

## The Theme Of A Mother's Love In An Arabic And Indonesian Short Story

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**Abstract:** This Article Analyses The Comparative Of Arabic And Indonesian Short Stories. The Research Methodology Used In This Article Is A Qualitative Method With Descriptive Analytic Descriptions. This Research Is A Comparative Perspective Research. The Results Of The Analysis Of This Study Are Both Short Stories Reveal The Same Theme Of Unrequited Love. In Addition To Similarities Of The Theme, There Are Also Similar Ideas That Develop In These Two Short Stories, One Of Which Is A Family Life. Broadly Speaking, The Differences In Storytelling Are Caused By Different Supporting Ideas In The Respective Short Stories. Differences In The Characterisation Of The Main Characters In These Short Stories Are Caused By The Different Plots.

**Keywords:** Comparative Literature, Short Story, Arabic, Indonesian,

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### I. INTRODUCTIONS

Mahmud Taymur (1894-1973) Was An Extremely Prolific And Well-Known Egyptian Writer Of His Time. He Was One Of The Most Famous Writers In The Madrassa Of Hadith (Modern School) (Brugman 1984: 254). He Was A Novelist, Short Story Writer, Playwright, And Essayist. Mahmud Taymur Was Born In Cairo And Was The Third Child Of Ahmad Taymur And The Younger Brother Of Muhammad Taymur (Meisami & Starkey, 1998: 761). Mahmud Taymur Had Found Himself In Literature Since He Read Stories And Made Drama Texts With His Brother. Mahmud Taymur Was Given The Same Education As His Brother And Wrote Drama Scripts Together. They Read The Arabian Nights Book Which Left A Deep Impression On Them (Brugman, 1984: 255). After That, Mahmud Taymur Began To Read Translated Novels, And He Also Read Al-Manfaluthi's Works Which He Greatly Admired For The Romantic Flow. Other Work He Read Was The Work Of Khalil Gibran Of The Title Al-Ajnihah Al-Mutakassirah And Of Other Great Poets.

After Graduating From High School, He Entered The Faculty Of Agriculture. But He Had To Abandon His Studies Because He Was Ill. Then He Chose To Follow His Brother Reading More Literature, Including The Readings His Sister Read. Mahmud Taymur Read Many Of Maupassant's Works, Then Admired And Imitated Him (Brugman 1984: 761). He published His Writing On Al-Sufur Magazine. After The Death Of His Brother In 1921, He Continued His Brother's Struggle By Collecting And Editing His Works, And Began To Write His Short Stories In The Realistic Style Of The Modern School That His Brother And Several Other Writers Had Founded. In 1925 He Published His First Collection Of Short Stories Titled Al-Shaykh Al-Jumu'ah Wa Qisash Ukhra And 'Amm Matwali Wa Qisash Ukhra (Brugman 1984: 761). After Publishing His First Set Of Short Stories, Mahmud Taymur Began Writing Productively.

In The Literature Of The Arabic Short Stories, Egypt Is Considered The Most Conservative Country In The Writing Of New Stories (Al-Maqdisi, 1978, Pp. 499). Among The Literary Writers In Particular, The So-Called Egyptian Pyrotechnics Are Thaha Husein, Muhammad Taymur, Mahmud Taymur's Sister, Mahmud Taymur, Mahmud Thahir Lasyin, Mustafa Al-Manfaluthi, Ibrahim Al-Mazini, Najib Mahfuzh, Yusuf As-Siba'i, Sa'id Al-'Aryan, Abdul Hamid As-Sahhar, And Yahya Haqqi. Mahmud Taymur Became The Name Discussed In Particular And Favored By Anis Al-Maqdisi In His Book Al-Funun Al-Adabiyah Wa A'lamuha Fi Al-Nahdhah Al-Arabiyyah Al-Haditsah. Mahmud Taymur Is Called A Guardian Of The Arab Short Story Changes From The Period Of Translation And Imitation (From The West) To The Period Of Creation (Al-Maqdisi, 1978: 500).

Mahmud Taymur Became A Productive Story Writer During His Life. This Is Evident From The Many Works He Wrote, Both Short Stories, Novels, Drama, And Essays. Among His Short Story Anthologies Are Kullu 'Amin Wa Antum Bikhairin, Ihsan Lillahi, Dunya Jadidah, Fir'awn As-Sagir, Ghalizhah Shifah, And Al-

Watsbah Al-Ula. Among His Novels Are Nida Al Majhul, Cleopatra Fi Khanili, Salwa Fi Mahabbi'r Rih, Ila Al-Liqa Ayyuh Al-Habib, Al-Mashabih Az-Zarq Whose Anthologies Each Contains About 10-13 Short Stories.

Research Selected One Short Story From Anthology Al-Watsbah Al-Ula (First Jump.) The Anthology Contains 13 Short Stories. This Short Story Is Titled *abun Wa Ibnun* (Father And Son), About A Boy Who Wants To Marry A Woman He Loves, But The Father Does Not Approve Of This Marriage. The Mother Begs Her Husband To Be Happy For Her Child. The Story Is Very Interesting To Examine Because The Title Does Not Display Any Idea About The Storyline Which Turns Out To Contain A Love That Is Not Permitted By Parents.

As A Comparative Analysis Of Literature, There Should Be Another Short Story That Will Be Compared In This Study. A Short Story Of Indonesia, Entitled *A Mother's Heart* Authored By S.Tjahjaningsih, Will Be The Comparable Work In This Research. S. Tjahjaningsih Is A Woman Author In Indonesian Literature During The 1960s. This Short Story Is One Part Of The Anthology Of The Two Fruits Of Longing. In This Anthology There Are 11 Short Stories. The Short Stories In This Anthology Include A Wadjah, Ruins, A Mother's Heart, The First And Second Jew, Crack, Jang Left, Riri, Go Home, Boundary, Two, And Next Months.

The Short Story Of *A Mother's Heart* Also Tells About Love Without Permission. Two Brothers Fall In Love With The Same Woman. Then In The End, Nobody Reaches The Woman. A Mother Who Loves Her Son Is Powerless To Do Anything. The Love That Initially Brings Happiness Onlyleaves Pain To The Two Brothers At The End.

This Research Uses Literature Comparative Study. In Comparative Literary Studies, In Terms Of National Literature, It Is Necessary To: First, Compare Two Literary Works From Two Countries Whose Language Are Completely Different. Second, Compare Two Literary Works From Two Different Countries In The Same Language, Either In Completely Different Situations Or In Different Dialects. Third, Compare The Literary Works Of An Author In A Country Who Comes From Another Country Andan Author From The Othercountry. Fourth, Compare The Original Work Of An Author In His Home Country With The Work Of The Author After Becoming A Citizen Of Another Country. Fifth, Compare The Work Of An Author Who Has Become A Citizen Of A Particular Country With The Work Of An Author From Another Country (Not The Origin Of The Author Who Is Compared To). Sixth, Compare The Work Of An Indonesian Author In The Local Tribal Language And In Indonesian Language. Seventh, Compare Two Literary Works Of Two Indonesian Authors Writing In Different Foreign Languages (Hutomo 1993: 9-11). Based On This, This Study Belongs To The First Category Of Comparing Two Literary Works From Two Countries Whose Languages Are Completely Different.

In This Research, Theories Of Literary Comparison Are Used By Firstlyanalysing The Intrinsic Elements Of Both Short Stories. This Literary Research Study Aims To Analyse The Differences And Similarities That Exist In These Two Short Stories.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Sudjiman (1991: 50) Explains That In Reading A Fictional Story, It Often Appears That The Author Does Not Just Want To Tell A Story For The Sake Of Telling A Story. There Is Something Wrapped In The Story, There Is A Concept Developed In The Story. The Reason The Author Wants To Present The Story Is To Put Forward An Idea. The Main Idea, Idea, Or Thought That Underlies A Literary Work Is Called The Theme. The Existence Of A Theme Makes The Work More Important Than Merely Entertainment.

Meanwhile Nurgiyantoro (2015) Explains That Every Fictional Text Must Contain And Or Offer A Theme, But What The Theme Exactly Is Not Easy To Display In The Story. The Theme Is The Overall Motive that Binds The Whole Story And It Is Not Necessarily Shown. It Must Be Understood And Interpreted Through Stories And Elements Of The Supportive Ideas. The Theme Is The General Basic Idea That Sustains A Literary Work As A Semantic And Abstract Structure Repeatedly Raised Through Motives And Is Usually Done Implicitly.

To Interpret The Theme Of Fiction, Several Things Can Be Observed, Sudjiman (1991: 51) Explains That The Theme Is Sometimes Supported By Background Story, Characters Or In Characterisations, And Anything That Binds Events In A Single Plot. The Theme Can Also Be Revealed Through Dialogue, Especially The Main Character's.

From The Various Descriptions Of Theme, Sudjiman (1991: 52) Concludes That A Theme Is Diverse In Terms Of Style And Depth. There Is A Light Theme, And There Is A Big, Heavy Idea. One Of The Preferred And Universal Themes Is Love And Family Life. A Story That Narrates The Theme Of Family Life, The Main Idea Is Not About Events In The Family Life, But The Philosophy Contained In It Is A Universal Philosophy Of Humanity. There Is Also A Common Theme, Such As 'Eternal Love'. There Is Also An Unusual Theme, Such As 'Cheating Love'. The Same Idea Can Be A Theme Or Subject In Many Good Fiction Stories. In Other

Words, The Theme Does Not Determine The Quality, Because The Writing Process Itself Is The Main Factor (Sudjiman, 1991: 52). Sudjiman (1991: 53) Explains That A Good Theme Does Not Guarantee A Good Story.

Nurgiyantoro (2015: 133) Explains That The Theme Is Essentially The Meaning Embodied In The Story, Making It Possible That Certain Story In A Work Of Fiction Can Have More Than One Interpretations. This Causes The Main Theme Of The Story To Have The Basic Meaning Of The Story That Becomes The General Idea Of The Work. Before Finding A Main Theme In A Work, It Is Essential To Identify, Select, Consider And Judge The Interpretations Of The Work. In Addition To The Main Theme, There Is Also An Additional Theme Which Is Implicit In Certain Parts Of The Story. This Is Then Identified As An Additional Meaning. The Additional Meaning Is Not Something That Stands Alone Or Apart From The Basic Meaning Of The Story In Question. The Main Meaning Of The Story Is To Summarise The Various Special Meanings, As The Additional Meanings Are Either Supportive Or Reflect The Main Meaning Of The Whole Story Or To Reinforce The Existence Of The Ultimate Meaning.

### **III. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

The Arabic short story tells of a boy named Abdul Khaliq who wants to marry a woman he loves. But his father, Mahjub Afandy does not approve of Abdul Khaliq's marriage plan with the woman he loves. Abdul Khaliq asks his mother one morning to talk about this marriage to her father. Abdul Khaliq threatens that if his mother does not discuss and resolve the marriage issue with his father, then his parents would hear the news of his death. Abdul Khaliq is angry and goes away from home.

Abdul Khaliq thus left his house and goes to the house of Umm Dilalah's. Upon knocking the door of the house, there comes out a very slim girl who wears white shoes with white socks. The girl is Fayiqah, the girl whom Abdul Khaliq loves. As their eyes meet, Abdul Khaliq looks at her with a smile, then Fayiqah walks away. Abdul Khaliq follows her. She asks him what business does he have that he's following her. Abdul Khaliq replies that the problems between them would soon be over. Fayiqah feels sad because she knows that Abdul Khaliq's father does not approve of their marriage. Fayiqah asks Abdul Khaliq to settle the matter with his father, because they won't be able to get married without the blessing of Abdul Khaliq's father.

After Abdul Khaliq and Fayiqah talk, they go into their separate ways. In the middle of the road of Abdul Khaliq's return to his home, he meets his friend, Dasuqi. Dasuqi asks what happened to him and then says that, had he become Abdul Khaliq, he would not have asked for his father's blessing. This is because he is an adult thus he can determine his own way of life.

Abdul Khaliq walks back to his house, and meets his mother. When he reaches home, he talks to his mother. They both decide to discuss Abdul Khaliq's marriage with Fayiqah. Not long after, there's a knock on the door. Then their servant, Mabrukah rushes to open the door to find Abdul Khaliq's father standing before her.

The father walks straight to the living room where Abdul Khaliq and his wife are having the discussion. When the father approaches Abdul Khaliq and his mother, they immediately stand up and welcome the arrival of the father.

Abdul Khaliq angrily says that with or without his father's blessing, he will still marry Fayiqah. He musters his courage as a young adult to convince his family and himself that he can determine what he wants for his life. The mother asks her husband to fulfil their son's wish as she is aware of how much they are truly fond of their son. But the mother only finds his burning anger returned to her.

Meanwhile, the short story titled *Heart Of A Mother* begins with the story of a mother who has four children, addressed in the story as the first-person "I". "I" is a single parent of four children whose husband has died. "I", or the mother, always thinks of her dreamless days. All she can imagine is her own elderly days. The four children of hers have found their own success. Her hard-earned struggle to raise them with her hard work without the help of her husband does not even matter anymore compared to the pride of her heart as a mother right now.

Gun, one of the mother's children, has started his profession as a doctor. Pras, another son of hers, is completing his thesis. Sam is also almost graduated, and Pudji has started teaching in a kindergarten.

Of all his children, the mother feels very sad for Pras. She feels that there is no justice for Pras. Pras is described as her tenderest son, whose heart is even weak to sad songs. One day, Pras arrives home with something unexpected. For the first time in his life, he says that he would take a friend home. The whole family is surprised and teases Pras about his intention.

When Pras comes home, he brings a beautiful girl, named Lastri. Upon their arrival, the mother immediately greets them. The mother really likes the attitude of Lastri as she is very friendly, soft-hearted, and has a sweet voice which is nice to hear. From then on, Lastri often comes to their house.

The Mother Knows Very Well That Every Time Lastri Is With Pras, She Cannot Hide His Feelings. The Mother Is Very Sure That Pras And Lastri Can Live Happily Together.

After Several Months Of Pras And Lastri's Relationship, The Mother Begins To See Something Different About Her First Child, Gun. Gun Becomes Quieter, Often Pensive And Unhappy. Gun Spends His Days Singing Sad Songs.

Gun Has Truly Changed To Be Very Quiet. Gun's Laughter And Jokes Which Had Always Made The Whole House Alive Are Now Not Heard Anymore. Gun Spends More Of His Days Singing Sad Songs About Unrequited Love.

Finally, One Day, When Pras Is Studying, Gun Starts With His Habit Of Listening To Sad Songs Very Loudly. Pras Gradually Becomes Bothered By Gun's Acts, Finally Approaches Gun And Tells Him That He Has Been Distracting Pras's Concentration. But Gun Only Gets Angry And Challenges Pras. Suddenly, Pras Says Something Very Surprising To Gun. Pras Says That He Knows Gun Loves Lastri And Pras Will Tell Lastri About This. When The Mother Finds Out About This, She Is Left Speechless And Shocked. She Thought That She Has Always Been Aware Of Everything About Her Children. She Only Finds Out Now That Gun Has Changed His Behaviour Because He Loves Lastri, The Person Who Actually Loves Pras. The Mother Realises The Meaning Of Gun's Cold Attitude When Pras And Lastri Are Together.

In The Afternoon, When Pras Takes Lastri Home, The Mother Sees Lastri's Sweet Face Had Changed.. Lastri Says To The Mother To Help Her Convince Pras That She Does Not Love Gun, That Pras Is The Only One In Her Heart. Lastri Utters The Contents Of Her Heart While Hiding Her Tears To The Mother. At The End Of The Day, Before Pras Drives Lastri Home, Lastri Hugged The Mother For A Long Time, As If It Was Her Last Visit To The House.

After Dinner, The Mother, Gun, Pras, Sam, And Pudji Gather In The Living Room. And There Begins The Feeling Of Tension Between Gun And Pras. When Pudji, One Of Pras's Younger Brothers Talks About Lastri, Pras Suddenly Says That Lastri Will Not Come To Their House Anymore. Pras Also Says That He And Gun Will Not Get Close To Lastri Anymore. The Mother And Her Siblings Are Shocked With Pras's Decision. The Mother Says That This Should Not Happen, But Pras Says That He Knows Well What It Means To Be A Family. He Did This For The Sake Of Family.

The Tense Moment Comes, When Suddenly Pudji Shouts Loudly To Tell Pras To Chase Lastri And That Pras Does Not Have To Care About Gun. Pudji Tells Pras To Go With Lastri And Allows Pras To Leave Them If Necessary. Pudji Also Reveals His Hatred For Gun. It Shatters The Heart Of The Mother Who Witnesses This Incident. She Continues To Blame Herself For Not Being Able To Do Anything For Her Two Children.

Long After The Painful Event, Everything Has Changed. Gun Has Started His Job As A Doctor. Gun Also Has Found A Girl Who Captivates His Heart. Sam Also Has Started Bringing A Girl Home. Pudji Has Started Teaching. While Pras Always Keeps Covering All The Painful Events Behind The Books He Reads And Accompanies The Mother At Home.

One Afternoon On Pras's Birthday, Pras Tells His Brother Pudji Honestly, That He Will Wait For A Lastri. And The Mother Hears It. Lastri Is Married Now, She Is A Very Good Woman And Motherly. The Mother Wonders About What God Has Planned For Her, As She Is Getting Older And Older. Pras Is The Only One Who Burden The Mother's Old Age With His Deep Sorrow.

Before Finding The Main Theme Of The Story, The Ideas In The Story Must Be Found First. These Are Supportive Ideas Of The Discovery Of The Theme Of The Story, In Order That The Main Theme Of The Story Can Be Found Next. One Of The Ideas That Is Found In The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun* Is The Mother's Love For His Son. Abdul Khaliq's Mother Always Knows What Makes Her Child Confused, Even Though The Son Has Not Said It Yet. She Is Even Willing To Be Scolded And Blamed By Her Husband In Order To Fight For Abdul Khaliq's Wishes. Another Idea The Author Finds In This *Abun Wa Ibnun* Short Story Is The Very Strong Love That Abdul Khaliq Has For The Woman He Loves. In This Story, Abdul Khaliq Is Described As A Person Who Loves Fayiqah.

One Of The Ideas That Is Found In The Short Story Of *A Mother's Heart* Is The Mother's Love For Her Child. The Mother Managed To Educate Her Four Children Alone Without A Husband And Brings Her Children To Success. This Is Evident From The Dialogue Spoken By The Mother Figure Regarding Her Children Who Succeeded To Become A Doctor, A Scholar, And Two Teachers. Another Idea That Is Found In This Short Story Is Love That Cannot Unite Because Two Brothers Love The Same Woman.

The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun* And The Short Story Of *A Mother's Heart* Both Reveal The Theme Of Unrequited Love. But The Way Of The Theme Is Delivered In Both Short Stories Is Different. In The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun*, The Reason Why Abdul Khaliq And Fayiqah Cannot Be United Is Because The Father Of Abdul Khaliq Does Not Give Permission For Their Marriage Plan. While In The Short Story Of *A Mother's Heart*, The Reason Why Pras And Lastri Cannot Unite Is Because Gun Also Loves Lastri.

Abdul Khaliq And Pras Are Two Different Figures, From The Characterisation Analysis Perspective, Abdul Khaliq And Pras Have Different Means of Facing Their Problem, Which Is Very Influential On The Short Story. Abdul Khaliq Who Is More Daring And Emotional Makes Him Dare To Oppose His Father And Decides That He Will Still Marry Fayiqah. While The Softer And Wiser Pras Decides To Part With Lastri Because He Is Aware Of His Brother's Feeling For The Same Woman.

In General, The Theme In Both Short Stories Are The Same, Which Is About Unrequited Love. In Addition To The Theme, The Supporting Ideas Of The Short Stories Have Similarities. It Is Very Clear That The Idea Of Mother's Love For Her Child Exists In Both Short Stories. It Is Very Visible That Both Stories Describe How A Mother Is Very Fond Of Her Son.

In The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun*, Abdul Khaliq's Mother Figure Shows Obvious Affection For Her Son. The Mother Fully Understands Her Son's Wishes, And Fights For Him. When The Mother Tries To Persuade Her Husband, To Allow Abdul Khaliq To Marry Fayiqah She Shows The Character Of Utmost Patience To Willingly Receive The Anger Of Her Husband.

In The Short Story Of A Mother's Heart, The Character Of The Mother Also Described To Be Very Fond Of Her Children. When The Mother Knows The Problem Between Her Two Children, She Is Shocked And Blames Herself. She Thinks That She Cannot Understand The Wishes Of Her Children.

There Are Similarities That Are Clearly Visible In Both Short Stories, Such As The Desire Of Two Mothers To Be Happy In Their Old Days. The Following Quote In The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun*: (P.151)

"And She Ends Her Words In A Pleading Tone And Humility: -I Want To See Myself Having Grandchildren! I Will Enjoy Seeing Them Before I Die. The Grandson I Will Carry And Kiss, Our Grandchildren, O Mahjub, Who Will Fill This House With Happiness And Light."

Here Is A Quote In The Short Story Of A Mother's Heart:

"Another Year Is Added To The Age Of A Man, A Son. So Does Mine, So Does The Age Of Every Human Being. I'm Getting Older Now. There Is No Life Purpose Of Mine, Other Than To See My Children Happy While Waiting For My Final Day. (P.39)

The Two Quotes Above Illustrate The Same Desire Of Two Mothers To Be Happy In Their Old Age By Seeing Their Children Live Happily With Their Loves Ones. In Addition To Differences, It Is Also Found That There Are Differences Of The Two Characters Of The Mothers In Expressing Their Affection. In The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun*, The Mother Figure Expresses Her Affection With The Courage To Persuade Her Husband Mahjub Affandy To Approve The Marriage Of Abdul Khaliq And Fayiqah. She Is Willing To Accept Her Husband's Disappointment To Defend And Express The Wishes Of Abdul Khaliq. While In The Short Story Of A Mother's Heart, When The Mother Knows That Gun Also Loves Lastri, The Mother Is Very Confused Of What To Do And Left With No Words.

In Addition To The Idea Of Maternal Affection For The Son, Another Supportive Idea Contained In These Short Stories Is Different Ways Of Sacrifice In Different Families. The Sacrifice In The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun* Can Be Seen From How The Mother Defended His Son. While In The Short Story Of The A Mother's Heart, The Sacrifice Can Be Seen From Pras Himself.

Pras Is Depicted As The Man With Great Sacrifice In The Finishing Part Of The Conflict In The Short Story Of A Mother's Heart. This Is Due To The Fact That Pras Has Never Fallen In Love Before, And When He Met Lastri They Built Their Relationship In A Few Months. When The Conflict With Gun Happens, Finally Pras Decides To Part With Lastri. Pras Understands The Meaning Of Family.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

*Abun Wa Ibnun's* Story And *Mother's Heart* Talk About The Same Theme, Which Is Unrequited Love. In Addition To Similarities Of The Theme, There Are Also Similarities Of Supporting Ideas That Develop In These Two Short Stories. Both Of These Stories Tell About A Young Man Who Cannot Unite With A Woman He Loves. Despite Having Different Storytelling, Both Short Stories Have Some Similarities And Differences. Broadly Speaking, The Difference In Storytelling Is Due To A Different Storyline.

Based On The Analysis Of Intrinsic Elements In The Form Of A Summary Of The Story, Plot, Channel And Perspectives, Both Short Stories Have The Same Storyline About Family Life. In These Two Short Stories It Is Seen How Two Families Live With Different Backgrounds. The Flow And Channeling That Exist In Both Short Stories Are Also Different. *Abun Wa Ibnun's* Short Story Uses A General Storytelling In The Chronology Of Events, While In The Short Story Of A Mother's Heart Uses Flashbacks Though Only A Little Informative.

Comparisons On Characterisations Can Be Seen From How The Character Displays His Nature, And The Dialogue Of Other Figures In Talking About The Main Characters In Both Short Stories. In Addition To The Main Characters, The Comparison As Well Can Be Seen From Other Main Characters In Both Short Stories Who Are Both Mothers Of The Main Characters. The Main Characters Of Both Short Stories Are Equally A Very Loving Lover. But There Are Differences That Make Different Ideas Of Supporting Themes From These

Two Short Stories. If In The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun*, Abdul Khaliq Dares To Do Anything For The Sake Of The Woman He Loves Despite Having To Quarrel With His Father. While In The Short Story Of A Mother's Heart, Pras Actually Decides To Part With Lastri Because He Is Aware Of His Brother's Feelings.

Another Similar Supportive Idea That Exists In This Short Story Is A Mother's Love For Her Child. In The Short Story *Abun Wa Ibnun*, Themother Is Willing To Be Blamed And Scolded By Her Husband To Support Her Son. While In The Short Story Of A Mother's Heart, The Mother Who Is The Mother Fought Alone Raising Her Children Because Of Her Love.

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