I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

"Man Jadda Wajada" is a phrase which means that who’s earnest will succeed. This phrase becomes the motto for all the students in Pondok Madani, applied seriously in learning, both in curricular and extracurricular activities. The Effort is described in all the activities such as learning activities, group work, and daily activities. This motto encourages all students to have success in all activities. As the result is alumni of Pondok Madani are well-thought-of society. Many parents want their children to study in this boarding school even if it means having to pass more than one strict entrance test. Bad comments about the boarding school are scraped by the perfection of education and discipline in Pondok Madani. Response on bad comments about Islamic boarding schools in the community is expressed by the author of the novel through Alif’s mother. The quote below explains that many parents send their children to religious schools because of the mark of their children is not enough to enter junior high or high school. As a result, an Islamic school become a place of second class student citizens. “…Mengirim anak ke sekolah agama karena nilai anak-anak mereka tidak cukup untuk masuk SMP atau SMA…”. “Akibatnya, madrasah menjadi tempat murid warga kelas dua, sisa-sisa…” (Fuadi, A. 2009: 7).

The good response the society about the Islamic boarding school also expressed by the Author, A. Fuadi through the character Mr. Sutan. “Anak teman saya, cuma setahun di pondok langsung berubah menjadi anak baik. Padahal dulunya, sangat mantiko. Nakal. Tidak diterima di sekolah mana pun karena kerjanya ngobat, minum dan suka berkelahi. Anak begitu saja bisa berubah baik.” (Fuadi, A.
The quote explains that Mr. Sutan friend's child is Naughty. He is not acceptable in any school because of his drugs, drinking and scrappy. But only just a year at the cottage immediately turned into a good boy.

Pondok Madani is a famous boarding school in East Java. Every year there are approximately 2000 new entrants who register. Because of the strict entrance examination system, there are only 400 people or about one fifth who accepted to be a new student. The students also come from across the archipelago. Ahmad Fuadi also explains the patterns of life, learning system and regulations in the Pondok Madani. The length of study in Pondok Madani is six years both for junior and senior high school. In Pondok Madani, students not only learn about the religion but also how to live independently, entrepreneurial, developing their interests and talents. For the developing their interests and talents, Pondok Madani provides various kinds of extracurricular activities that can be chosen by each student according to their interests.

In Pondok Madani, each student is taught to always be disciplined and responsible. The education system that is used in Pondok Madani is 24 hours. It means that everything done during the day and night is to learn, not just learn in the classroom as the school generally but also any behaviour that is done by the students are learning. Language may be used also only English or Arabic. Each new student may only use the Indonesian language during their first 4 months in Pondok Madani. So that they can use both languages, in early days, from dawn, they should to learn both official languages with the help of their seniors. The seniors dictate five vocabularies with the meanings and then the students are asked to articulated and make it in a sentence. In the afternoon after learning curricular, the students in the Pondok Madani attend extracurricular activities according to their interests.
students are often study in the front hall of the bedroom which provided for a place to learn. At night there is usually an extra night classes are accompanied by a guardian class. The purpose is to repeat the lessons in the morning and prepare for tomorrow.

The way of teaching in Pondok Madani is done to give rewards to students, either in the form of praise, reward or punishment. The types of awards are the opportunity to become officers as announcer, give a speech in English or Arabic when dignitaries visited Pondok Madani as ambassadors from abroad, and etc. So, confidence of students who are achievers become bigger. Rules are made very stringent and offset by the provision of punishment for the students who make faults. Implementation is done by the spy system and discipline of boarding school. Being a spy is actually a punishment for spying on the inhabitants of a breach of discipline. After they are released from the punishment, they are free from being spies. It is a powerful method to make students not want to break the rules. The goal is to enforce the law and discipline. Punishment in Pondok Madani is not just making the students be cured of a habit but also other parts of the education. The students are required to study willingly to accept the punishment in order to be more cautious in behavior afterwards. In addition to reprimands and become a spy, other types of punishment are the punishment of the balding and the hardest punishment is removed from the Pondok Madani that is if they steal, fight and have close contact with women.

In writing this novel, Ahmad Fuadi used simple words and inserted foreign languages such as Arabic and English. Although he uses foreign language words, he did not forget to explain them into the Indonesian language. There is a clear motto exposed through the phrase "Man jadda wajada" which means that anyone who do things seriously will succeed. Motto is a key concept for all students even embedded
in the hearts of the readers. This novel received tremendous appreciation by the Indonesian community. It became a bestseller and is printed many times.

In analyzing this literary work, the writer must understand the definition of literature. Beside that, the writer has some references such as theory of literature. In this paragraph, the writer will explain the definition of literature and other theories about it. Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression (Mario Klarer, 1998:1). Whereas, Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1977: 1) stated that literature is a creative activity, an art. It means that literature is not only the act of writing, but other creative activities. A different understanding of the literary meaning, Julien D. Bonn stated that "Literature in a broader aspect can be defined as written or spoken material, but the term most often refers to a creative work" (2010: 93). Roberts & Jacobs (1995:2) state that the literature refers to compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, and analyze and advocate ideas. The explanation from the fourth literary meaning of the experts are the same and it can be said that literature is the work of results of creative thinking written and also played as a drama. From the experts above, Renne Wellek, Austin Warren and Julien D. Bonn concluded that literature is the shape of creative work. While, Mario Klarer, Roberts and Jacobs concluded that literature is the expression of the writer.

Literature may be classified into four categories or genres: (1) prose fiction, (2) poetry, (3) drama, and (4) nonfiction prose (Roberts and Jacobs. 1995). Prose fiction or narrative fiction, includes myths, Parables, romances, novels and short stories. The novel is derived from the Italian novella (literally, "a little new thing"), which is a short tale in prose. The term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose (Abrams, 1999:190). According to Roberts and Jacobs, elements of
prose the novel are plot, characters, setting, theme, point of view, and style of language. In the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*, the Writer will analyze six characters and setting of place as the main object of the analyzing.

The Writer himself fascinated the phrase “Man jadda wajada” and regards that phrase is very interesting to be analyzed because it has a message that is very important to achieve success in life and the world of education especially. As the evidences of the success of that phrase, the writer will analyze the six characters who have embedded the phrase as their way of life. The six characters are Alif, Said, Raja, Atang, Dulmajid, and Baso. Each character came from different region in Indonesia. Alif from Padang, Said from East Java, Raja from Medan, Atang from Bandung, Baso from Gowa and Dulmajid from Sumenep. They get closer and closer after having many experiences together in Pondok Madani such as getting punishment together because of being late gathering in the mosque on the first day in Pondok Madani, learning together about speech, English, and many other lessons, etc. These six characters are called “Sahibul Menara” or “Tower Owners” because of their habit of relaxing under the tower near the mosque. In that place, they determined their dreams to continue their studies abroad after graduating from Pondok Madani. They keep their spirit, teamwork and persistence for four years in the boarding school. The writer will also describe Pondok Madani as a place for them to study and to achieve their dreams.

Actually, the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” tells the story of the author's personal experience Ahmad Fuadi who used to learn and become alumni of Pondok Gontor in East Java. He wrote this novel to disguise the names of the characters and place names that exist in this novel as the actual name of the Pondok Gontor changed to Pondok Madani.
1.2 Problem of the Study

In a novel, there are many the problems that can be written into a thesis. In the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi, the writer will discuss these issues:

1. How can the phrase “Man Jadda Wajada” motivate the students to achieve the dreams in the novel?
2. How the systems of education in Pondok Madani encourage the students to achieve the dreams?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To describe how the phrase “Man Jadda Wajada” motivates the main characters in the novel achieve the dreams.
2. To describe the significant of education in Pondok Madani to support the students to achieve their dreams.

1.4 Scope of the Study

In this thesis, the writer will focus on the analysis of the six characters and setting of place in Pondok Madani. This limitation has the purpose to give the writer and readers more easily understand and comprehend the contents of this thesis.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The advantage of this analysis is to increase knowledge about the six characters of Sahibul Menara to the readers and also about the life in Pondok Madani. By writing this thesis, the writer hopes that the readers will understand that every human being should have dreams in their life and should be determined to achieve their dreams such as the meaning of the phrase "Man Jadda wajada". All of it
must also be supported by the environment. The writer also hopes that this thesis will be useful, generally to readers and especially for students of English Literature.