



Bu Nyai Novelis And Bu Nyai Boardings-Based Economics: A Study Of Bu Nyai Boardings-Style Economization In Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The Paper is to study Bu Nyai novelist as the economic based of Bu Nyai based Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia

Design/Method/Approach: This study the authors used a literature review that departed from existing literature studies, could be social media, existing books and journals, research was qualitative and data presentation used descriptive analysis, one of the approaches used was the historical approach to reveal the biographies of the three figures appointed in this paper, and several media-based observations to read and present the data used in this study. These methods were conducted to look at the Islamic boarding school economic network/ Bu Nyai Islamic boarding school based economization in Indonesia.

Findings: This research has the following conclusions: First, the role of Bu. Nyai in the field of science and technology has been opened and the impact of progress in science and technology is not only for Bu Nyai, but also Pak. Kyai, Bu. Nyai's role in the field of employment is increasing, and Islamic boarding schools provide space for women to move. Not nyai in developing science and technology and involvement in the field. Second, the role of Bu. Nyai as a wife which includes being a wife which includes helping her husband, clearing up household affairs, using money functionally, maintaining healthy social relationships or relationships, maintaining and developing family relationships and fulfilling the function of a wife towards her husband as well as possible. Bu Nyai's role as a mother is to fulfill children's needs, as an example or model for her children, as a stimulus for child development, and as a public figure, and the roles of Bu Nyai and Pak Kyai in the domestic sphere are broadly balanced, except in the matter of roles especially the wife who is in charge of women's biological needs.

Originality/Values: The main contribution of this study what is Bu Nyai's public role in the economic perspective of Islamic boarding schools, and what is the domestic role of Bu Nyai Novelis in the perspective of Islamic boarding schools.

INTRODUCTION

In studies related to novels there are indeed very many but those related to the study of Bu. Nyai novelist are still rarely carried out by academics, so in this paper we want to conduct a study of Bu. Nyai novelist and an economization of religion based on Bu Nyai novelist, to map this study so that this distinctive is more strong there needs to be a literature review about this study. One of the studies was carried out by Saputra entitled analysis of the intrinsic elements of the novel *Zahrana's holy love* by Habiburrahman El Shirazy. This study aims to analyze the intrinsic values in the novel and this is strengthened by the many religious elements that can be taken in the novel.¹ Meanwhile, the author's title is indeed related to research conducted by Sapurtro, namely about novels, but researchers are more focused on the work of Bu Nyai, a novelist and Bu Nyai pesantren-based economy. It is this difference that makes this research novel in relation to the novelist Bu Nyai movement and Bu Nyai as the economic basis of the Bu Nyai-based Islamic boarding school.²

The next research which is still in the corridor in the object that researchers are doing is research conducted by Ridzky Firmansyah Fahmi et al entitled about women's equality and polemics of patriarchal culture in the novel *Cinta Suci Zahrana*, in this research it is stated that the gender problems of female characters in *Zahrana's sacred love* are faced with a situation where one has to accept the fact that no matter how smart a woman is, in the end she has to succumb to a patriarchal culture that places women as "necessary" men and marital status. The form of gender inequality in female figures in *Zaharana's sacred love*, namely marital status, is an indicator of women's success in the context of social life. The form of the female character's gender struggle in *Zaharana's holy love* is by accepting the conditions experienced as a form of sacrifice for her ideals and the happiness of her parents.³ Meanwhile, what the researcher wrote was a study related to Bu. Nyai, a novelist and Islamic boarding school economics based on Mrs. Nyai, and the distinction in this study was the only study of gender in the novel, while the author of an economic study based on the phenomenon of Bu Nyai Islamic boarding schools in the economic development of Islamic boarding schools based on Bu. Nyai who has a hobby

¹ Romi Saputra, "Analysis of the Intrinsic Elements of the Novel *Cinta Suci Zahrana* by Habiburrahman El Shirazy" (Phd Thesis, University of Jambi, 2021). Page 8.

² Hendrianto, Hendrianto, and Noza Aflisia. "Development of Local Food Products in Rejang Lebong According to Islamic Economics." *Indonesian Journal of Economics, Social, and Humanities* 4.1 (2022): 55-71.

³ Ridzky Firmansyah Fahmi and Riskha Arfiyanti, "Women's Equality and the Polemic of Patriarchal Culture in the Novel *Cinta Suci Zahrana*," *Deiksis: Journal of Indonesian Language and Literature Education* 7, no. 1 (2020): pages. 36–45.

of writing novel.

Meanwhile, further research that is still relevant to the study that the author is conducting is Novi Anoegrajekti et al. who wrote a book with the title of literature and media development, this anthology is written on various themes. written by Tikik Maslikhatin et al, who in this study framed Diyana's work within the scope of Islamic boarding schools and looked at the pesantren traditions described by Diyana in his short article in this anthology, and this is different from the study that the author conducted which is indeed the object is a phenomenon Bu. Nyai novelist in the existing Islamic boarding school.⁴

Meanwhile, if we search with the keywords Suhita's novel (a novel with the pesantren genre besides two baristas and a woman with a turban, there are also some interesting studies to be made as a literature review. For example, research conducted by Prisilia Prahesta Waningyun et al entitled Analysis of the Main Character's Literary Psychology and the values of character education in the novel Hati Suhita by Khilma Anis, in this study it was found that the structural analysis based on intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel Hati Suhita by Khilm Anis was intrinsic, namely including themes, characters, and characterizations, setting, plot, point of view, the mandate while the extrinsic element consists of the author's biography, the background for creating socio-cultural conditions and psychological conditions. From the intrinsic and extrinsic elements above a close relationship is built from a psychological perspective. The psychological aspects found in the character Alina Suhita in the novel Hati Suhita by Khilma Anis include the idea, ego and super ego, the psychological aspect of the ego of the main character in the novel Hati Suhita by Khilma Anis is the strongest, this can be seen in Alina's behavior, which continues to maintain the household even though her husband is very indifferent to Alina. He was still trying to be patient and survive. He also loved his own mother-in-law very much. His struggle against the pain of his household he has been alone and trying to stay okay in public. While the educational values in this study are honest values, tolerance values, discipline values, hard work values, creative values, independent values, democratic values, peace-loving, national spirit, respect for ideals and whatnot. By giving good things related to good studies.⁵ This paper is distinctly different from the research that the researcher wrote, namely with its connection with the novelist

⁴ Point Maslikatin et al., "Pesantren Tradition: The Breath of Religion in Diyana Millah Islami Novels," on page 364.

⁵ Prissilia Prahesta Waningyun and Siti Fadilatul Aqilah, "Psychological Analysis of Main Character Literature and Character Education Values in the Novel Hatii Suhita by Khilma Anis," *Journal of Indonesian Language and Literature Education Metalingua* 7, no. 1 (2022): pages 25–34.

Bu. Nyai as the economic basis of Bu Nyai-based Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study the authors used a literature review that departed from existing literature studies, could be social media, existing books and journals, research eels were qualitative and data presentation used descriptive analysis, one of the approaches used was the historical approach to reveal the biography of the three figures appointed in this paper, and several media-based observations to read and present the data used in this study.⁶

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Bu Nyai Novelis: From A Woman In A Surban Necklace, Two Barista To Suhita's Heart

In the novel *Women with Turbans* is one of the most evocative novels in the midst of pesantren hegemony which still practices a lot of parthiarchic culture, this novel is indeed very strong in resisting parthiarchal hegemony, a study conducted by Muhammad Muzakka with the research title of *women's struggle against parthiarchi hegemony: a study of the novel woman with a turban* by Abidah el-Khaliqiy stated that a female santri who wrote a religious novel dared to voice the struggle of female satri to fight against parthiarchal hegemony in order to free herself from the parthiarchical system which was institutionalized strongly among the santri community. By presenting the character Annisa who has a critical view of her people who are subdivided by men, especially related to the issue of gender injustice, Abidal el-Khelogiy seems to be shouting to fight for women who live among the santri community to fight ignorance. According to him, gender inequality in Islamic boarding schools is closely related to male students' understanding of the incorrect position of women.⁷ With this phenomenon, the novel written by Abidah focuses on the study of women's empowerment, freeing women from an inaccurate understanding under the confinement of a modern culture which is very thick with the world of Islamic boarding schools.

The above view is also shared by Putri Diah Ningrum who wrote her final assignment with the title of gender injustice in the novel *Women in*

⁶ Alian Alian, "Historical Methodology and Implementation in Research," *Journal of Education and Historical Studies (Criksetra)* 2, no. 2 (2012).

⁷ Mohammad Muzakka, "Women's struggle against patriarchal hegemony (a study of the novel *Perempuan Berkalung Turban* by Abidah El-Khalieqy)," *Literary Studies* 34, no. 2 (2012). Page 137.

Turbans by Abidah el-Khalieqy: a review of feminist literature, in this study it is stated that the novel *Women in Turbans* does fight against the basis of literature in the world. Islamic boarding school literature in Indonesia by conducting an in-depth study of how the life of students and life within the walls of Islamic boarding schools have been very closed from the outside world. The issue of the strong patriarchal culture in the pesantren world is not a figment of the imagination but is in fact so strong that women are often second to male students in any dimension of life, so this novel is very inspiring in empowering and introducing students, especially women, to then eroded the form of feudalism in the pesantren order, especially in Java.⁸

If we get to know Abidah more deeply, in her biography it is stated that she was born in Jombang, East Java, she had studied as a student at Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, before going to Jogja she had attended a modern girls' Islamic boarding school in Bangil, Pasuruan, and one of her final assignment titles was *Commodity of physical values women in the perspective of Islamic law* (1989).⁹ The dimension of mastery over gender is stronger than the other dimensions in the era when this novel was published, Bu Nyai pesantren are still within the scope of pesantren which have not done much in-depth studies related to gender culture and so on, as well as the average Bu Nyai candidate at that time still prioritized boarding school rather than study to study general knowledge, is very much counted among the pesantren's students who continue their studies outside the pesantren and continue at a higher level of education, again they will return to behavior because indeed in their dimension they are the relay of the leadership of the next pesantren.

Meanwhile, this is different from the two novels that followed, namely the novel *Hati Suhita* and the two baristas, a two-dimensional novel developed by two pesantren nengs who are literate about general education, Khilma Anis who graduated from the Jombang Islamic boarding school and continued studying at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta as well as a pesantren. in the blue building of the Krapyak Islamic Boarding School. One of the studies that can describe how Khilma Anis' feminist character forms in the world of Islamic boarding schools was conducted by Lenny Dwi Astuti et al entitled *Deconstruction of Feminist in Islamic Boarding Schools in the novel Hati Suhita by Khilma Anis: work, desire, image, symbol, and Beauty* whose research

⁸ Putri Diah Ningrum, "Gender Injustice in the Novel *Women with Turbans* by Abidah El Khalieqy: A Review of Feminist Literature" (PhD Thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2009). Page 1.

⁹ "Biography of Abidah El Khalieqy "Principles and Figures - Window of Literature," accessed February 13, 2023, <https://www.jendelasastra.com/bookmark/wawasan/pokok-dan-figure/biography-abidah-el-khalieqy>.

results are aimed at identifying and explaining the deconstruction of femininity in Islamic boarding schools in the novel *Hati Suhita's* heart works Khilma Anis. This study uses a critical analysis method with a postmodern feminist approach. There are five forms of deconstruction of femininity in *Hati Suhita's* novel, namely feminine works, feminine desires, feminine symbols, feminine images, and feminine beauty. Femininity is practiced by both female and male characters. The deconstruction of femininity shows that femininity has advantages and disadvantages. The contribution of this research is to inform readers that there are examples of deconstruction of femininity in Islamic circles pesantren as contained in the novel "*Hati Suhita*". The deconstruction of femininity in the novel *Hati Suhita* by Khilma Anis is found in five forms of femininity, namely the femininity of work, the femininity of desire, the symbol of femininity, the image of femininity, and beauty. Khilma Anis shows that femininity can happen to both women and men. From point of view of postmodern feminism, Khilma Anis describes femininity does not always harm women. In this article, it is hoped that the meaning can be a reference for researchers. In addition, it is suggested to researchers in the field of literature to continue their research on the deconstruction of femininity in various works, for example films, poetry, short stories, etc.¹⁰ Thus Khilma Anis subtly wraps the concept of Islamic feminism which is not frontal in the dimension of understanding and interesting studies in the form of a novel, this dimension can influence the reader and provide a more pleasant desire in the world of santri, by embracing Javanese custom in the dimension of embodiment of the santri paradigm which indeed the audience that Khilma Anis added were Javanese students in the land of Java. In another study, it was also shown that the dimension of the novel created by Khilma Anis had a subtle feminism dimension in its implementation.

Meanwhile, the third author, Neng Najhaty Sharma, was also born in Islamic boarding schools, her full name is Nazhati Mu'tabiroh or Najhaty Sharma, a writer born on July 30, 1988 who grew up in the Al-Asnawi Islamic boarding school area, Salamkanci Bandongan Magelang, besides that Najhaty also graduated from Islamic boarding schools. Salafiyah An-Nur, Purworejo, to date, Najhaty Sharma has produced five works, namely the anthology of *Wanita Tali Jagat*, *Anthology of Morl Code KPMI* (Indonesian Facebook Writer community) and *Anthology of Short Stories Marrakech Butterfly*, *anthology of Solo Lipstick*, and novels of *Dua Barista*. . Najhty is a housewife who has three children. She has a passion for reading, traveling and entrepreneurship. The

¹⁰ Leny Dwi Astuti, "Deconstruction of Femininity in Islamic Boarding Schools in the Novel *Hati Suhita* by Khilma Anis: Work, Desire, Image, Symbol, and Beauty," *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation* 5, no. 5 (2022): pages 78–84.

novel that was written and became public attention among the pesantren community was the last novel entitled *Dua Barista*, this novel had become an uproar because its content was very interesting, the issue raised was the issue of polygamy in Islamic boarding schools, in comparison to Abidah who has a strong character against tradition pesantren and on the other hand Khilma Anis who is softer in dealing with pesantren parhirakhi Najhty Sharma stands on the other side, which actually does not solve the problem, instead it can be seen that the pesantren system is still very parthiarchical based and shows that the caste system is still very dominant in the content of this story, imagine Gus' second wife, who was later married to a male courtier, because Gus' first wife was able to have very ugly children in the world of gender equality, just like in ancient Majapahit times, when a regent was very proud to be given the prabu's concubine who was pregnant from the prabu, maybe this related to lineage consensus.¹¹

In further development, many academics conducted in-depth research related to this work, including Syafii Junadi et al. who wrote the issue of Idiomatic Analysis in the novel *Dua Barista* by Najhty Sharma which in this research contributed in the form of idiomatic meaning in the novel *Dua Barista* by Najhty sharma in 2020 There are twenty quotations analyzed, consisting of eleven full idiomatic and nine partially idiomatic meanings. Of the two types of idiomatics that have been described by Junadi, there are several idiomatics that are not understood by the public. They only know at a glance what idiomatic actually means, therefore Junadi also takes a study of linguistics with material taken as idiomatic in order to provide reference and provide additional insight and deep understanding from a psychological perspective in the novel *Dua Barista* by Najhty Sharma , who more showing parthiarchal idioms and consensus on status and lineage.¹²

Meanwhile, in another dimension, for example, what was done by Khoniq Nur Afifah, et al wrote issues related to Feminism in Islamic boarding schools: *Feminist Literary Criticism Study in the Dua Barista Novel* by Najhty Sharma which argued about Islamic boarding schools as time progresses opening up to respond to discourses that develop outside the Islamic boarding school environment. . The responses made by Islamic boarding schools varied greatly, one of which was with the introduction of literary works in the form of

¹¹ "Najhty Sharma's *Dua Barista* Novel Review: Criticism of Polygamy," accessed February 20, 2023, https://www.gramedia.com/best-seller/review-novel-dua-barista/#Profil_Penulis_Novel_Dua_Barista. Page 2

¹² Atina Khoirun Nisa, "Idiomatic Analysis of Two *Barista* Novels by Najhty Sharma," *Researcher's Journal: Studies of Indonesian Language and Literature Education* 1, no. 02 (2021): pages 248–58.

two barista novels that discuss gender issues that are usually discussed in Islamic boarding schools. The gender issue raised in the novel by the two baristas is the issue of polygamy. The flow of feminism used by Najhaty Sharma is socialist feminism, because the oppression of women in the novel is based on the practice of polygamy. The practice of polygamy is influenced by the struggle against social class and patriarchal culture, so that the oppression that is meant is socialist feminism. The novel by Najma Sharma was used as a critique against Islamic boarding schools which still perpetuate the concept of polygamy in the midst of the pesantren tradition.¹³ Thus, in this dimension, the two baristas are indeed more in the middle in criticizing gender issues in society.

The author sees that the three novels above have a flow of movement in fighting against gender issues in the pesantren tradition, some are fighting with very violent movements, and some are soft and deeper and make changes in the tradition, while some are doing more with movements. a more bona fide pesantren economy. Thus, in the context of the Bu Nyai Islamic boarding school, Bu Nyai is at the forefront of fighting issues in gender studies that have so far existed and have become a scourge in Islamic boarding schools. And this must be broken by the pesantren insiders to build a better pesantren image in the future and more friendly towards women.

Islamic Boarding School Economic Network / Bu Nyai Islamic Boarding School Based Economization In Indonesia

In examining the range in which the economic network of Islamic boarding schools is based on Bu Nyai Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia, we will analyze the movement when the author of Bu Nyai has been described above, as follows:

First, we start with Abidah el-Kheloqy who wrote the novel *Woman with a Turban*, the pesantren's response was very contradictory, but that her novel inspired female students. the dream that later they got out of their comfort zone by studying at university and absorbing knowledge from various circles in the campus world, that Abidah was a mentor for the two subsequent writers who later became the trend mark of Mrs. Nyai writing in Islamic boarding schools today, when Khilma Anis is young and comes to Jogja, one of the writer's mentors in the writing circle of Islamic boarding schools is Abidah el-Kheloqy. So don't be surprised. Towards the two novels, the woman with the turban necklace and Suhita or Wigati Khilma anis. So, in this way, what Abidah el-Kheloqy and the next two writers are facing are different eras, which span

¹³ Khoniq Nur Afiah, "Feminism in Islamic Boarding Schools Studies of Feminist Literary Criticism in the Novel *Two Baristas* by Najhaty Sharma," *Gender Equality: International Journal of Child and Gender Studies* 7, no. 1 (2021): pages 104–24.

quite a distance. This can be seen by Abidah el-Kheleqy's migration from Jombang, her hometown, to Yogyakarta, Abidah has carried out more academic movements and continued her scientific studies abroad by expanding her network and no longer returning to Islamic boarding schools permanently, but visiting Islamic boarding schools and becoming a resource person is a devotion. So there was no time and perhaps it had not yet been in Abidah al-Kheleqy's mind to open up market share with a network of pesantren friends. After a decade of pesantren stretching to open closed spaces, this is caused by many pesantren friends who have graduated from public tertiary institutions and made a breakthrough in the pesantren areas themselves by establishing boutiques, buying and selling networks starting from veils and many other things. This will be explained in the next two chapters.

Second, khilma Anis, was indeed born and developed in a boarding school, abah and umi Khilma Anis are a pair of parents who are both students and graduates of IAIN Sunan Kalijaga which later became and founded the Madrah Diniyah education center in Wuluhan village. Apart from that, Khilma Anis is also one of the a member of Gusdur's PKB party at that time, Khilma Anis had planted the world of Islamic boarding schools since Ribath Tambak Beras, the most prestigious girls' boarding school in East Java, senior and junior forces in Jombang, which today is the most important network in spreading Suhita and Wigati's children gold from Khilam Anis in the world of literature, supported by a massive social media network of relatives from the same generation as Khilma Anis by creating a sales group and economic empowerment among Islamic boarding schools for girls with the Javanese jargon of Majapahit being part of an economic collaboration that is actually a merchandise of purchases novels that have been written by Khilma Anis,¹⁴ as an example of fan pages are:



¹⁴ Hendrianto, Hendrianto, and Juhaya S. Praja. "Sharia Philosophy Correlation and the Islamic Economic Philosophy." *Economit Journal: Scientific Journal of Accountancy, Management and Finance* 1.1 (2021): 12-20.

Figure 1: The Latest Image of the Facebook Fane Page Cataloging All Items Other Than Novels for Sale

In addition to the network novel between Khilma Anis and pesantren friends, they always hold regular meetings to create market share and what's great is that all the materials and carving tools and various industries are the Khilma Anis network which has been built for a long time since the dissection of the novel which was like a Ramadan safari which was carried out almost the last 3 years before the pandemic, this writer traced from posts that were Khilma Anis' statements which were always reported on Khilma Anis' official FB wall and prepared everything from brooches, headscarves to Suhita's special headscarves, then there were also leather bags, and many other things that very promising market share in selling related to Suhita as shown below:

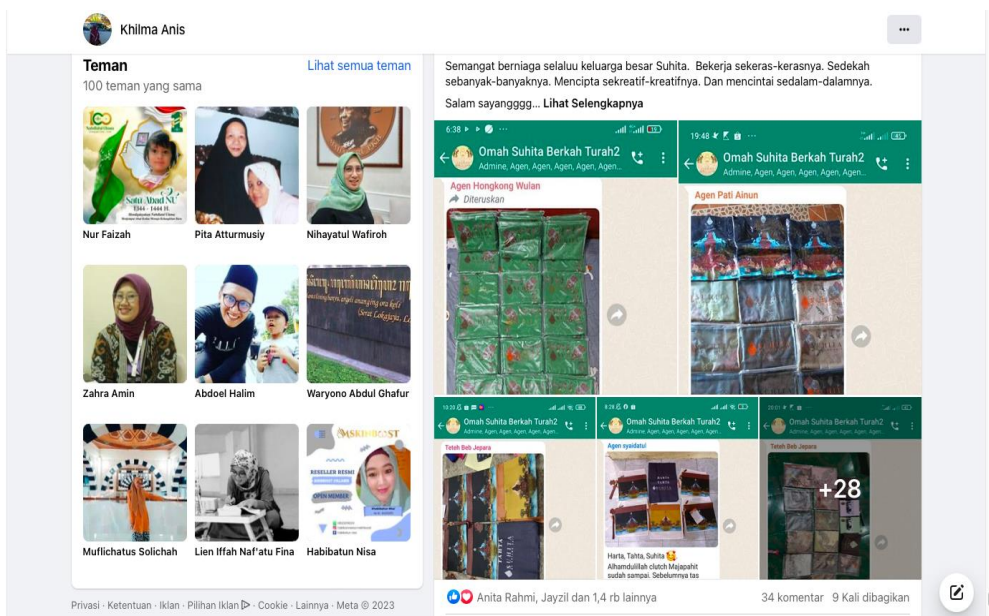


Figure 2: group posing of Suhita's house, the author has visited occasionally to see what networks are in the group as bait. Usually, Khilma will be included for a certain period of time, then a chain message from Suhita's story, which is very exotic and romantic, and ends with Suhita's selling style.

The sales model above is an eco-immunization effort in the style of Bu Nyai pesantren which is carried out very neatly and systematically by carrying

out novel reviews which are always booming in the midst of Islamic boarding schools, starting from male and female Islamic boarding schools, as follows, one of them:

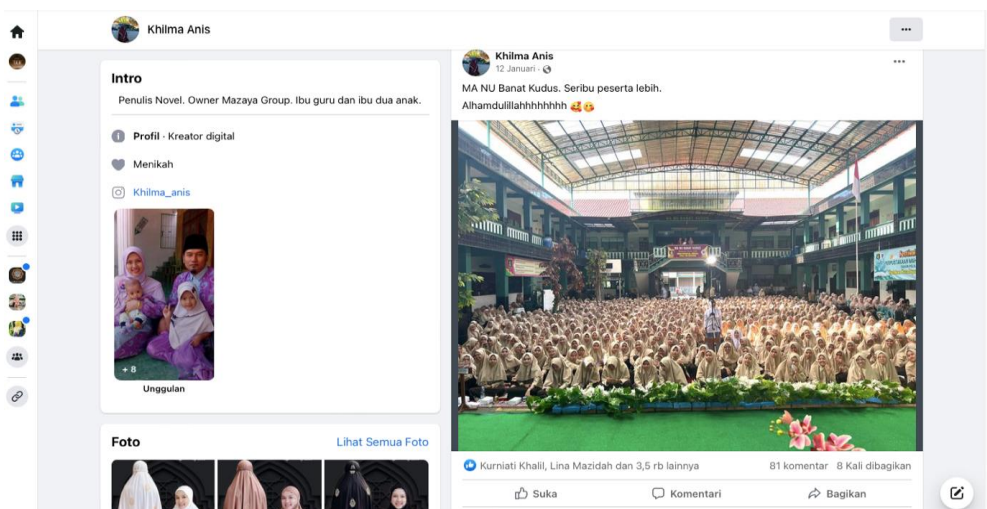


Figure 3: the discussion on Suhita's novel at Banat Kudus, there are many more at other Islamic boarding schools, please access it on Khilma Anis' old fb wall. Thus, the movement carried out by Khilma Anis is indeed to awaken women to get enlightenment on feminism in the style of Islamic boarding schools and by empowering women at Islamic boarding schools, especially a Bu Nyai or neng who is very capable of mobilizing social capital within and outside the Islamic boarding school.

The third is Njhaty Sharma like Khilma Anis, Njhaty Sharma also grew up in a boarding school as it is recorded that Najhaty Sharma had attended Api Tegalrejo, one of the boarding schools that had great influence in Central Java, specifically Magelang as well as an old boarding school which was recorded as having been a place for young KH Abdurahman Wahid alias Young Gus Dur. As Khilma Anis Njahty Sharma also carries out a business movement in the style of a bu nyai by setting up boutiques and other than that also remembrance assemblies (this dimension is more prominent than selling mada). Apart from the different fate between the two, one of the well-known fan pages that Najhaty Sharma has is:

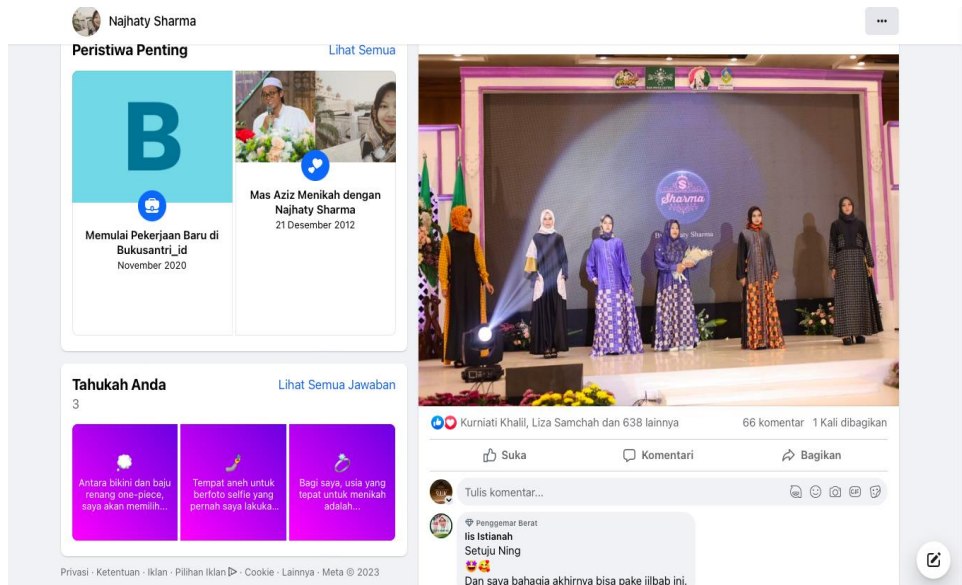


Figure 4: the fashion show exhibition held by the Gus and Neng Association throughout the archipelago Najhaty Sharma introduced its brand, starting from the hijab and Muslim clothing, but the Najhatu Sharma movement did not have the characteristics as did Khilma Anis, this became a point of difference to become a brand that what he issued was still limited and did not have a significant breakthrough even though it also enlivened the world of economizing on religion in the style of the existing Bu Nyai pesantren, while Khilma Anis uses all the jargon in the novel as a brand starting with the name Suhita's veil, the name Semar and puppeteers who are indeed the spirit in all novels become economic breakthroughs and goods worth selling.

CONCLUSION

So thus there are two important things. First, the development of the introduction of the femininity of pesantren through literature, starting from the novel *Women with Turbans*, which was commanded by Abidah el-Kheloqy, then the novel *Hati Suhita* and *Wigati*, which were accompanied by two baristas, although there are also many pesantren novels that written by santri and neng pesantren but in the eyes of writers who deserve to be raised in this research

there are three above, second, that the economic network of pesantren based on Bu Nyai pesantren with basic literature as an entry point is mostly carried out by Khilma Anis and Njhaty Sharma and followed by there are many Bu Nyai and Neng-Neng Islamic boarding schools, but only the two above have been able to penetrate a very broad market, as the author's reach in the research of existing authors.■

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