

AN ANALYSIS ON NOVEL “THE ZAHIR” BY PAULO COELHO

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to know an analysis on Novel “The Zahir” By Paulo Coelho about plots, the main characters, the settings, the purpose, the style and tone, the symbols, the structural and sense devices, and the theme. This research was a descriptive qualitative design that would do library research because it attempted to find out and to explain the literary elements of novel “The Zahir” by Paulo Coelho (2005) based on theory of X.J. Kennedy (1991) and L.G. Alexander (1979). The method of collecting the data in qualitative research used Triangulation. All the data was analyzed based on the related theories. The novel was about a free man Paulo Coelho with full of obsession on looking his Zahir Esther because of his mistakes in past time. In the beginning, the story told about Esther struggled to change Paulo Coelho’s freedom by making him to be famous writer. The middle part told about Paulo was left by his wife. The ending part told about his efforts to look for her wife until he could find Esther in Kazakhstan. The purpose of the novel was to tell us that we had to appreciate our beloved person.

Keywords: Analysis; Novel; Literary; Triangulation

INTRODUCTION

Reading novel is an interesting language activity. It is an activity which is devoted time to the area of literature. Novel is a picture of real life and manners and the time in which was written Kilgour, (2013); Welsh, (2014); Gilmour, 2016); Day, (2020). Particularly for the students, reading literary work such as novel is beneficial in helping them to build and to increase their ability to get better life. There are some benefits of reading novel that can be discussed as follows (Graves, 2016):

Reading novel is for pleasure, enjoyment, and entertainment because we can see the experiences of other people. They can be sadness, happiness, love, hatred, etc. It helps you to escape from the stressful world and makes you to enjoy the story. Maybe the story is similar with our own experience. So, we can learn from other experiences. It can be about the problem and its resolution. As we are very pleased if

we can solve our problem Koster, (2013);Johnson & Rosenbaum, (2015);Dill-Shackleford, Vinney, & Hopper- Losenicky, (2016).

Reading novel can derive and enrich our intelligence. You can build your thinking skill and become smarter with the knowledge of the story. While reading you would be forced to reason out many things which are unfamiliar to you. Reading novel widens your horizon of information and open your mind to new ideas.

Reading novel is to study the region, culture, human's character, feeling emotion, etc. It gives you a glimpse into other cultures and places of the world. You become more aware about the different places and the code of conduct in those places.

Reading Novel improves your vocabulary. A novel is long story written in prose, so you will find yourself exposed to many new words you wouldn't be otherwise. It forces us to look at words that we might not have seen or heard recently. As you read, if you come across an interesting word that you don't understand, don't just bleep over it. Take the time to look it up in a dictionary. Write it down and use it later. If you want to improve your vocabulary more quickly, you have to make at least a small commitment. Decide to learn one new word every day or two. That will help you express yourself better. And every time you do that, you'll learn a new word and you'll use that new word.

Novel is a mirror of life because in novel we can see the life of others as can be seen in the experiences in love, happiness, suffering, sadness compared to ours so we can see who we are and what kind of person we are. Through reading novel, we can be enriched in experiences of others because other experiences can also be our experiences. We are wiser, more understand, more patient, more tolerant, full of understanding with other, etc. It can make us better people because we get moral value or moral education as the purpose of the story.

Having discussed some benefits of reading novel above, those are the reasons why the writer is interested to focus his study on novel. The writer analyzes novel entitled "The Zahir" by Paulo Coelho. *The Zahir* means "obsession". The writer

chooses this novel because the story is very interesting and attractive telling about how we appreciate our beloved person (Murta, 2018). The narrator of *The Zahir* is a bestselling novelist who lives in Paris and enjoys all the privileges that money and celebrity bring. So it had been awarded its high quality named Crystal Award from World Economic Forum and Legion d'Honneur in Prances for his creations inspiring people around the world as a literary work that can be seen from many books he has published. Through this research, the writer tries to show how to appreciate a novel as a literary work by analyzing the novel "The Zahir" written by Paulo Coelho.

The definition of Novel

Reading a novel, then, is an important private experience. There are three general abilities basic to skillful reading of a novel : (1) entering imaginatively into the experience of the novel, (2) getting the meaning or central purpose, or determining what ideas about human experience the novel is concerned with, (3) perceiving the artistic unity and significance of the novel Humphrey, (2020);Shaw, (2018). You will probably not enjoy a novel unless you can enter into it imaginatively, think and feel with the main character; put yourself into the situations presented. This voluntary, imaginative participation in the life of a character is called vicarious experience. In some novels, it is easier to have this kind of experience than in others. When you see in a fictional character someone much like yourself, who has experiences and problems similar to yours, or when the experiences presented are those which you have had or long to have, you will : it easy to share the emotions of that character.

In order to get clear understanding about what novel is, it is much better to know the definition of novel first. There are the lists of novel definition that has taken from different sources as follows:

1. X.J. Kennedy in his book "An Introduction to Fiction"

Novel is a picture of life, manners, and of the time in which it was written Shaw, (2018);Kennedy et al., (2013);Peyton, (2021). It is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual live. In novel, the author makes the novel alive by presenting character and

setting, it presents many types of person, habits, and costumes. It contains the people life's experience. We can see how people behave, how people act, and how people live.

2. Novel is full of details. By this, we mean it tries to be realistic to paint a recognizable picture of what life is like at a particular time (Babae & Yahya, 2014). It means that there are many events, characters and other elements of novel to be described in detail because it is real to human life in particular time
3. Novel is a fiction in prose of certain extends (Yahfoufi et al., 2021). The novel can be imagination of the factual writing of the author, which is formed in prose extend. Or novel can be in true story and can be given in untrue story. So, we can see that the kinds a of novel are fiction and nonfiction
4. A novel is a world made in words which has some links with the world we know outside literature (Rahman & Ali, 2015). A novel is about the world. It is social; it is about people. Yet they are not about people in the way in which, say, a television documentary or an article in a magazine is about people. People in novels are people, but they are not the same as the ones we meet every day. They are fictional; they have been made up.

So the writer concluded that a novel is book-length description of intrigue and moral story in prose narrative that full of detailed living things as a picture of real life and tries to be realistic to paint a recognizable picture of particular time and manner of time, where it is considerable in which characters and action as the representative of real life that portrayed in plot of more little complexity written in a long story.

Kinds of Novel

According to Kennedy et al., (2013) in his book entitled "An Introduction to Fiction", story can be divided into three types, they are fiction story, nonfiction story, and fable.

a. Fiction story

Fiction is a story that describes invented people and events not entirely factual, but at least partially shaped, made up, imagined. In such a historical novel, a

writer draws upon factual information in presenting scene, events and character. In fiction, the fact may or may not be true, and a story is none the worse for their being entirely imaginary. We expect from fiction a sense of how people act, not an authentic chronicle of how, at some past time, a few people acted.

b. Nonfiction story

Nonfiction story is an account narrative, or representation of a subject in which an author presents a fact. This presentation may be accurate or not; that is, it can give either a true or a false account of the subject in question. However, it is generally assumed that the authors of such accounts believe them to be truthful at the time of their composition. Note that reporting the beliefs of others in a non-fiction format is necessarily an endorsement of the ultimate veracity of those beliefs; it is simply saying that it is true that people believe that (for such topics as mythology, religion). Nonfiction can also be written about fiction, giving information about these other works. Nonfiction is one of the two main divisions in writing, particularly used in libraries, the other being fiction. However, nonfiction need not be written text necessarily, since pictures and film can also purport to present a factual account of a subject.

c. Fable

According to Blackham, (2014) fable is a brief story that sets forth some pointed statement of the truth. The brief story seems practically all skin and bones; that is, it contains little decoration. Fable tells everything related with moral or message, which is sometimes stated at the end of fable. The characters in a fable may be talking animals, inanimate objects, or people and supernatural beings whose stories seem designed to teach lessons about human life.

The Element Terms

Literacy terms are literacy elements or the elements of a novel. According to Kennedy et al., (2013) and Zeman et al., (2013) the literature terms are:

a. Plot

Plot is a series of events arranged in story. According to Kennedy et al., (2013), plot is the thing that comes from the structure of events in a novel. The way of meaning which is initiated from the general to the detailed meaning is realized in the plot. It is clear that flow the ideas in the communicative interaction between the authors and reader through the plot of story in a novel. The author knows that he must run the meaning in the plot and the readers also know the meaning must be searched through the plot. So plot is very important aspect for meaning transition in the story of novel.

Plot is the sequence of events and their relation to one another. Usually they are related by causation, and their meaning lies in this relation (Charters, 1995:874). It includes the basic patterns of a beginning, middle, and an end. In most stories, the beginning sets up the problem or conflict; the middle is where the author introduces various complications that prolong suspense and make the struggle more meaningful; and the end resolves the conflict to a greater or lesser degree.

According to Kennedy et al., (2013) the plots of the story are divided into the beginning part, the middle part, and ending part. These parts have different function in each other. In generally the beginning part functions as the introductory part. The middle part functions as the body of the story in novel. The end part functions as the conclusion of the story in the novel. Following are detailed discussion on every part of the plots.

1. The Beginning

Kennedy says that the beginning of the novel is the opening portion that sets the scene, introduction of main characters, tell us what happened before the story opened, and provides any other background information that we need in order to understand and care about the events to follow. It functions to give early understanding about the novel to the readers, so they will be interested in paying attention and care about the events that can be found in the novel (Bartsch, 2014).

The analysis of the beginning part of the story in a novel is to make an appreciation on the aspects that have been discussed to understand these following aspects:

1. It must tell where and why things happen
2. It must introduce at least important persons are in the story
3. What happens before the story opens
4. Provide the background information which is very important to understand and care about the events

2. The Middle

The middle part in the sequences is clearly understood to the majority part of the story. It is the place of detailed happens. This situation of the middle part is the conflict that the character faces. The analysis of the middle part must be directed to understand at the following aspects:

1. Something happens to characters
2. The characters experience in the sequence of what happens to them
3. The characters act in some way to work out the problem

The middle of the novel is begun when a new conflict appears. It is usually a complication one which is considered as a moment of high tension follows. And it is continued to climax, the moment of greatest tension at which the outcomes is to be decided. In this phase, the protagonist mostly holds the role. This phase can cause the suspense and pleasurable anxiety on the readers that heightens the readers' attention to the story.

The analysis of the climax part of a story in the novel is to make an appreciation on the aspects that have been discussed above. The analysis must be directed to understand the climax by these characteristics:

1. The moment when the problem is settle one way to the other to have the logical solution
2. The part that reaches the solution
3. The greatest tension to decide the solution

3. The Ending

The ending of the novel is outcome or conclusion of the novel. It is the resolution for the crises for the novel. It must make it surely has connection with the previous events. The analysis of the ending part must be directed to understand the end of the story by these characteristics:

1. The conclusion is the ending of the story
2. The ending of a story is a solution that comes from a sequence of event that lead from one problem to another
3. The ending of a story is very important to make the last sentence or sentences exciting, funny or sad

b. Character

Character is one of the most consistent attractions of the novel. It is the quality of person to make them different from other and becomes unique individual. It is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story which can be recognized in the main character of the story, like human personalities that become familiar to the reader. It is to show what sort of person the figures in a novel.

A novel without characters would be impossibility and one of the most consistent attractions of the novel, that through the author's creative imagination, we gain acquaintance wish, and insight into a great variety of human types and problems. It might be useful to distinguish two meanings of the words character which refers to an individual who takes part and to indicate special notable qualities or characteristics of particular individuals.

c. Setting

Setting means the time and place of the story. The idea of setting includes the physical environment of a story: a house, a street, a city, a landscape, a region where a story takes place. Setting also involves the time of the story: hour, year, and century. Besides time and place, setting may also include the weather which indeed in some stories, may be crucial, e.g. Dry September, summer, autumn, etc. The setting and its

description actually puts the reader into the story. A good description of a setting would allow the reader to become part of the story.

d. Tone and Style

Whatever lead us to infer the author's attitude is commonly called tone (ORWELL'S, 2017). It is usually written or the consumption of a certain group of reader. The tone of the story communicates amusement, anger, affection, sorrow and contempt. It implies the feeling of the author, so far as we can sense them.

While style is one of the clearest indication of the tone that refers to a piece of writing. It refers to the individual traits or characteristics of a piece of writing. It indicates a mode of the language expression that the author uses such as length and complexity of sentences and diction or choice of words. Story of novel may be written in a simple and direct style in which the writer presents the story in matter fact of way. The style may be written in a complex one that is if the story in fast and slow paces. The story development account for the logical flow of the story. It concerns with where the story start, where it is in the middle and where it is in the end of the story. A good flow is not difficult to follow, but the reader is easy to follow the story since the beginning up to the end of the story. This story development is considered as the author's technique to organize all happenings in to coherent text.

e. Symbol

Symbol is a thing that suggest more than its literal meaning (Kennedy et al., 2013). Symbols are not generally abstract term like love and truth, but are likely to be perceptible objects (or worded descriptions that cause us to imagine them). Often the symbols we meet in fiction are inanimate objects, but other things also may function symbolically.

A symbol might also be regarded as a substitute for the elements being signified, much as the flag stands for the ideals of the nation (Guillén, 2015). A symbol is usually a person, thing, place, action, situation possessing its own reality and meaning and may function at the normal level of reality within a story.

f. Theme

The theme of a novel is its main idea. According to (Kennedy et al., 2013) it is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals. It is stated in one grammatical meaningful sentence.

Theme is a generalization about the meaning of a story (Damrosch, 2018). While the plot of a story can be summarized by saying what happened in the action, the theme is an even more general statement of the story (losing faith can destroy a person's life). It is often difficult for readers to find words to describe what a story means. Sometimes, after many futile minutes of trying to "boil down" a story to a one sentence, the words that come irresistibly to mind are the ones written in another context.

Kennedy in his book "An Introduction to Fiction" considers some points in making sentence-statement of theme as following:

1. Look back once more at little of the story. From what we have read, what does it indicate?
2. Does the main character in any way change in the story? Does the character arrive at any eventual realization or understanding? Are we left with any realization or understanding we did not behave before?
3. Does the novel make any general observation about life or human nature? Does the character make any?
4. Does any story contain any special curious object, mysterious flat character, significant animal, repeated names, song titles or whatever that hint toward meanings larger then such things ordinarily have? In literary stories such symbol may point to central theme
5. When we have worded out statement of theme, we have cast our statement into general language, not just given a plot summary?
6. Does our statement had true as the story as whole, not just for part of it? (Kennedy et al., 2013)

The aspects of Novel

Novel appreciation is based on the analysis or critic on the aspects of the novel itself. The analysis is much better in accordance with a certain theory of the novel aspect. In such away the theory can analyze and describe the novel aspects.

According to (Filkins, 2016), the analysis of the novel would be simplified into main aspects; they are the meaning and devices aspects.

1. Aspect of meaning

When we are reading, we should pay attention to the text. Read carefully observation what happens so we know the contains or the meaning of the story. According to (Filkins, 2016), meaning is the meaning of linguistics expressions is studied in linguistics, logic, and semiotics. In the science of language, meaning is understood as the sense content of a word.

Meaning is what is expressed by the writer or speaker, and what is conveyed to the reader or listener. Meaning is referred from objects or concepts expressed by words, phrases or sentences in semantics. Meaning is inferred from the current as intended by the writer or speaker in pragmatics. Alexander says that the meaning in a novel can be divided into general and detailed meaning.

a. General Meaning

The concept of meaning which is used in a novel appreciation is not like a concept of lexical and grammatical meaning. But the concept is based on the purpose of the communicated interaction between the author and reader. According to (Filkins, 2016), general meaning is stated in a single sentence. The ability to understand a novel as whole is based on the ability to trace the general intention of the author that is mentioned in a single sentence.

b. Detailed Meaning

Detailed meaning is a brief account of main stages of the novel to consider single paragraph. It is to divide the passage up into what consider being its main stages and then to give a brief account of each stage in a single paragraph (Filkins, 2016). Detailed meaning is the division of the passage or text up into main a stage

which is accounted into a single paragraph. This concept is variable to the sub division of the topic in an essay. In a novel the general meaning can be considered in the main event and the detailed meaning is the sub event. It is similar with the topic of an essay. The main topic is in the thesis statement which can be found in the introductory paragraph. And its sub division of the topic is in the different paragraph that functions as the development of the main event. It is also known as the body of the essay. In the novel the general meaning is in the opening part and detailed meanings are in the middle part. The middle parts are sub events, the work to support the main event. They are also relevant to the main event.

2. The writer's Intention

A great deal of narrative often does much more than just tells a story. The writer's intention is deeper meaning behind the story (Filkins, 2016) The concept of it, the writer has the intention or the goal to the reader for writing the novel. A writer often sets out to do nothing more than to tell a story well. Never read into a story or a piece intention which have neither been implied nor expressed?

3. Structural Devices

Structural devices of novel are classified into four aspects, they are: unity, contrast, description and dialogue.

a. Unity

Novel as narrative prose should be contained with a main event which is supported, by unified happening (Alexander, 1979:79). When considering unity, we should show how a piece of narrative prose has been put together, but we must take very great care not repeat our account of detailed meaning. We should observe how everything that happens in the story contributes to the main event pointing out anything we consider to be irrelevant.

b. Contrast

The opposite of the picture side by side is called contrast (Alexander, 1979:80). It is very often used to balance a narrative and keep the reader

simultaneously interested us two things at once. Two situations run parallel until the finally meet; the point at which they meet is often a climax in the story.

Contrast is highly effective device that may be considered as a part of situation (Edward and Jones, 1968:86). Contrast may be in plot, as when a defeat is closely followed by a victory. It may be in characterization, one person being just the opposite of another, or it may be in the same person's behavior on different occasions.

c. Description

It is virtually impossible to have narrative without description for it is, by this means that an author sets his scene and gives his reader sense of time and place (Alexander, 1979:81). At the same time a good novel there is never description for its own sake. It always adds something to the story and directly influences the course events.

d. Dialogue

Dialogue in a story is in of condition to make the story come alive. Effective dialogue enables the reader to feel. He is actually witnessing what's going on (Filkins, 2016).

4. Sense Devices

According to (Filkins, 2016), sense devices consist of components; they are style, use of words, metaphor, and simile.

a. Style

Style is the quality that makes place of writing different from another. It is important characteristics of prose (Filkins, 2016). It's the way the writer's style handles all devices generally. A writer also most must take very great care to adapt his style of writing to his subject-matter.

b. Use of word, metaphor, simile

The way another handles words not only gives his style of writing, but adds color to his narrative and to unable the reader to imagine more readily what is happening (Filkins, 2016). Metaphor is use of words to show something different

from the literal meaning. Simile means description of the thing as being like another.

METHODOLOGY

This research used a descriptive qualitative design that would do library research Damrosch, (2018);Doyle et al., (2020). The written results of the research contained quotations from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. In their search for understanding, qualitative researchers did not reduce the pages of narration and other data to numerical symbols. They tried to analyze the data with all of their richness as closely as possible to the form in which they were recorded or transcribe. It attempted to find out and to explain the literary elements of novel “The Zahir” by Paulo Coelho based on theory of (Kennedy et al., 2013).

The subject of the research was the English Novel entitled “The Zahir” by Paulo Coelho (2005). The object of the research was the analysis on novel “The Zahir” by Paulo Coelho. There were several elements from the objects that are analyzed in this research. They were plot, character, setting, purpose, tone and style, symbol, structural and sense devices, theme which express the life concern that the author wants the reader to know. The data of the research was analyzed by using qualitative approach. The collected data from many sources, which refer to the literary elements of novel, are analyzed by using theories of (Kennedy et al., 2013). They are used to answer the problems of the study.

In order to know the kinds of novel elements, it was started with collecting some theories that are talked about it. Such as source books from the library and bookstores. Then, the writer identified the sentences in the novel by applying the theories, which were used to answer the problems of the study. All the problems were analyzed by using the theories of Kennedy et al., (2013) because these theories are clearly complete and detail. While the writer set out to analyze a novel, he had a mighty task ahead. Because novel is not a short story, poem, or essay. Rather, it is a lengthy work of fiction designed to create any number of emotions.

These were the steps to analyze novel:

1. Read the novel closely

A close reading of a novel is different than a quick skim. So it would be hoped to read the novel at least twice. Pick up the novel, a pen, and read it while making marks in the margins to find specific lines easier.

2. Select a specific topic

Once the writer has read the novel, the writer was ready to begin the analysis by finding out the novel's elements according to the related theories.

3. Find evidence

Once the writer has decided upon a topic to analyze in the novel and go through the book and find examples of how to prove his thesis (argument). If the writer had not previously taken notes or wrote in the book, then he will have to go page by page to find specific examples to use in his analysis. This step can be fairly time consuming. However, without this step means there is no analysis. So, the writer must have evidence in order to analyze a novel.

4. Write an outline

Like any analysis, essay, or research paper, an outline is vital. It is the skeleton of the analysis, the scaffolding that holds the ideas together. It is the organizational crutch.

5. Write the paper

After the themes and ideas written down in a nice alone, the writer is ready to write the analysis. While it initially seemed like a daunting task because the writer can now simply place all the work together into a nice organized and complete analysis.

The writer would analyze it by using the theories (Kennedy et al., 2013). The data analysis is mostly library research, where the sources are taken from books, articles, and various references, which have connection in novel appreciation, in order to add supporting opinion toward the topic discussed.

RESULT/FINDINGS

After applying the major theories, the theories of X.J. Kennedy (1991) and L.G. Alexander (1979) in analyzing the novel “The Zahir” by Paulo Coelho (2005), the writer got some findings as follows:

1. The plots of Novel “The Zahir” consisted of three parts, they are the beginning part, the middle part, and the ending part.
2. There were five main characters in the story, they are: Paulo Coelho, Esther, Mikhail, Marie, and Dos.
3. The settings of the novel “The Zahir” contained the time and places where the story occurred.
4. The writer’s intention of the novel was about obsession.
5. The tone of the novel was about affection.
6. There were some symbolic words used in the novel.
7. The unity of the story was about Paulo who was full of obsession on looking his wife.
8. The theme of the story was about a free man Paulo Coelho’s life.

DISCUSSION

After getting some findings, there were some discussions as the followings:

1. The beginning part is Esther struggled to change Paulo Coelho’s freedom by making him to be famous writer. The middle part is about Esther’s disappearance. The ending part is about Paulo’s efforts on looking for his wife until he could find Esther in Kazakhstan.
2. There were five main characters in the story, they are: Paulo Coelho, Esther, Mikhail, Marie, and Dos. Paulo was unfaithful, optimistic, stubborn, hypocritical, and suspicious. Esther was lovable, sacrificial, brave, enthusiastic, and understandable. Mikhail was sensitive, helpful. Marie was generous, wise and helpful. Dos was helpful.

3. The times of the novel are Sunday, Evening, Thursday, At nine o'clock, Sunday night. The Places of the novel are Paris, Cell, Hotel Bristol, Bar, Madrid, Bayonne, Vitoria, Cathedral, Megastore, Armenian restaurant, Pizzeria, Eiffel tower, Railway track. The Weathers of the novel are A sunny day, Winter, and Spring.
4. The writer's intention of the novel was to tell us that we must appreciate our beloved person, not because she/he was lost, we become conscious about how important he/she in our life is, and if we have obsession of finding someone lost, we must struggle to find it.
5. The tone of the novel was about affection and the style uses simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentence.
6. There were some symbolic words used in the novel such as: Storm symbolizes danger, Blood symbolizes life, Ghost symbolizes frightfulness, Evil symbolizes Badness, Angel symbolizes kind, White symbolizes Purity, Golden symbolizes Luxury, and Medal symbolizes success.
7. The unity of the story was about Paulo who was full of obsession on looking his wife. The contrast of the story is Esther left Paulo while he had been a famous writer. The description of the story is the scene, time, place when the story occurred. There are some dialogues of the story, such as a dialogue between Paulo and Esther. The sense device consists of use of words, simile and metaphor. It mainly uses difficult vocabularies. There are similes found in the story such as medals, secret message, bulls, a thief in the night, walking along the knife edge, the master who wanted to sit between the buffalo's horns, and two tracks. There are metaphors found in the story such as: I am the shepherd crossing the desert, Yet their eyes betray the sadness, May our dancing make us fly up to heaven, The cathedral is me, We have freed ourselves from the idea of hitting the target and have ourselves become the arrow, the bow, the target.

8. The theme of the story was it's about a free man Paulo Coelho with full of obsession on looking his missing Zahir Esther because of his mistakes in past time.

CONCLUSION

The results of disussion showed that the novel "The Zahir" consisted of *literary elements*. There were plots, the main characters, the settings, the purpose, the style and tone, the symbols, the structural and sense devices, the theme of the novel which express the life concern that the author wants the reader to know the solution of the problems.

1. Readers are persuaded to be familiar with characters, feeling, emotion, and culture of human being so that they can avoid the failure or not to give up pursuing our purpose. The story of the novel "The Zahir" can be a mirror of life because we can see the life of the figures as can be seen in our experiences.
2. English learners who want to be better in English, they should conduct reading English novel because it increases their vocabularies, and train them to understand grammatical structure.
3. English teachers should be familiar in reading novel because it gives advance information for them in teaching literature, enrich the vocabularies, structure, experiences, cultures, etc.

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