

## **Gita Savitri Devi in The Novel “*Story Range*” (Mimetic Approach)**

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**Abstract:** Destination from study this is for describe similarities in the real world, and the imitations that emerge in the novel Range Story Gita Savitri 's works and relationships Among literature and life real through mimetic approach. Data collection techniques used is technique reading and taking notes. For knowing description score life description reality social about filial to parents, appreciate and share \_ to both parents, Attitude \_ Attention and Caring Fellow in novels with values social in life real, portrayal reality religious Study sincere like in novels with deep religious values life real. And an overview reality education that like willing leave campus dream for continue study in Germany in accordance the wishes of his parents in accordance with reality education in life real. Result of study this is description reality social, reality religion and reality education in Range novel story The story that is reflection from life real in society and reflect life author Gita Savitri.

**Keyword:** Approach Mimetics, Novels, Facts and Fiction

### **Introduction**

Literature is a creation, a creation, not just an imitation. Literature is spontaneous and has emotional meaning (Luxembung, et al, 1984:1). Literature is a beautiful work, both written and oral. Literature is also a reflection of real life which proceeds in the world of the author's imagination and is described through language (Abram 1981).

Analysis of the mimetic approach to the novel " Range The story " by Gita Savitri Devi is form application approach mimetic in literary works. Approach mimetic is approach that was born at the same time as the heyday of the Greek philosophers. The people who influenced the birth of this approach were Plato and Aristotle. Plato was the teacher of Aristotle. Even though it is teacher and student, the two of them have different views. Plato saw literary works as having a lower value than the works of carpenters. Meanwhile, Aristotle viewed literary works as something that has a high value than the works of carpenters. The definition of mimetic can be explained from the quotation, as follows: Mimetic comes from the Greek which means imitation. In relation to mimetic literary criticism, it is defined as an approach in studying literary works that always tries to relate literary works to reality or reality. The differences in the views of Plato and Aristotle are very interesting because both are the beginnings of natural philosophy, they are the ones who connect the problems of philosophy with life (Ravertz, 2007: 12). The mimetic approach is an approach that examines literary works in relation to reality or reality. The mimetic approach is an approach to literary studies that focuses on the study of the relationship between literary works and realities outside of literary works. An approach that views literary works as imitations of reality (Abrams, in Siswanto, 2012: 188). This is reinforced by the opinion of Najid ( 2009:47) the mimetic approach is an approach that views prose fiction as the result of human creation written based on the material raised and the universe (the author's life experience or the result of the

author's appreciation of the life around him). In this approach, literary works are the result of an imitation or mirror of life.

Even though literary works are imitations which also contain elements of events, literary works must still put forward deep thoughts. Thus, literary works provide a view of life for readers. The standard of literature for Aristotle is so strict. Literary works do not only have to contain stories from reality. However, a literary work must have cathartic requirements so that it can be said to be a complete literary work. This catharsis is Aristotle's original view. Mimesis and catharsis are inseparable sides of the coin in studying the mimetic approach developed by Aristotle. Catharsis is a metaphysical concept that exists in literary works. Catharsis means purification. The word is taken from the Classical Greek, *katharos*, which means pure and clean.

In studying a literary work using a mimetic approach, data relating to the realities of life in the literary work is needed. Because the mimetic approach connects literary works with reality, then the assumption appears that creation is reflection from reality, so essence literary works that are fictitious.

Gita Savitri or better known as GitaSav is an Indonesian woman who was born in Palembang, July 27, 1992. Even though she was born in Palembang, from childhood until the age of 18, Gita lived in Jakarta.

As already mentioned, Gita Savitri is known as an active YouTuber. This influential young woman created a YouTube account in 2009. Gita Safitri Devi is an inspirational YouTuber who has written a book. Gita also produces works in the form of books. He published a book entitled 'Range of Stories' through GagasMedia in September 2017. However, the best-selling book is a book entitled A Cup Off Tea.

The Range of Stories book contains a collection of stories written based on his experiences while living in Germany. In this book, Gita tells how she had to find additional costs so she wouldn't be too dependent on what her parents sent her to Indonesia. The best seller work by Gita Safitri Devi is a cup off tea book. In May 2017, Gita released a song called 'If' on iTunes and Spotify. The song is a collaboration project with his girlfriend, Paul Partohap.

Like the novel *Rentang Cerita* by Gita Savitri Devi, it tells the story of Gita Savitri's childhood journey and shares life phenomena with many valuable lessons for Gita. Gita decided to major in graphic design at ITB, seeing his hobby of drawing. Gita focused on studying practice questions for college entrance. After studying hard and taking part in the national selection, Gita managed to get her dream campus. "Do you want to study at ITB or in Germany?" asked the mother after knowing the announcement of the selection results. Gita was shocked. After she struggled to study to enter university and after Gita made her choice, my mother had a different reaction. Not given congratulations or anything kek. Even though it's hard to learn. Gita grumbled in his heart. Gita was again bewildered. His mother gave him a difficult choice. ITB is in sight. While Germany looks interesting to try. Seeing his father and mother who used to live in Germany, Gita chose Germany and left ITB. Unfortunately, Gita's fate was not that good. Her mother had obtained information from sales X about lectures in Germany which accepted students at least 18 years old. At that time, Gita was only 17 years old.

Another problem that Gita faced when she first came to Germany was her mastery of the German language. Gita has known German since grade 2 of high school by taking a German language course. But that didn't help Gita when he really plunged into German soil. As a result, besides joining the *Studienkolleg* program, Gita practiced hard to master German. In addition to social and learning needs, German is also a requirement for new students to study in Germany because the language of instruction in Germany is German itself. In the end, Gita was able to pass several tests with very good scores. Besides that, Gita managed to enter the most prestigious university in Germany, namely the *Freie Universität Berlin* majoring in Pure Chemistry. Her story in Germany continues until seven years have passed unnoticed. Gita has gained a lot of experience and lessons during his seven years in the chain. Of course, all of that experience can turn the Gita into mature personality and more fine.No like first.

The interesting thing about this novel is that this novel tells the life of the author, there are many similarities in the real world, in the world of writing in the literary work of the Novel *Spanning Stories* by Gita Savitri. Therefore, the writer is interested in further analyzing this novel by collecting data or studying the imitations that appear in the novel. Apart from that, the *Rentang Cerita* novel has been reviewed by many other researchers, such as: educational values in the novel *Rentang Cerita* by Gita Safitri Devi which was researched by Oktaviana Ara Minta Putriyanti et al., which was further researched by Riza Faradillah entitled *Analysis of the contents of the moral message in the novel Rentang Cerita*, Then, what was examined by Nurhanifah, whose title is the analysis of the religious attitudes of the main character in the novel "*Range of Stories*" by Gita Safitri Devi.

## Literature Review

### Mimetic Approach

Mimetic approach, a literary work is a reflection of society. Literary works can be in the form of images of imagination and interpretations starting from the existing social environment. The basic consideration of the mimetic approach is the world of experience, namely the literary work itself which cannot represent the real reality but only as an imitation of reality (Abrams, 1958:8). Reality here is used in the widest possible sense, namely everything that is outside of literary works and referred to by literary works, such as visible and tangible objects, social forms, feelings, thoughts, and so on (Luxemburg, 1989:15).

Mimesis became the study material described by Plato. Plato was the first founder of mimetic thinking and his ideas about mimesis were so controversial. This is because Plato's description of mimesis does not only examine mimesis itself as a mere theory. However, the description of mimesis is Plato's strong criticism of artists and writers. Plato assessed works of art negatively, because for Plato art only constructs an illusion about reality and is very far from "truth" (Luxemburg, 1986:16).

Plato also argued that works of art (and literature) only present a mimesis (imitation) of reality, so that the value of works of art is lower than reality. Reality as a source of creation has a much higher value than its imitation (Luxemburg et al, 1994, Ristanti, 2012). The low position of the artist in Plato's eyes is closely related to the myth he conceptualizes, namely the world of ideas and the world of the senses. Artists actually keep people away from the truth with works of illusion (imagination). This idea rests on every object in the world that has a form.

Plato's most extreme idea is that the chair maker is considered far more important than the artist. From the absence of a chair, the craftsman made a chair based on the idea, although not perfect. This is much different from artists or writers. Artists and writers tend to copy the world and its existing events. God has prepared the scenery and its inhabitants in the world. Artists and writers only plagiarize what already exists. So according to Plato, if a chair maker directly copies an idea, it is different for artists and writers who copy reality from the senses (Luxemburg, 1986:16).

Mimesis, according to Aristotle, actually elevates writers and their works to a place of honor. Mimesis is described as a union of ideas with reality. A similar opinion was expressed by Seles (2019) who stated that the use of a mimetic approach can signify an art of presentation or imitation, implying something static, mimetic involving something dynamic, a process, an active relationship with the reality of life.

For Aristotle, literary works are not solely constructed by writers from seeing reality and then taken for granted without ideas. This is because when someone sees an object (as a reference for a literary work), at that moment ideas are already contained. Therefore, between ideas and reality cannot be separated. Every writer looks at the object that will be used as material for literary works. For this reason, for Aristotle, literary works are not simply plagiarism from nature. However, literary works as a new manifestation of the world of reality. Even though literary works are imitations which also contain elements of events, literary works must still put forward deep thoughts. Thus, literary works provide a view of life for readers.

Wellek & Warren (1989:278-279) argues that reality in fiction is a reality and a convincing impression that is shown, but not always an everyday reality.

### **Mimetic Approach Steps**

The work steps of analysis through a mimetic approach are as follows:

1. By disclosing and describing the data that has been collected that leads to the facts that are found textually.
2. By collecting basic or specific data as variables to be linked to the discussion.
3. By looking for a deeper relationship between the literary work which is an object and a real life.

### **Research Methods**

This research method is a qualitative descriptive research. This research is a library research in the form of descriptive. Data collection techniques are only done by reading and note-taking techniques. Data analysis used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis. Qualitative descriptive analysis describes and describes the important data units needed to achieve research objectives. The data in this study were analyzed using a mimetic approach using quotations contained in the novel "Rentang Cerita" by Gita Savitri. From the quotations obtained then analyzed and corrected again with a mimetic approach.

### **Research Results and Discussion**

Novels include literature which is a reflection of life from various aspects in this world. The novel "Range the Story" by Gita Savitri tells about the life journey of Gita Savitri, especially during her study period in Germany. The novel "Rentang Cerita" tells how Gita struggled when his parents asked him to study in Germany, even though after graduating from high school Gita had already registered and graduated at ITB. Gita experienced many problems, starting from her study problems, love problems, including various other personal problems such as life goals and her relationship with her mother. But he never gave up. It was his experience with his mother that taught Gita to live independently in a new country. For more than 7 years, he lived in Germany and he managed to change himself, his religion, and understand what he is in the world for.

Novel Span Stories by Gita Safitri Devi, born on July 27, 1992 in Palembang. His education at the Freeie Universitat Berlin. He is a Youtuber and writer.

After doing research on the novel Range of Stories by Gita Savitri using a mimetic approach. So from the results of the research it has been found several phenomena of reality in the novel such as social reality, educational reality, religious reality.

Based on the events of social reality, educational reality, and religion in the novel Rentang Cerita, the researcher can conclude that there are reality events in the novel, namely:

#### **1. Social Reality in Novels**

The first reality of social values described in the novel includes:

- **Dutiful to parents**

Gita is a child who is devoted to his parents, this is stated in the sentence " *Now... I see Mother is no longer a frightening figure but as a parent who I will always respect and love until I die. "Facing the fact that my mother did not agree with this choice made me feel like I was at a dead end. I've been accepted in the major that I want, which I've asked for a long time ago. Actually, I could have been sure of my own choices and not really listened to my mother's wishes. However, I also believe that God's blessing is the blessing of my parents. How can the road to my future be smooth, if parents don't allow it .*

Here Gita is a child who is devoted to both parents, and respects and loves her parents very much, and always obeys whatever her parents want even though she has to give up her own choice.

The reality in real life is that there are many children who are devoted to their parents, because by being devoted to their parents, a child will be provided with sustenance, all his affairs will be smoothed out, no matter what Allah's blessing is the blessing of his parents, so love your parents.

- **Appreciate and Make Both Parents Happy**

In this novel, Gita shows an attitude of respect and makes his parents happy, this is stated in the sentence *"I always think "My father is already working very tired, spends a lot of money, cooks because he is weak, he just doesn't take lessons."*

*"My life is too precious if only to fulfill personal ambition. All I want to do is help other people, especially my parents. They have spent enough time and energy for me. It's been a long time my father and mother had to live far apart. I think now is the time to take responsibility and repay their kindness.*

*"They are not easy anymore at their age. Now it's time for them to have fun. Now is the time for them to worship quietly without having to think about this and that bill that has to be paid."*

Here Gita becomes a child who respects and wants to make his parents happy, he appreciates the hard work of his parents for Gita's future, and Gita also tries to make his parents happy with his own hard work, Gita wants that at an age that is no longer young, Gita's parents must think calmly without have to think about this bill and that again.

The reality in real life is, in society there are many children who appreciate and try to make their parents happy through their own hard work, so that when their parents are old, their lives will be calm without thinking about making money here and there again. The way a child makes both parents happy through their hard work, through the career they get.

- **Parents who really love and care for their children**

*Every parent must love and care deeply about their child. In this novel, the attitude of affection and concern for her child is contained in the quote "Mother always warns me that my habit of watching TV too closely or reading books while lying down can make my eyes blind.*

*"In the past few months, I have actually felt unwell and have no energy. After listening to my story, Mother immediately called my aunt, who is a pathologist at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital."*

*"Ma, I think Gita has dengue fever. Earlier, Gita saw on TV the symptoms were exactly the same as Gita's. The next day, my mother took me straight to the hospital for a blood check."*

*"Mother said she would rather be physically tired than hiring foreign men to take her children everywhere. His time, his energy, his thoughts and his whole life are dedicated to me and my sister."*

*"I didn't realize all this time he had been defending himself to take him to school early in the morning. Then pick up from school to take them to the tutoring place which is not close. Coupled with the traffic jams in Jakarta. He did it all alone, using a manual car at his no longer young age."*

*"When we were walking together through New York City, he occasionally complained that his waist hurt when he was taken for a long walk. I thought, the pain appeared much more often and was more terrible than what he was complaining about. However, the desire to spend time with their children is greater and this opportunity is too precious to pass up because of back pain."*

*"As a responsible mother, she is always available to accompany me 24 hours. Only a few hours of sleep because today we started very early and ended when the sun had turned into the moon. Often times I feel bad seeing my mother sleeping in the car while waiting for my class to finish."*

*"I don't know how much my father and mother love me and my sister, that they are willing to go to the troubles of living their lives. For the sake of a better life for their children , they are willing to endure years of longing to be able to gather again.*

Here Gita's parents really love their children, Gita's parents are willing to work hard and are willing to be far apart to work for the happiness of their children.

The reality in real life is that all parents on this earth really love their children and are very concerned about their children. Parents are willing to do anything for the happiness of their children, they never complain about any circumstances, all parents want to provide happiness for their children and provide a decent life for their children even though they have to work hard and have to separate from their husbands to make their children happy.

- **Unfamiliarity between child and mother**

In this novel, Gita's story line shows an attitude of unfamiliarity with his mother when he was a teenager because when he was a teenager, Gita was afraid of his mother, this is stated in the sentence " *Often, I envy friends who have a harmonious relationship with their mother, especially those who can talk like to a friend. I, where ever. Don't hesitate to talk, let alone vent, the point is the relationship between the two of us is already like oil and water, it's hard to get along and there are too many misunderstandings.*

*"Because I'm not familiar with Mother, I'm lazy to immediately report anything. What kind of pain do you want, as much as possible I endure. Not because he is strong, but again because he is afraid of being scolded.*

Here Gita and his mother are not very close, Gita is jealous of his friends who are close to his mother, often confides in his mother, while Gita is reluctant to talk to his mother, and Gita feels that the relationship between mother and Gita is like oil and water, it is hard to mix and there are too many misunderstandings between them both.

The reality in real life is that there are many children who are not familiar with and are afraid of their own biological mother, due to several factors that make the child afraid and not familiar with their mother, namely because the mother is too fierce and often angry with her own child, sometimes when a child while confiding in his mother, his mother instead of advising and calming his child, but his mother instead scolded the child because of the mistakes his son had made. Therefore, the child is afraid to tell his own mother because of trauma. As a parent, you should be able to know how your child is. Well, even though a mother has a temper, but deep down in her heart, a mother is the person who loves her child the most and is the most afraid if her child is doing something wrong.

- **Attitude of Attention and Caring for Others**

In the novel that spans this story, there is an attitude of concern and concern for fellow human beings, this is stated in the quote "*Damn, your face is red like boiled shrimp, just now you want to go to the hospital. Why not from yesterday?*" the response".

*"There is no other way, again I have to ask friends to teach me. Whether it's by telephone, in between lunches at the canteen, or by renting a special study room at the library."*

*"I'd love to know, Git. Interfaith relations have only one end: breaking up," said a friend.*

*"Paul is a person with a good heart and I have to position myself as someone who genuinely cares about him. Like too cruel if I then go and let it go. Yes, guidance is indeed in the hands of Allah SWT. If Paul is given guidance, Alhamdulillah. If not, it's fate. I have to do everything lillahi ta'ala".*

Here Gita shows concern for her friend who is sick, and Gita's friends also help Gita in teaching her lessons that she does not know.

The reality in real life is that there are many friends who care for and care for each other, advise and help each other, and guard each other's words so as not to hurt other people's hearts, and tolerate each other with friends of different religions. When a friend is sick, we as good friends visit each other, or give encouragement to friends who are sick.

In addition, in real life, we also fall in love with different religions. Sometimes, there are friends who support us and there are also those who advise us, because when we are in a relationship with different religions, we have different Gods, and this means that if we take the relationship seriously to the level of marriage, one of them must He gave up his old religion to join a new religion, for example, as in the novel *Span of Acts* , a Christian Paul tries to study Islam and is willing to convert to Islam to marry Gita. And in real life there are also many people who marry different religions, and have to change religions to marry the person they love.

## 2. The Reality of Religion in Novels

- **Tolerance between different religions**

In this story-spanning novel, there is an attitude of tolerance between different religions, this is stated in the quote "*Let's go back how German treats minorities. According to my experience of being a minority for 6 years, I have never received special treatment, or even unfair treatment. Germans really appreciate Muslim women who wear headscarves*".

Here, according to Gita, during the 6 years he lived in Germany, he never experienced anything bad because he was a minority citizen there, Germans really appreciate Muslim women who wear headscarves. The reality in real life is that in Indonesia itself there is an attitude of tolerance between religions, we as religious people must tolerate each other, respect other

religions. An example is in schools, people who are Christians really appreciate Muslims who are praying in the mosque. And vice versa.

- **Migrate to be a better woman**

In the novel, this story spans Gita trying to become a better woman and she begins to want to istiqomah but is still unsure, this is stated in the quote “ *my desire to wear the hijab is getting bigger. It's only natural, you already know what's right but still do wrong, it really makes your heart upset. There is one doubt in my heart, I doubt I can istiqomah. Consistency in wearing the hijab is a problem for me, because when I was in high school, I decided to cover my private parts. But his intention was not sincere, so it did not last long* “

Here Gita is trying to become a better woman, and she started to want to wear the hijab but there is doubt in her heart whether she can be consistent or not, her desire to cover her genitals has been around since she was in high school but her intentions were not sincere in the end it didn't last long.

The reality in real life is that there are many women or men who want to move to become better human beings, and try to be istiqomah, but they doubt whether they can be istiqomah or not. And in the end, it returned to the way it used to be due to these doubts and due to their association too. For example, there was a woman who used to only wear the hijab when she left the house, but when suddenly the way she dressed began to change, she started to cover herself with a robe, but that didn't last long, she returned to her old self, because there was Doubt in him whether he can beristiqomah? Turns out he couldn't.

- **Surrender, surrender all to God**

In the novel Spanning Stories, Gita surrenders and surrenders everything to God no matter what happens, this is stated in the quote “ *This incident was a hard slap for me. It turns out that there are some things in the world that we cannot tamper with, they are not in our power. No matter how hard you try, how deep your feelings are, if it's not destiny, then you won't be together. It's as simple as that* ”.

Here Gita has started to surrender and surrender everything to Allah SWT, because Gta believes that no matter how hard we try, if Allah does not predestinate it for us, then it will not be with us forever.

The reality in real life is that no matter what we strive for, we try our hardest but Allah did not predestinate it to be ours, we will not get it. An example is a soul mate, even if you have been dating for 10 years, if God destined him not to be yours, then he will not be your soul mate. The simple sentence is, "Man plans, Allah determines what is best for his servant."

- **Learn to sincere**

In the novel Spanning Stories, Gita tries to learn to be sincere about what he has experienced so far, this is stated in the quote " *For the first time I learned to be sincere and have a good opinion of the path that God loves. Maybe it's His way of maturing me* ". " *Even I learned to be sincere if Paul is not my soul mate later, I don't expect anything from our relationship. After all, I've learned that mate is not a human business* ”.

Here Gita learns to be sincere for whatever happens in her life, including her soul mate. Whether she will be matched with Paul or not later, she is willing, because Gita believes God's destiny is decisive, she can only surrender and be sincere if she is not matched with Paul.

### 3. The Reality of Education in Novels

- **Enthusiasm to study to Enter the Campus of Dreams**

In the novel Spanning Stories, Gita is passionate about studying to enter his dream campus, namely ITB , majoring in Fine Arts, which matches Gita's passion . *At that time I felt satisfied because for the first time in my life, I found my passion and could answer the question where I wanted to go to college .* ”

Here Gita is very happy and enthusiastic in pursuing his dream campus, namely ITB with the Fine Arts major which fits Gita's passion, he doesn't care about his friends who can do all the try-outs. And Gita realized that she was not as smart as her friends. Gita is quite focused on her own goals.

In the reality of life, many high school, vocational, etc. graduates are very excited to reach their dream campus and are competing to get it by tutoring here and there. Moreover, those who have a gap year to prepare themselves carefully so they can win a seat on the campus of their dreams with their dream major.

- **Willing to leave his dream campus to continue his studies in Germany according to his parents' wishes**

In the novel *Spanning Stories*, Gita is willing to leave his dream campus, namely ITB, majoring in Fine Arts, in order to comply with the wishes of his parents, namely his mother, to continue his studies in Germany. *ITB, the dream campus. I chose to continue my studies in Germany.*”

Here, Gita had to be willing to give up her dream campus, namely ITB, in order to comply with the wishes of Gita's parents who ordered Gita to study in Germany, because Gita believed that Allah's blessing was the blessing of her parents. How can the road to my future go smoothly, if my parents don't allow me.

In the reality of life, a child is willing to give up their dream campus in order to obey their parents' wishes, though campus dream they already they get them \_ must give up all it .

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