a process of totality, both conscious and unconscious of how one's character and self are formed. So self-conception is how "I" should construct myself, what "I" want from, and how "I" place myself in life.

The element of character formation in a person is not obtained from birth. Character is formed through environmental factors and the people around the environment. Character is formed from our habits when children usually survive until adolescence. Parents can influence for good or bad, the formation of their children's habits.

The purpose of character formation is basically to encourage good children by growing and developing good character will encourage children to grow with their commitment capacity to do various things best and do everything right and have a purpose in life. Society also plays a role in shaping children's character through parents and the environment.

## 1. Literary Definition

According to Yudiono (2007:10) In simple terms, it can be said that Indonesian literature is Indonesian literature, while the result is many poems, short stories, novels, romances, and drama scripts in Indonesian. However, this short and simple definition can be debated with the opinion that Indonesian literature is the whole of literature that has developed in Indonesia so far. Ratna (2015:35) "In contemporary theory, literary works are defined as creative activism that is dominated by the aspect of beauty by including various problems of human life, both abstract and abstract. Therefore, literature can be in the form of an expression of life's problems, philosophy, and psychedelics, spiritual wealth literature which can be said to be an expert in psychology and philosophy that reveals life, psychiatry and philosophical problems, not in an academic technical way but through literary writing other than as a work of art that has wisdom, imagination, and emotions.

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (2007:511) "work is work, the result of deeds. Essays are the result of good and useful deeds". And literature can be used in writing; written works that have artistic value. In contemporary theory, literary works are defined as creative activities that are dominated by the aspect of beauty by including various problems of human life, both concrete and abstract, both physical and spiritual. Literary words are written as (1) language (words, language styles) used in books (not like colloquial language). (2) Literature, written works that when compared to other writings have characteristics of excellence such as originality. Artisticness, beauty in content and expression: the variety of literature that is known to the public are romance or novel,

short stories, dramas, epics and lyrics. (3) the holy book (Hindu): the book (science). (4) Literature: Primbom Book (Brisi Oralan). (5) writing or letters.

Singalingging (2017: 85) Literary works are complex structures, so to understand them there needs to be an analysis, namely describing its parts or elements. Meanwhile, it is a loss to divide the whole and unity of Indonesian literature. It is better to research Indonesian literature as a field by paying attention to several things, such as history, and comparative literature, typology methods and their benefits in the context of the motto Bhinneka tunggal ika. From the above definition, literature is usually called a literary work. The two words cannot be separated, it can be expressed that a literary work is a creative and imaginative act that describes human life and is poured into writing both real and unreal. In addition, literary works are a tool to express the author's thoughts and feelings through the literary works. Although literature is a work of fiction, literature has the power and positive impact if a person understands and takes the message in the literature, which is conveyed by the author.

### **Literary Characteristics**

Very complex literary elements consist of (1) beauty, (2) contemplative which is related to values or reflections on religious, philosophical, political, and proble aspects of life. (3) the media of exposure includes linguistic media and discourse structure (4) intrinsic elements related to the characteristics of literary creation itself as a text. Fictional works contain several aspects, namely (1) there is an element of storytelling, (2) the situation of the language of the fiction text is not homogeneous, meaning that the narrator is not constantly the one who speaks but, sometimes he gives the opportunity to the secondary speaker to speak. These secondary speakers sometimes speak face to face resulting in dialogue. (3) the existence of events that are told about human life events in a fictitious form, (4) a series of stories, finally forming a plot that sometimes describes conflicts, thus provoking curiosity about the continuation of the story.

Based on the above conclusions, characteristics can be deduced, namely (a) literature is not practical communication, (b) literature is a result of creativity, (c) literature is imaginative, (d) has coherence and convention. Literature is an indirect communication and has enormous benefits in real life. Literature uses language as a medium and community agreement is marked by the existence of conventions in the region itself.

### **Definition of Fiction**

Nurgiyantoro (2009: 3) Fiction is the result of dialogue, contemplation, and the author's reaction to the environment and life. Even though it is the result of imagination and imagination, it is not true if fiction is considered the result of daydreaming, but appreciation

and contemplation that is carried out with awareness and full responsibility. Fiction is one of the imaginative works that is based on awareness and responsibility in terms of Creativity as a work of art. Fiction offers "models" of life as idealized by the author while showing his figure as a work of art with a dominant aesthetic element. Fiction is also one of the essays, plays, poems, sermons, or rules of a philosophical nature that are presented in the way an author views life. It is a term used to distinguish non-historical descriptions that are used to distinguish non-historical descriptions from historical descriptions with pen.

### **Elements of Fiction**

Nurgiantoro (2009: 22) A work of fiction that becomes a story structure that displays a world deliberately created by the author. The formal form itself is simply "words", and the words of fictional works, thus, present the world in possibilities. Words are a means of realizing story building. Words are a means of pronunciation of words. Fiction is one of: an essay, a play, a rhyme, a sermon, or a philosophical rule whose presentation is the way an author views life. Fiction is used to distinguish non-historical descriptions that are used to distinguish non-historical descriptions from historical descriptions with special designations in literature. A fiction should be inferred from the whole story, not just based on certain parts of the story.

Nurgiantoro (2009: 67) theme as one of the elements of literary works. Literature is the general basic idea that underpins a literary work and that is contained in the text as a semantic structure and that concerns similarities or differences. Including various other intrinsic elements because these elements must support the clarity of the theme to be conveyed. The theme is the basis for the development of the whole story, so it also animates all parts of the story. The theme has generalizations, broader, and abstract. Theme is a general basic idea that underpins a literary work and is contained in the text as a semantic structure and that concerns similarities or differences.

Describing the theme as the idea of a story, the author in writing the story does not just want to tell a story but says something to the reader. Something he wants to say can be a matter of his life, his outlook on this life, or a comment on this life. Thus, in order to find the theme of a fiction, it must be deduced from the whole story, it must be deduced from the whole story, not just based on certain parts of the story. Although it is difficult to determine definitively, the theme is not the meaning, which is too "hidden" but not necessarily explicitly stated. The theme as the main meaning in a work of fiction is not (intentionally) hidden because this is precisely what is offered to the reader, but the theme is the overall

meaning that is supported by the story itself, it will be "hidden" behind the story that supports it.1. Story or Plot.

According to Nurgiantoro (2009: 93-94), the story or plot is two elements of fiction that are so closely related that the two, in fact, cannot be separated. Nothing more, the object of the story and plot can be said to be the same event. Both the story and the plot are based on the series of events as presented in a work. Therefore, it can actually also be said that the basis of the story conversation is the plot and the basis of the plot conversation is the story. What events followed the previous events. So, what is just a question of the next event, is a matter of the story.

This plot is a trap or dramatic conflict. In its conception, like other forms of literature, fiction must move from a beginning through a middle to an ending, which in the literary world is better known as exposition, complications, and resolutions. On the other hand, if the problem is in the form of, among other things, why is it that the event is shown following the previous event, why not the previous events, why not the other events. Is there a way to deal with the power relations between the events that are told, or how to get around the presentation of the series of events to make it more interesting and "new", and therefore to support aesthetic goals, are matters of plot.

## 1. Character

Nurgiantoro (2009:165) The term character refers to the person, the storyteller, for example, as an answer to a question. Character, character, and character show the character and attitude of the characters as interpreted by the reader, more pointing to the personal qualities of a character. Characterization is often also equated with characters and character, referring to the placement of certain characters in a story.

Characters are people who are featured in a narrative work or drama, which the reader interprets to have certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action. Characters have functions that can be distinguished into protagonists and antagonists. The protagonist presents something that suits our views, our hopes, the expectations of the reader. So, we often recognize it as having something in common with us, the problems we face as if they are also our problems as well as in responding to them. A fiction must contain conflicts, tensions, especially conflicts and sorrows experienced by the protagonist. The character that causes the conflict is called an antagonistic character. Antagonists are characters who are in a position with the protagonist, directly or indirectly, which is physical and mental. In general it can be said.

Characters in fictional stories are divided into two, namely the main character or the core character and additional characters. The main character is the main character whose narration is prioritized in the novel in question. He is the most talked about character. Both as the perpetrator of the incident and the perpetrator who was subjected to the incident. In fact, in certain novels, the main character is always present in every event and can be found on every page of the storybook in question.

Nurgiantoro (2009: 216) Setting is a foundation. elements of place and space, in a story, the setting provides a concrete and clear foothold for the story in order to give an impression of reality to the reader, creating a place or event that is carried out as if it were data. The setting is a fulcrum to show the meaning of place, historical time relationships, and the social environment where the events told occur. The initial stage of a fictional work generally contains its discovery, an introduction to the various things it will tell. For example, the introduction to various things that will be told such as the introduction of the character.

In the elements that build the course of the story from the beginning, problems and solutions show that the storyline is a transition of circumstances to achieve something, a story begins with an explanation to start the story, then it develops because of problems that arise from each character until it collapses to a certain stage until the completion occurs or the climax. In fictional stories, the flow/plot is not always sequential (events, conflicts and climaxes) but the story can also start from a conflict and then experience the introduction of the characters or the middle and end with an ending or climax, depending on the criteria contained in the plot. Background elements can be distinguished from three main elements, namely place, time, and socio-culture. Although, each offers different problems and can be talked about on its own, the three elements are in fact interrelated and affect each other. So, the talk separately is only.

## 1. Facts of the Novel

Tarigan (in Purba, 2014:63), stated that a novel is a fictional prose story of a certain length. It is said to be new because the form of the novel is one of the literary works that came later from other forms of literary works, namely poetry and drama. Novels as stories in rather long prose form and review of everyday life (Encyclopedia Americana). In addition, a novel is a story with a fairly long plot that fills one or more books that work on imaginative human life. Novels can be stories in the form of prose that are quite long. It is no less than 50,000 in length regarding the number of words in the novel. Kamus Besar Indonesian (2007:788) novel is a long prose essay containing a series of stories about a person's life with his surroundings by highlighting and the nature of each actor.

Faruk (2016: 165) circulated the novels relatively widely, reaching a print of five thousand copies. The result of the rapid increase in published materials is the arousal of the desire of the "literate" to read them. That the novel expresses a concentration of life in a tense moment, and a firm concentration of life. Novels are works of fiction that reveal deeper and subtle aspects of humanity.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that a novel is a fictional story written by the author through language as the medium. Novels are written from someone's life experiences or journeys. Or the author's own life journey. A good novel is a novel that can have a positive impact on the reader.

### **Relevant Research**

The research that is related to this research is a research entitled "Analysis of the Main Character in the Novel Semesta Cinta Zahara" by Fitriyu Siregaru in this novel resulting in research that analyzes the character of the Main Character. These results are proven by using novels and using observation and documentation strategies.

## **III. RESEARCH METHODS**

This research place is carried out in libraries around the research environment, both in the campus library, namely the library of Al Washliyah University Labuhanbatu, as well as local regional libraries in the environment around the research. The research implementation time was from February to March 2021, approximately for 2 months.

### **1. Research Methods**

Sugiono(2019:24) Qualitative research is a research method that is a human instrument, namely research itself. It can be said that this information and research are all written sources obtained from books and research documents such as theses and theses available in the library. The source of data for this research is the novel "Novel Semesta Cinta Zahara" by Fitriyu Siregaru.

## **IV. RESEARCH RESULTS**

Based on the findings of the research, the data obtained on the description of the main character's character in the novel Semesta Cinta Zahara by Fitriyu Siregaru. Zahara is a hardworking figure and never gives up to achieve her goals. Zahara is also grounded, smart, kind and loves her family. The main character is Zahara's way of helping. Describing the character elements instilled by the main character in the novel Semesta Cinta Zahara by Fitriyu Siregaru As for the character elements, the characters are Zahara, Dad, Reski's mother, emotions are the man dancing with brown skin, the trust is Lina as Zahara's friend as well as Karin's trust.

Describe the character elements instilled by the main character in the novel Semesta Cinta Zahara by Fitriyu Siregaru.

- a. An instilled character that expresses the meaning of politeness. Zahara's character is polite to her opponent, namely Ayah, Zahara apologizes to Dad with a soft speech and a good facehugging so that Dad could forgive Zahara's mistakes. Character that is instilled that expresses the meaning of diligent worship/diligent prayer. It is found in the novel Semesta Cinta Zahara, page 10. In the novel, it only contains worship/diligent prayer to God Almighty. Zahara prays to reveal her heart to the Almighty.
- b. An instilled character that expresses the meaning of responsibility. Responsibility is not only to God Almighty, but also to oneself, family and others. In the first quote, Zahara is shown as an independent daughter who is the biggest backbone of the family

## **V. CONCLUSION**

The conclusion of the research on the novel Semesta Cinta Zahara by Fitriyu Siregaru is as follows.

- a. The novel Semesta Cinta Zahara by Fitriyu Siregaru shows the value of politeness found in the main character. This is illustrated when: (1) Zahara speaks politely when Zahara apologizes to her father while her father is reading the newspaper.
- b. Based on the analysis of the main character's character in the novel Semesta Cinta Zahara by Fitriyu Siregaru. There are two characters that are included in the pedagogical value, namely (1) the character of the main character who expresses the meaning of politeness, (2) the character of the main character who shows obedience in worship/diligent prayer.

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