

THE ALIENATION OF CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL "MAUSIM AL-HIJRAH ILA AS-SYAMAL" BY TAYEB SALIH BASED ON ERICH FROMM'S PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The alienation experienced by a person is often underestimated. Anyone can experience alienation depending on their personality and living conditions. This research aims: (1) to determine the form of alienation of the character "I" in the novel "Mausim al-Hijrah ila as-Syamal"; and (2) to determine the form of alienation of the character "Mustafa Said" in the novel "Mausim al-Hijrah ila as-Syamal". Researchers use a qualitative descriptive approach as a type of research and library research as a type of research. The data source in this research is the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih, published in 1966. The data collection techniques in this research used reading, translation and note-taking techniques. Meanwhile, data analysis techniques are carried out by reducing data, displaying data, comparing the data/results of this research with data/results of other research, and drawing conclusions. The results of this research are: (1) the form of alienation of the character "I" in the novel "Mausim al-Hijrah ila as-Syamal", namely despair/feeling hopeless and wanting to die; and (2) the form of alienation of the character "Mustafa Said" in the novel "Mausim al-Hijrah ila as-Syamal", namely that he rarely socializes and has a private/secret space. Humans who experience alienation have various causes and symptoms, depending on the person's personality and living conditions. Then, the causes and symptoms experienced by humans produce various forms of alienation.

المخلص: غالباً تهاون الاغتراب الذي يعاني منه الشخص. أي شخص يعاني من الاغتراب اعتماداً على شخصيته وظروفه المعيشة. هدف هذا البحث إلى: (1) لمعرفة شكل الاغتراب شخصية "أنا" في الرواية "موسم الهجرة إلى الشمال"; (2) لمعرفة شكل الاغتراب شخصية "مصطفى سعيد" في الرواية "موسم الهجرة إلى الشمال". استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي الكيفي وبحث المكتبي كنوع من البحث. مصدر البيانات في هذا البحث هو الرواية "موسم الهجرة إلى الشمال" لطيب صالح، الصادرة عام ١٩٦٦ م. واستخدمت تقنيات

جمع البيانات في هذا البحث تقنية القراءة والترجمة وتدوين الملاحظات. وفي الوقت نفسه، استخدمت تقنية تحليل البيانات عن طريقة تخفيف البيانات وعرض البيانات ومقارنة بيانات/نتائج هذا البحث مع بيانات/نتائج بحوث أخرى والاستنتاج. نتائج هذا البحث هي: (١) شكل الاغتراب شخصية "أنا" في الرواية "موسم الهجرة إلى الشمال" وهو اليأس/الشعور باليأس والرغبة في الموت؛ (٢) شكل الاغتراب شخصية "مصطفى سعيد" في الرواية "موسم الهجرة إلى الشمال"، وهو أنه نادراً ما يتواصل اجتماعياً وله غرفة خاصة/سرية. لدى البشر الذين يعانون من الاغتراب أسباب وأعراض مختلفة، اعتماداً على شخصية الشخص وظروفه المعيشة. فإن الأسباب والأعراض التي يعاني منها البشر تنتج أشكالاً مختلفة من الاغتراب.

Introduction

A human being must have experienced a state of alienation or isolation. From this state, many humans withdraw or isolate themselves from society or groups. This can be called alienation, as stated by Harahap (2019) where psychologists say that alienation is a feeling of being isolated, detached, and separated. There is no warmth or friendship with others. Alienation is also a feeling of being separated from their true self, due to the inability of others and the provisions of social institutions. Alienation can happen to anyone, be it a person, society, workplace, or environment.

Alienation is not a term that comes from the field of psychology but comes from sociology because alienation appeared first as a term in sociology. As for alienation in sociology, it was put forward by Karl Max, namely the loss of reality and attachment to something or an object for workers. Karl Marx said that alienation happens because of the existence of robbery something owned by work done by others (Marx, 1993). They are hit by alienation in four ways, namely alienation from their work, alienation from the results of their work, alienation from other workers, and alienation from their human capabilities (Raho, 2021). Alienation in psychology is the alienation that occurs in the human mind, as stated by one of the figures in psychology, Erich Fromm, where alienation occurs in a person due to the conflict between independence and helplessness of that person (Hidayat, 2011). In psychology, alienation is conceptualized as a person's subjective experience which is part of his thinking caused by changes in the social life of the person who experiences it (Astrika, 2019). In this research, researchers used the term or theory of alienation belonging to Erich Fromm, a psychology figure. Erich Fromm is a figure in humanistic social psychology who adheres to the philosophy of humanism. He was born in Germany where he lived during the

most important times in history, namely World War I and World War II. Erich Fromm greatly admired the figure of Karl Marx, who was famous for his thoughts on social class and the alienation that occurs in capitalist society. Not only Karl Marx also admired Sigmund Freud, who was famous for his psychoanalysis in the field of psychology. Then, he combined several thoughts of Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud into one which led to humanism.

According to Erich Fromm, Alienation that occurs in human personality is the most striking result of technology and capitalism (Raho, 2021). According to Erich Fromm (1965), alienation also occurs not only because of economic relations but also because of the relationship between individuals and themselves. According to him, humans do not only become commodity sellers, but humans also become sellers of themselves, even considering themselves as commodities. For example, a worker sells his energy when working, as well as entrepreneurs, doctors, and employees who sell their personalities which they must have personalities when selling their products and services. He said that the cause of alienation is when someone cannot fulfill their human needs, namely relatedness, transcendence, rootedness, sense of identity, and frame of orientation (Pamungkas & Alfian, 2017). He also said that alienation occurs because of the demands of being a social human being where someone will only do something that will make him accepted by others by adjusting himself (Astrika, 2019; Paramita & Hidayati, 2017).

Erich Fromm also argued that if someone's human needs are unmet, then that person will lose freedom. Erich Fromm divided freedom into two, namely positive freedom and negative freedom, where he advised everyone to escape to positive freedom and escape from negative freedom. Modern humans are free from the bonds of pre-individualistic society which simultaneously gives them a sense of security and limits them. He has not yet obtained positive freedom from realizing his true self, namely expressing his intellectual, emotional, and sensory potential. Although freedom has given him independence and rationality has alienated him, he becomes anxious and helpless. This alienation is unbearable and the choice he faces is to escape from his freedom into a new dependence and submission, or to advance to the full realization of positive freedom based on human uniqueness and individuality. Modern humans sometimes still feel anxious and tempted to surrender their freedom to dictators or lose that freedom by turning themselves into a small cog in a machine. They only think about eating enough and dressing well, which makes them robots, not humans (Popova, 2018).

Alienation is a condition in which a person is distanced or distanced from humans, culture, nature, God, or himself (Tammu & Awaru, 2020). Alienation is a feeling of alienation from himself or from others that makes him unable to adjust to his group so that he can lose

his own identity (Siantury & Hadiyati, 2019). Alienation makes a person limit himself to the social environment because of a sense of being foreign and different from others. A person who experiences alienation cannot be open about his life experiences and cannot give meaning to the activities he does (Hasanah & Hidayati, 2017). There are characteristics of someone who experiences alienation, including increased loneliness, decreased desire to live, and little desire to achieve something so it is difficult to achieve it (Munawaroh et al., 2022).

According to Erich Fromm, modern humans have been alienated from the world they created, other humans, the objects they use and consume, their government, and themselves (Zahrawati & Aras, 2022). A lack of ties to a value and symbol can also be referred to as moral solitude (alienation). Erich Fromm stated that moral solitude is as unbearable as physical solitude. These values and symbols include religion and nationalism as well as any customs and beliefs. Even though it seems absurd, these values and symbols can connect someone with other people and can be a refuge from what humans fear most, namely alienation. There is only one way that can eliminate alienation from a person, namely by creating an individual human relationship with the world. For example, fostering an attitude of active solidarity with everyone by carrying out activities, love, and cooperation that can reunite them with the world (Popova, 2018).

The researchers found several previous studies that could determine the position of this research. These studies are as follows: (1) Al-Makashfi Ibrahim Abdullah Muhammad (2019) entitled "As-Shurah At-Tasybihiyyah fi Riwayah Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal"; (2) Lamia Khalil Hammad (2022) entitled "Al-Kuluniyaliyyah At-Tsaqofiyyah fi Tarjamah (Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal)"; (3) Mutoakel Mohammed Al-Ahnomi (2019) entitled "Analyzing Intertextual Relations Between 'Othello' and 'Season of Migration to the North'"; (4) Alaggad Alhaj Adam, Nagla Taha Bashrie, and Abdulmajid Atyeb Musa (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Translation of Arabic Lexical Collocations into English With Special Focus on Season of Migration to the North"; and (5) Asaad Alsaleh (2017) entitled "Sexual Displacement in Season of Migration to the North".

Based on the previous studies above, the researchers found similarities and differences between this research and previous research. The similarities are using the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih as the object of research. Meanwhile, the differences lie in the research topic where this research focuses on discussing the alienation of characters in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal", while previous studies focused on discussing the metaphor (tasbih) in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal"; cultural colonialism in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal"; intertextual

relations in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal"; translation of Arabic lexical collocations into English in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal"; and sexual shifts in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal". From there, we can see that this research has novelty and can be a complement to previous studies. Not only that, this research can also be a reference for researchers who want to research the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" based on the approach of literary psychology.

Based on the background of this research, several problems were found that could be raised for research. Some of these problems are found in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih, published in 1966. Some of these problems will be the purpose of writing this article. The aims of this research are: (1) to determine the form of alienation of the character "I" in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih based on Erich Fromm's alienation theory; and (2) to determine the form of alienation of the character "Mustafa Said" in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih based on Erich Fromm's alienation theory.

Method

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research type as an approach and library research as a type of research. There are two data sources in this research, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data source in this research is a novel entitled "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih which was published in 1966. While the secondary data sources in this research are books and articles that discuss alienation and the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal".

In this research, the researchers collected data using reading techniques, translation techniques, and note-taking techniques. First, the researchers read the short story "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih with the researcher's understanding first. Then, the researchers translated the vocabulary and sentences that were difficult to understand. If the researchers had achieved a good understanding, then the researchers recorded data related to alienation by writing this research. After obtaining the desired data, the researchers continued by analyzing the data.

In analyzing the collected data, the researchers went through several stages of analysis. Several stages are the Miles and Huberman data analysis model, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Mouw, 2022). The recorded data was reduced by the researchers by removing data that was considered inappropriate. Then, the researchers presented the reduced data using tables and a brief explanation of the data presented. The researchers also compared the results of this research with the results of

studies that discussed alienation. Then, the researchers drew conclusions as the final stage of analyzing the data in this research.

Results and Discussion

The Form of Alienation of the "I" Character

The character "I" is a key character in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih. In the novel, the character "I" acts as a narrator and the plot of the novel is told using a first-person perspective. The author of the novel leaves the character "I" without a name. It is told that the character "I" is a student who studies in Europe. After seven years he returned to his village, Wan Hamid in Sudan which is close to the Nile River. He felt proud to be welcomed by all the residents of Wan Hamid because he had just returned from studying in Europe. However, there was someone who did not smile at him, as if he was not proud of him. The character "I" began to be curious about the figure of the person and began to look for who he was. After some time, he found out that the person was named Mustafa Said. The character "I" also found out that Mustafa Said was also a European graduate. From there he became increasingly curious about the figure of Mustafa Said who made him amazed by his beautiful face and intelligence.

The researchers found data that showed the form of alienation of the character "I" in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih. The data that has been found by the researchers is proven by the utterance of the character "I" in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih. The researchers presents the data using a table, as follows:

Table 1. Forms of Alienation of the "I" Character

Forms of Alienation
Hopelessness/feeling hopeless
Wanting to die

The explanation of the forms of Alienation of the 'I' Character in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih as seen in the analysis of the data below:

"فكرت أن أذهب و أقف على قبرها. فكرت أن أرمي المفتاح حيث لا يجد أحد. ثم عدلت. أعمال لا معنى لها ومع ذلك لا بد من القيام بعمل ما"
(Salih, 1966)

"I thought of going and being by her (Husna's) grave. I thought of throwing this key away where no one could find it. Then, I decided to fight her. It was a useless act, but I had to do something."

The character "I" experiences alienation after the death of Husna, Mustafa Said's wife. After Mustafa Said died, he entrusted Husna and her two children to the character "I". However, the character "I" begins to like Husna, even though he already has a wife and a child. He experiences alienation characterized by feeling lonely which is triggered by Husna's death. Not only that, he experiences alienation due to his confusion towards Mustafa Said. He feels toyed with by Mustafa Said, even by himself. In his mind, he often talks with Mustafa Said. This makes the character "I" feel frustrated and hopeless.

"دخلت الماء عاريا تماما كما ولدتني أمي" (Salih, 1966).

"I entered the water naked as when my mother gave birth to me"

The alienation experienced by the "I" character increased in a short time. His loneliness after Husna left and his confusion towards Mustafa Said increased. Then, the "I" character walked to the middle of the Nile River. He was in a state of consciousness or unconsciousness. He began to slowly enter the water until half of his body was submerged. However, when he was in a state of life and death, his mind was in turmoil, and tried to find a way out of all his problems. Finally, he found a way out of his problems, namely by forgiving himself. If he could not forgive himself, he would try to forget his past. Then, he began to try to get out of the water and tried to ask for help from anyone who heard his screams.

The Form of Alienation of the Character "Mustafa Said"

The figure of "Mustafa Said" is the main character in the novel "Mausim Al - Hijrah ila As- Syamal" by Tayeb Salih. It is narrated in a short story that Mustafa Said is a Sudanese citizen, then he gets a scholarship to study outside the country, namely Egypt. From Egypt, he moved to England to study at London University, until he became a lecturer at the university. However, when he was imprisoned for seven years because he made love with three England women was the third woman he ended up killing. Not only that, he also kills his wife because his wife always rejects when invited to make love. After being free from prison, he decides to return to Sudan, namely to Wan Hamid Village, five years before the

character "I" comes home. Mustafa Said works as a farmer and operate a number of business. Then, he married with a local girl named Husna and have two child.

Researchers found data that shows form alienation of the character "Mustafa Said" in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih. The data that has been found by researchers proves with utterance of the figure of "Mustafa Said" and the character "I" in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih. Researchers presents the data use table, as follows:

Table 2. Forms of Alienation of the Character "Mustafa Said"

Forms of Alienation
Rarely socialize
Have a private/secret space

The explanation of the forms of Alienation of the "Mustafa Said" Character in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih as seen in the analysis of the data below:

"كانت كأنها شخص غريب جمعتني به الظروف صدقة في الطريق. لعلي كنت مخلوقا غريبا أو لعل أما كانت غريبة. لا أدري. لم نكن نتحدث كثيرا. أنني مختلف. أقصد أنني لست كبقية الأطفال في سني، لا أتأثر بشيء، لا أبكي إذا ضربت، لا أفرح إذا أثنى علي المدرس في الفصل، لا أتألم لما يتألم له الباقون" (Salih, 1966).

"as if he was a stranger who had the chance to take me on the road. Maybe I was the weirdo, or maybe my mother. I don't know. We didn't talk that much. I was different. I mean I wasn't like other kids, I wasn't affected by things, I didn't cry when I was hit, I wasn't happy when I was praised by the teacher in class, I didn't suffer like the others"

The character "Mustafa Said" has experienced alienation since he was little. The character "Mustafa Said" was abandoned by his father before he was born. His mother educated Mustafa Said by telling him to choose his path. His mother did not forbid anything that Mustafa Said wanted to do. From there the relationship between Mustafa Said and his mother felt like strangers. This is what causes the character "Mustafa Said" to experience alienation, namely isolating himself and rarely socializing. Mustafa Said experiences alienation with the characteristic of little desire to achieve something. This is shown by his own words that he is not the same as other children who are not affected by something, are not happy when praised by their teachers, and do not suffer like other children.

"أنا أترك لك مفتاح غرفتي الخاصة ولعلك تجد فيها ما تبحث عنه".
"ها أنذا أقف الآن في دار مصطفى سعيد أمام. باب الحديد، باب الغرفة
المستطلة المثلثة السقف الخضراء النوافذ. المفتاح في جيبي وغريبي في
الداخل على وجهه سعادة شيطانية لا شك" (Salih, 1966)
"I leave the key to my private room and I hope you find what you are looking for"
*"Here I am now, in Mustafa Said's house, in front of the iron door, the door of a
rectangular room with a triangular roof and green windows, the key is in my
pocket, no doubt, my enemy is inside with a cruel happy expression on his face"*
(Salih, 1966).

The character "Mustafa Said" who had experienced alienation since he was a child, still experienced alienation when he was an adult, although not as much as when he was a child. The alienation experienced by Mustafa Said decreased little by little when he was an adult. This was because his job required more time to socialize. He was even able to socialize well when he was with his friends. However, as if he were two-faced, he had a private room or secret room in his house that only he knew about. He isolated himself in his private room after removing the mask he used when outside the house. As if his real life was in that room. Mustafa Said told the character "I" through his will to enter his private room using the key he left. Mustafa Said told him that the character "I" would find something he had been looking for, namely the secret and true nature of Mustafa Said which the character "I" had always been curious about.

The results of the research above are on the theory of alienation put forward by Erich Fromm. A person can experience alienation due to changes in his social life, unable to fulfill his human needs and the demands of being a social human being. Indications or characteristics of people experiencing alienation include increased feelings of loneliness, decreased passion for life, and weak ambition to achieve something. All of this is depicted in the results of this research, namely alienation in the character "I" and the character "Mustafa Said" in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal".

Freedom is described as the cause of alienation where freedom makes a person have a very great sense of loneliness and he is unable to exert his strength as an individual. As depicted by the figure of "Mustafa Said" who is unable to optimize his freedom using his appearance and intelligence. This makes the sense of loneliness of "Mustafa Said" even greater, so that he is unable to exert his strength as an individual which is depicted by his

rare interaction or socialization with other people. Then, he has a secret room that only he knows which is where he is intimate with himself.

Freedom is also perceived as anxiety experienced by all individuals. The anxiety in question is anxiety about a person's inability to express themselves and their strength. As depicted in the figure of "I" where he is no longer able to express himself and exert the strength he has. When he returned to Wan Hamid Village, he was depicted as full of freedom, but his freedom began to be disturbed because of the figure of "Mustafa Said" who according to him had freedom beyond himself which could be seen from his appearance and intelligence. This made him alienated with a form of feeling hopeless caused by his curiosity and confusion towards the figure of "Mustafa Said". He could not express himself as depicted when he was unable to express his love for Husna who was the wife of "Mustafa Said" who was entrusted to him. He was unable to express his love until death came to Husna because he felt like he was being played by "Mustafa Said", then this was what triggered him to end his life, although in the end he forgave himself and tried to forget his past.

An individual will not experience alienation if the individual is a normal person. The meaning of a normal person is an individual who has a healthy mentality where the individual can work productively based on the demands of his social environment, and can contribute to his social life with love. Normal is an optimal state of growth (independence) and happiness (togetherness) experienced by a person. However, the two characters in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih, namely the characters "I" and "Mustafa Said" do not experience normality, where they experience optimal growth (independence), but happiness (togetherness) they experience is not optimal. They are both able to work productively but are unable to contribute to their social life with love.

The results of this research can be compared with the results of previous studies that have been mentioned in the introduction. First, the results of the research belonging to (Munawaroh et al., 2022). In the results of the research by Munawaroh et al., alienation in the characters in the novel "Tarian Bumi dan Kenanga" is caused by three things, namely themselves, other people, and society/groups. Meanwhile, alienation in female characters in the novel "Tarian Bumi dan Kenanga" is mostly caused by customary rules that often restrict and intimidate women.

Second, the research results belong to (Tammu & Awaru, 2020). In the research results of Tammu and Awaru, the form of alienation in students at SMP Negeri 6 Makale, is in the form of helplessness, self-alienation, no norms, and social isolation. Meanwhile, the impact of alienation experienced by students at SMP Negeri 6 Makale is two, namely positive impacts and negative impacts. The positive impact is that students become motivated to get

good grades by changing their learning methods. The negative impact is that students are stressed when studying, lose their enthusiasm for studying, and feel limited when playing.

Third, the results of the research belong to (Astrika, 2019). In the results of Astrika's research, the forms of alienation in people with disabilities in the 2019 general election were helplessness, isolation, and self-alienation. The results of Astrika's research prove that people with disabilities who experience the most alienation are mentally and physically disabled people who are no longer able to move (total paralysis). The cause of this alienation is due to the absence of easily accessible polling stations; lack of assistance; and the absence of facilities needed according to their needs, such as voting cards with Braille for the blind. These things are what make them experience alienation when they want to become voters in the general election.

Fourth, the research results belong to (Siantury & Hadiyati, 2019). According to the research results of Siantury and Hadiyati, the form of alienation experienced by first-year Batak students is loneliness. The low or high level of alienation of students depends on their self-disclosure. If their level of self-disclosure is high, then they can avoid alienation. Conversely, if their level of self-disclosure is low, then they will experience alienation.

Fifth, the research results belong to (Pamungkas & Alfian, 2017). In the research results of Pamungkas and Alfian, the forms of alienation in adolescents in career families are powerlessness, meaninglessness, normless, social isolation, and self-estrangement. Meanwhile, the causes of adolescent alienation in career families are unhealthy family and environmental characters and the inability of adolescents to meet their human needs.

The researchers compared the results of this research with the results of the studies above, then the researchers found similarities and differences. The similarities and differences found by the researchers are similar and not much different. The similarity with the research results (Munawaroh et al., 2022) is the cause of alienation. It is explained that there are three causes of the characters in the novel "Tarian Bumi dan Kenanga" experiencing alienation, namely because of themselves, other people, and society. In the results of this research, the characters in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" experience alienation due to themselves and other people. While the difference with the results of the research (Munawaroh et al., 2022) is the form of alienation. The form of alienation of the characters in the novel "Tarian Bumi dan Kenanga" is an identity crisis where humans no longer have freedom and are uprooted from themselves. In the results of this research, the form of alienation of the characters in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" is despair, the desire to die, having a secret space, and rarely socializing.

The similarity with the research results (Tammu & Awaru, 2020) is the cause of alienation. The cause of students at SMP Negeri 6 Makale experiencing alienation is the demands from others where students are required to master all subjects. This makes students feel forced and burdened to take lessons that they do not like. In the results of this research, the cause of the characters in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" experiencing alienation is the demands from others, one example is the character "Mustafa Said" asking the character "I" to become the guardian of his wife and two children. The difference with the results of the research (Tammu & Awaru, 2020) is the form of alienation. The demands from others cause various forms of alienation in students, namely helplessness, self-alienation, normlessness, and social isolation. In the results of this research, the demands from the character "Mustafa Said" make the character "I" experience despair and the desire to die as a form of alienation.

The similarity with the research results (Astrika, 2019) is the form of alienation. The form of alienation experienced by people with disabilities, namely helplessness, isolation, and self-alienation, all three of which lead to despair and shame, so that people with disabilities prefer not to participate in the 2019 general election. In the results of this research, the form of alienation experienced by the character "I" in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" is despair which comes from the helplessness of the character "I" in carrying out the mandate/demands of Mustafa Said and the helplessness of the character "I" in accepting Husna's death. While the difference with the research results (Astrika, 2019) is the cause of alienation. Alienation experienced by people with disabilities is caused by the absence of special facilities provided by the general election committee for them. In the results of this research, the cause of the character experiencing alienation is due to himself and others (demands).

The similarity with the research results (Siantury & Hadiyati, 2019) is the form of alienation. The form of alienation experienced by first-year Batak students is loneliness which is caused by themselves. In this research, the form of alienation experienced by the characters in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" is having a secret room which is caused by themselves. While the difference in the research results (Siantury & Hadiyati, 2019) is the cause of alienation. The cause of first-year Batak students experiencing alienation is related to the level of self-disclosure (self-disclosure) where if a student's level of self-disclosure is high, then the level of alienation (loneliness) will be low, and vice versa. In the results of this research, the cause of the character experiencing alienation is caused by himself and others (demands).

Similarities with the research results (Pamungkas & Alfian, 2017) are the forms of alienation. The forms of alienation experienced by adolescents in career families are helplessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, social isolation, and self-exile. In the results of this research, the forms of alienation experienced by the characters in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal", namely despair (derived from helplessness), the desire to die (derived from meaninglessness), having a secret room (derived from self-exile), and rarely socializing (derived from social isolation). While the difference in the research results (Pamungkas & Alfian, 2017) is the cause of alienation. The cause of alienation in adolescents in career families is due to society/groups, namely the character of their family and environment which are unhealthy and adolescents cannot fulfill their human needs. In the results of this research, the alienation experienced by the characters is caused by themselves and others (demands).

Conclusion

Humans who experience alienation have various causes and symptoms, depending on the personality and life conditions of the human being. Then, the causes and symptoms experienced by the human being produce various forms of alienation. In this research, the form of alienation along with its causes experienced by the characters "I" and "Mustafa Said" are depicted in the dialogue and narrative in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih. The results of this research were also compared with the results of other studies so that researchers found similarities and differences in the forms and causes of alienation experienced by humans/characters who were studied.

This research has limitations, namely discussing alienation in the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih, published in 1966. Other researchers who will research alienation, can use other literary works that contain aspects of alienation. Then, other researchers who will conduct research on the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih, can look for aspects of the novel that can be raised as research topics. The researchers hopes that this research can help researchers who will or are conducting research on alienation or the novel "Mausim Al-Hijrah ila As-Syamal" by Tayeb Salih.

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