THE MINOR CHARACTERS’ INFLUENCE TOWARD CHAUDARANI KANIZ’S PERSONALITY CHANGE AS SEEN IN QAISRA SHAHRAZ’S THE HOLY WOMAN

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

MARTINUS BANGKIT RIANDITO
Student Number: 074214067

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
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By

Martinus Bangkit Riandito

Student Number: 074214067

Approved by

Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M. Hum.
Advisor

August 15, 2014

Dewi Widyastuti, S. Pd., M. Hum.
Co-Advisor

August 15, 2014
A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

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By

MARTINUS BANGKIT RIANDITO

Student Number: 074214067

Defended before the Board of Examiners

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Learn from the mistakes in the past, try by using a different way, and always hope for a successful future.
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ABSTRACT

MARTINUS BANGKIT RIANDITO. The Minor Characters’ Influence toward Chaudarani Kaniz’s Personality Change as seen in Qaisra Shahraz’s The Holy Woman. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2014.

Everybody has a different personality. Personality is classified into two, good personality and bad personality. Someone’s personality can change and is influenced by several aspects, one of the aspects is significant people. They come into someone’s life and takes parts in someone’s problem. What they do can change someone’s personality. That is what happens to Chaudarani Kaniz as the main character in Qaisra Shahraz’s novel The Holy Woman. Minor characters influence Kaniz, so she gets personality change.

There are two problems that are formulated in this study. First, related to Kaniz’s characterization and other characters’ characterization such as, Khawar, Fatima, Firdaus and Sabra. Second, the influence of minor characters toward Kaniz’s personality change. Psychology approach is used in this study because it discusses about the psychology aspect of Kaniz that related to personality change.

Based on the analysis, the results of this study are as the follows. First, can be concluded that Kaniz has a bad characteristic, there are materialistic, arrogant, and jealous woman. Minor characters are Khawar, Fatima, Firdaus and Sabra. Khawar characteristic is egoistic man. Fatima is hardworking and kind woman. Firdaus is educated and stubborn woman. Sabra is kind and wise woman. The writer finds out that Kaniz is alienated by her son Khawar. The result is Kaniz has a feeling of unlovable mother and low self-esteem. Kaniz is also humiliated by Fatima and Firdaus. The result of their influence on Kaniz’s personality change is Kaniz becomes a low self-respect woman. Sabra always stands beside her, gives advice and courage and changes Kaniz becomes reflective person. Sincerity is one of the results of minor characters’ influence on Kaniz’s personality.
ABSTRAK


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literary works such as novel is the best way to understand a human life, such as social, historical, psychological, moral value. *A Glossary of Literary Terms* states that novel is "an extended, fictional prose narrative about realistic characters and events." Novel is a representation of life, experience, and learning which makes novel is an interesting object to study.

Character is more important than setting and plot, and when a character experienced with a tragic event, it can increase our knowledge and feeling for an important character, a group of characters, or a way of life. The most important thing in characters is how they grow, learn, find. And there are a lot of problems and conflicts that must be solve by characters. Abrams stated in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, character is “the person presented in dramatic or narrative work, who is interested by the readers as being endowed with a moral and dispositional quality, that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and by what they do by the actions” (1981:20).

The writer chooses Qaisra Shahraz’s novel *The Holy Woman* as the literary work to be analyzed. In *The Holy Woman* there are two main characters and two different stories. First is Zarry Bano, a beautiful woman from a noble family who is religious, independent and responsible woman, and the other is Chaudarani Kaniz who is materialistic, selfish and jealous woman. The writer
focuses on Chaudarani Kaniz as his object of the study. That character has a bad personality and suddenly changes because of the influence of other character toward her. She lives in suburb area with her family before she marries to Shawar. Shawar is a rich landlord. Actually, he chooses Fatima, servant in Zarry Bano’s home than Chaudarani Kaniz to marry him. But Fatima rejects him. Chaudarani Kaniz who has high self-esteem feels so angry to Fatima because of her she becomes a second option to Shawar. Chaudarani Kaniz becomes rich, materialistic and arrogant widow in her village after her husband died in an accident and gave her a lot of heritage. She lives with her son, Khawar and her servant. She likes to treat others unkindly. At first Chaudarani Kaniz came back to her village and saw her son, Khawar played with Firdaus, a daughter of servant, Fatima, that her hate so much. It made her very angry, how can a son from high class close with a daughter of her enemy. Chaudarani Kaniz forbids Khawar to see Firdaus, but Khawar disobeyed her mother. Khawar loves Firdaus very much. He always protects Firdaus every time his mother insults Firdaus. Khawar alienates her mother for two years because she forbids Khawar to propose Firdaus as his wife. Chaudarani Kaniz depressed with Khawar attitude to her and tries to meet and speak to Firdaus. But Firdaus rejects her proposal. From that event, Chaudarani Kaniz fought with her self-esteem. She had to change herself or she will lose her lovely son.

Hurlock stated in her book *Personality Development* states that “and individual’s personality pattern is the product of learning during the course of social relationships with people inside and outside the home.” (1974:19-20).
Person outside and inside the home or a member of family’s affection have a great contribution in changing a character.

The topic of this undergraduate thesis is the influence of minor character toward Chaudarani Kaniz’s personality change in Qaisra Shahraz’s *The Holy Woman*. The writer chooses the topic because he is interested in the way of minor characters change the main character’s personality. The writer wants to show Chaudarani Kaniz’s personality before and after she deals with Fatima, Firdaus, Khawar and Sabra. The writer tries to see and to understand the influence of minor character that can change someone personality through this novel.

**B. Problem Formulation**

1. What are the characteristics of Chaudarani Kaniz and the minor characters?
2. How do the minor characters influence Chaudarani Kaniz’s personality change?

**C. Objectives of the Study**

The analysis of the study aims to answer the two questions stated in the problem formulation. The main objective of this study is to see the influence of minor characters towards Chaudarani Kaniz’s personality changes in *The Holy Woman*. As in the first problem, this study has the aim to identify the characteristics of Chaudarani Kaniz and minor characters in the novel. The second problem, the study has the aim to see the influence of minor characters toward Chaudarani Kaniz’s personality change.
D. Definition of Terms

The writer tries to give some definition of terms to help the readers understand this thesis. There are terms that need to be explained to avoid a misunderstanding.

1. Character

Abrams stated in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, character is “the person presented in dramatic or narrative work, who is interested by the readers as being endowed with a moral and dispositional quality, that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and by what they do by the actions” (1981: 20).

2. Minor Character

Virgina Bracket stated in her book *Bloom’s How to Write about the Brontes*, the term minor does not equate to the term unimportant. Most minor characters prove crucial to action in fiction, and most support the conflict in which the protagonist becomes ensnared (2009: 118).

3. Personality Changes

According to Hurlock, personality changes are the “alternation or variation” of a person’s personality pattern. The personality pattern can change in some area and remain persistent in others. Furthermore, the change itself is not synonymous with improvement but either for the better or worst (1974: 108).
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer presents some theories that are relevant to the analysis of the novel. This chapter concludes three sections to be discussed. They are review of related studies, review of related theories and theoretical framework.

A. Review of Related Studies

There are some studies toward this novel. In this chapter, the writer provides with previous studies that have been done related to the object. The writer tries to help the readers in understanding this novel better.

The first related study is an undergraduate thesis by Risang Hanuraga. In his thesis entitled “The Five Basic Moral Teachings of Islam as seen in Qaisra Shahraz’s The Holy Woman”, he uses moral-philosophical approach in which he tries to analyze moral messages that revealed from the characters and the setting. His thesis objectives are to find the characteristic of Zarry Bano and Fatima as a major character and to reveal the basic moral teaching of Islam related to Zarry Bano and Fatima characteristic and setting. The results of his thesis are Zarry Bano is a religious, responsible, earnest, patient, and educated woman and Fatima is a responsible, hardworking, and kind woman. The setting of place is in the province of Sind, a small town in Pakistan, the setting of time is in the last day of Hajj and the setting of social circumstance is woman is restricted in some events and socio economic class is divided into upper and lower class. He concludes three social ethics, they are Islamic teaching is dominant in the life of society,
woman has to keep sanctity, and there is mutual assistance between the poor and the rich. There are five basic moral teaching of Islam that he concludes in the novel. The characteristic of Zarry Bano which is religious reflects Akhlaq towards God. The characteristic of Fatima which is responsible to her family and the characteristic of Zarry Bano which is responsible reflect Akhlaq towards family. In the description of social circumstances about mutual assistance between the poor and the rich and the characteristic of Zarry Bano and Fatima are kind women is Akhlaq towards neighbor. All characteristics of Zarry Bano and Fatima reflect Akhlaq in leadership. The characteristic of Zarry Bano which is an educated woman and the description of setting which woman protects the sanctity reflect Akhlaq towards self (Hanuraga, 2012: 52-55).

The other related study is an undergraduate thesis by Bernadette Denty Piawai Nastitie. In her thesis entitled “A Woman’s Suffering as the Result of Patriarchal System in Pakistan Society Reflected through the Major Character in Qaisra Shahraz’s The Holy Woman”, she uses feminism approach in which she tries to define how the major character experiences sufferings as the result of patriarchal system. Her thesis objectives are to reveal the characterization of the main character and major character’s sufferings as the result of patriarchal system. The results of her thesis are Zarry Bano is a glamorous, well educated, feminist and rebel woman. Zarry Bano is the victim of patriarchy system in her life. Patriarchy happens in the attitudes and behaviors of Zarry Bano’s family members, her brother, father and grandfather. Zarry Bano experiences suffering because of the patriarchal system. Zarry Bano’s suffering can be seen through her
attitude, such as shock, denial, disbelief, anger, guilt, shame, self-blame, sad feeling or hopelessness (Nastiti, 2012: 82-85).

The writer uses the same novel *The Holy Woman* for his study, but he uses different approach and different character. The writer uses psychological approach because he focuses on character’s personality. And also the main point in this study is how other characters influence and change personality of a person.

B. Review of Related Theories

This part consists of two main theories that are used in this study. The first one is theory of character and characterization and the second theory of personality change.

1. Theories on Character and Characterization

The main character has an important role in the story. Each of the character has its own characteristic. Abrams stated in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, character is “the person presented in dramatic or narrative work, who is interested by the readers as being endowed with a moral and dispositional quality, that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and by what they do by the actions” (1981: 20).

The minor character also has important part in creating the conflict and showing characteristic of the main character. Roger B. Henkle stated in his book, *Reading the Novel: An Introduction to the Techniques Intrepreting Fiction*, secondary character is character who has small attention because they perform more limited functions. They are less important and less complex character but their role is needed to support the main character (1965: 60). Minor characters
involve in a conflict with a main character so that something can be learned or shown about the main character.

The writer uses theory on characterization to describe Chaudarani Kaniz’s and minor characters’ characteristic. Hugh Holman and William Harmon stated that characterization is the creation of the imaginary person or character. Therefore, characters exist for the reader as lifelike (1986:81). Character is divided into two, dynamic and static character. Dynamic character is one who does change psychologically, physically by actions and experiences. And static character does not change.

M. J. Murphy stated in his book, *Understanding Unseens: An Introduction to English Poetry and the English Novel for Overseas Students*, characterization is the presentation of the characters’ personalities including their attitudes, appearance, motives, and actions, which are created to be life like. This is in order that the ideas of what kind of people they are in the story are conveyed to the readers (1972: 161–173).

Murphy mentions nine methods of characterization in which an author tries to present his character in his novel and make them come alive for his readers as well as understandable.

a. Personal Description

The author can describe a person’s appearance and clothes in details so that the readers will be able to figure the personality of the character based on his appearance.
b. Character as seen by another

The author can describe the character through the eyes and opinions of another character in the novel.

c. Speech

The author can give us an insight into the character of one of the characters in the book through what that person says.

d. Past Life

By allowing the reader learn something about a person’s past life the author can give us a clue to events that have helped to shape a person’s character. This can be done by direct comment by the author, through the person’s thoughts, through his conversation or through the medium of another person.

e. Conversation of others

The author can also give us clues to a person’s character through the conversation of other people and the things they say about him.

f. Reactions

The author can give us a clue in a person’s character by allowing us to know how that person reacts to various situation and events. His reactions will show his true feeling.

g. Direct comment

The author can describe or comment on a person’s character directly through the narration (especially in third-person narrator).
h. Thoughts

The author can give us direct information of what a person is thinking about and even tell us what other people are thinking. Here the author acts as a person who knows everything.

i. Mannerism

The author can describe a person’s mannerism, habits of idiosyncrasies that may also tell us something about his character.

2. Theory of Personality Changes

Hurlock stated in Personality Development, “change” means “to alter” or “to vary”. The personality pattern can change in some areas and remain persistent in others. Furthermore, change is not same with improvement. Change can be either for the better or for the worst (1976:108).

Changes in the personality pattern fall into three categories. **First**, some changes are for the better and some are for the worse. Personality changes for the better or for the worse reflect the kind of life adjustments the individual is making at the time. A success improves self-concept and the person gains greater poise, self-confidence and self-assurance. If the person fails or failure to come up to self-expectations the results are expressed in antagonism, defensive reactions, depression, and many other behavior patterns which lead to poorer personal and social adjustment (1976:120-121).

**Second**, some are quantitative and some are qualitative. Predominant modes of behavior tend to become less conspicuous as the person grows older. Undesirable traits become weaker and are overshadowed by strengthening of
more socially approved traits. In quantitative change, characteristics already present are reinforced, strengthened, or weakened. In qualitative change, an undesirable trait is replaced by desirable trait. A person who has always been careful of his money may become more or less careful as he discovers the social reactions to stinginess and generosity (1976:121).

**Third**, some changes occur slowly and rapidly. Changes are regarded slowly if they are barely perceptible, while rapid changes are readily apparent to all. They are slow because every change involves the breaking of an old habit and the learning of a new one to replace it. Rapid changes are changes of short duration and usually due to some artificial stimulation which temporarily causes the person to forget his real self-concept and see himself as he would like to be (1976:121-122).

According to Hurlock, there are some conditions or factors that are responsible for personality change:

1. Physical changes

   Changes in the physical come from maturation, neglected, mental illness or injuries resulting from the person’s life pattern. Unfavorable changes in the person’s physical condition, such as overweight or blindness often result in personality changes because the affect the person’s self-concept unfavorably (1976:124-125).
2. Changes in environment

Changes in social environment produce changes in the person’s self-concept and his characteristic behavior. The changes in personality depend on how well the person is accepted in the new environment and how well the environment meets his needs. There are four things to do to have a favorable effect on the personality pattern. First, by improving the status of the person, he feels more secure and adequate. Second, the changes must enable the person to be in equilibrium with his environment in the sense that the environment meets his needs at that time. Third, the changes must enable him to closer to his ideal. And fourth, by providing opportunities for broader social experiences with people of different culture background, values and ideals can help the person improve his goals and aspirations (1976:125).

3. Changes in significant people

When the significant people tries to adapt his pattern of behavior, his attitude, values and aspirations, changes in his personality are inevitable (1976:126).

4. Changes in social pressure

Some personality traits are admired while some are disliked. A person tries to change any personality trait to be accepted by those who are significant to him. Strong social pressures encourage changes in certain aspects of the personality. Traits which are likely to lead to social rejection, such as shyness,
greed, are more subject to change than those which are usually admired, such as affection and generosity (1976:126).

5. Changes in role

Role changes result in status changes within the group and someone’s role change because of a change in age. Three condition that role changes give effect to the personality pattern. First, someone is being prevented from making a change when he feels capable of doing so. Second, the person is forced to play a role he does not want to play. Third, a person is being unprepared for a role change (1976:127).

6. Strong motivation

A person who has strong motivation can improve his personality pattern. People are strongly motivated to change those traits so they can improve their social relationship and get social acceptance (1976:127).

7. Changes in self-concept

The self-concept is the core of the personality pattern and a change in the self-concept can change in the entire personality pattern. Changing in someone’s self-concept needs great self-insight. A person must be able to see himself as he actually is, not as he would like to be. “Conditions that facilitate changes in the self-concept are the use of introspection, an analysis of why one thinks of oneself in a particular way, a critical examination of one’s behavior, an objective comparison of oneself with other to see of one is inferior, superior, or equal, self-disclosure to those for whom one has respect
and confidence as a way of gaining new self-insight, changing from environment that fosters an unfavorable self-concept.” (1976:128)

C. Theoretical Framework

This part explains the theories that are used by the writer to analyze this study. Theories that are used are theories of character and characterization and theory of personality changes. The writer uses theories of character and characterization to answer the first problem formulation. These theories are used to find the characteristic of Chaudarani Kaniz and minor characters.

Theory of personality changes is used to answer the second problem formulation. The writer wants to reveal the influence of minor characters change Chaudarani Kaniz’s personality. Minor characters have their own role in changing Kaniz’s Personality.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of object of the study, approach of the study, and method of the study. Object of the study is the novel, *The Holy Woman* by Qaisra Shahraz. Approach of the study is the approach that is used by the writer to analyze the novel, while method of the study is the method which is used to explain the steps in analyzing this study.

A. Object of the Study

In this study, the writer analyzes the novel *The Holy Woman* which was written by Qaisra Shahraz. Qaisra Shahraz is a prize-winning and critically acclaimed novelist and scriptwriter. Born in Pakistan, she has lived in Manchester (UK) since childhood and gained two Masters Degrees in English and European literature and scriptwriting. Being a highly successful and achieving woman on an international scale, Qaisra was recognised as being one of 100 influential Pakistani women in Pakistan Power 100 List (2012).

Previously she was nominated for the Asian Women of Achievement Awards and for the Muslim News Awards for Excellence. Her novels, *The Holy Woman* and *Typhoon*, are translated into several languages. *The Holy Woman* (2001) won the Golden Jubilee Award, was the 'Best Book of the Month' for Waterstones and has become a bestseller in Indonesia and Turkey. *The Holy Woman* tells about two women with different stories and different character. This novel published on 2001 and was published by Black Amber. This novel received
the Golden Jubilee Award on 2002 and nominated for The Best Book of The Month in Bradford and featured in literary festival throughout Great Britain including Coventry One Book. This novel is translated in several languages.

This novel tells about Chaudarani Kaniz, a second major character, a cruel woman that never respect to other people in her village. Chaudarani Kaniz is from ordinary family before she married with Shawar. Shawar is a rich landlord. Actually, he chooses Fatima, servant in Zarry Bano’s home than Chudarani Kaniz to marry him. But Fatima rejects him. Chaudarani Kaniz who has high self-esteem feels so angry to Fatima because of her she becomes a second option to Shawar. Chaudarani Kaniz becomes rich, materialistic and arrogant widow in her village after her husband died in an accident and gave her a lot of heritage. She lives with her son, Khawar and her servant. She likes to treat others unkindly.

At first Chaudarani Kaniz came back to her village and saw her son, Khawar played with Firdaus, a daughter of servant, Fatima, that her hate so much. It made her very angry, how can a son from high class close with a daughter of her enemy. Chaudarani Kaniz forbids Khawar to see Firdaus, but Khawar disobeyed her mother. Khawar loves Firdaus very much. He always protects Firdaus every time his mother insults about her. Khawar alienated her mother for two years because she never gives him a permit to make Firdaus as his wife. Chaudarani Kaniz stressed with Khawar treatment and tries to meet and speak to Firdaus. But Firdaus rejects her proposal. From that event, Chaudarani Kaniz fought with her self-esteem. She had to change herself or she will lose her lovely son.
B. Approach of the Study

There are many approaches than can be used to analyze literary works. For this study, the writer uses psychological approach to analyze character personality change. Guerin stated in his book *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, psychological approach uses psychological interpretation to interpret literature. “Psychological approach is an excellent tool for reading beneath the lines” (2011: 201).

Daiches stated in his book *Critical Approaches to Literature*, “We can look at the behavior of characters in a novel or a play in the light of modern psychological knowledge and if their behavior confirms what we know about the subtleties of human mind, we can use modern theories as a means of elucidating and interpreting the work” (1981: 337).

C. Method of the Study

This research paper analyzes the influence of other characters toward the character’s personality change as seen in Qaisra Shahraz’s *The Holy Woman*. The data used in this analysis are mostly gained from the work itself, as the main data that is by having, a close reading on the novel *The Holy Woman*. However, the analysis cannot possibly be done based only on those data since they are not sufficient to analyze this subject and other data are still needed to support the analysis.

Therefore, the writer considers it a necessity to conduct a library research and internet research. The library research includes reading other books such as *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (1981), and *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*.
While the internet research can be done by browsing some literature sited from internet.

In analyzing this work of literature, the writer applies three steps. The first step was reading the novel *The Holy Woman*. By reading the novel thoroughly, the writer could achieve the good understanding toward the novel and obtained a topic to be discussed in the study. The second step the writer collected the data from many references to support the evidences or arguments for analysis and then analyzed the data. Problem formulations were made to start the analysis. The process of analysis was finished by answering the problem formulations. The first problem formulation is about the characteristic of Kaniz and minor characters. The writer used theories on character and characterization to find Chaudarani Kaniz and minor characters’ characteristic. Theory on personality change was used to answer the second problem formulation and to show the influence of minor characters in Chaudarani Kaniz’s personality change. The last step was the writer draw a conclusion from the analysis.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This undergraduate thesis focuses on the second main character in the novel and the influence of minor characters toward Kaniz’s personality change. In this chapter, the writer tries to answer and discuss based on the problem formulations. First, the writer shows the characteristic of Chaudarani Kaniz and the characteristic of minor characters. Second, Kaniz’s personality is influenced by minor characters.

A. The Characterization of Chaudarani Kaniz and Minor Characters

In the novel, The Holy Woman, The story is divided into two characters journey of life, Zarry Bano’s life and Chaudarani Kaniz’s life. This undergraduate thesis concerns on the characteristic of Chaudarani Kaniz and minor characters and the influence of minor characters toward Kaniz’s personality change.

According to Abrams, character is “the person presented in dramatic or narrative work, who is interested by the readers as being endowed with a moral and dispositional quality, that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and by what they do by the actions” (1981: 20).

Holman and Harmon stated that character divided into two, dynamic character and static character. Dynamic character is one who does change psychologically, physically by action and experience. And static character does not change. By using Holman and Harmon theory of character, the writer wants to find Chaudarani Kaniz characteristic and minor characters.
Based on the theory on characterization by Murphy, characteristic can be seen through methods of characterization. The methods are personal description, character as seen by another, speech, past life, conversation of others, direct comment, thought and mannerism. Those methods are used to know the characteristic of Chaudarani Kaniz and other characters. The writer tries to show the characteristic of Kaniz, before she is influenced by minor characters.

1. The Characterization of Chaudarani Kaniz

Chaudarani Kaniz is a rich widow in the Chiragpur village, she has the only son and respected by other people in the village. Kaniz has three characteristics, there are materialistic, arrogant and jealous.

a. Materialistic Woman

Chaudarani Kaniz is a middle aged woman who lives in luxurious life. She inherited a large of land from her husband. She has a son, Khawar, she loves him so much. She is poor before Kanis married to Sarwar. She lives with her parent in the rural area. Her wish is to live as zemindar or landlord’s wife. She prefers to live in a village with an acre of land rather than lives in a city with an urban husband.

Born and bred in the rural world, Kaniz herself didn’t care a paisa for city ways. When she had been given the option of either marrying into an ‘ordinary’ but very much an urban family, or staying on in the village and marrying a very wealthy landlord, Kaniz without a moment’s hesitation had plummeted for the honour of becoming a zemindar’s wife (2010:19).

From the passage above shows that Kaniz is a materialistic person. Her mother also takes part in Kaniz’s behavior. Her mother taught Kaniz to become a
noble woman in the village. She pushed Kaniz to marry Sarwar so their family would never be short of anything. Kaniz agrees with her mother’s advice. This can be seen on her mother’s words below.

The shallow allure and glitter of the city life failed to beckon to her. ‘with acres of land to his name and plenty of revenue coming from it, you and your husband Sarwar will never be short of anything,’ her mother had drummed into her excitedly (2010:19).

The evidence of her materialistic is when Kaniz chooses a bride for her son by herself. She has her own criteria, the girl should be cheerful, high intelligence and the very important thing is the girl should be from wealthy family. If the girl is not rich, Kaniz will immediately reject her. It can be seen upon Kaniz’s thought below.

In chaudarani Kaniz’s mind, the Rishta eligible bride to whom her youngest sister sabra had introduced her in Lahore would be an excellent wife for Khawar. The young woman was attractive and well-educated, but more to the point she came from a wealthy family of good repute and background (2010:18).

From the passage above, Kaniz choose the woman that comes into her house carefully. She dislikes a lower class woman. The characteristic of Kaniz, which is materialistic, is built when she was young. Her mother teaches her to find a rich husband. After she is richer than anyone she treats other unkindly.

b. Arrogant Woman

Chaudarani Kaniz is an arrogant person. She treats people based on someone’s background and also jobs. The lower status someone has, the bad treatment will he gets from Kaniz. As a noblewoman, she never respect to someone below her. This can be seen from her attitude toward Nessa, her loyal servant below.
Kaniz wasn’t an easy woman to work for. Both proud and cruel, she rarely praised, but expected everything to be done to the highest of standards. Kept all of her servants at a distance, including Neesa, her housekeeper for twenty-nine long years (2010: 23).

Nessa is the only one servant in her big house. For more than twenty nine long years, she gives half of her age to serve Chaudarani Kaniz and her son, Khawar. But she never gets a good treatment from Kaniz.

That is the evidence that she is very arrogant and materialistic. Kaniz forbids Khawar meets and gets closer with Firdaus because she is a daughter from washerwoman. She is very angry to Khawar, she never let Firdaus step on to her house. It can be seen from the conversation below between Kaniz and Khawar about Firdaus.

‘I will not let you have anything to do with her, nor her family. It is too degrading for a wealthy, well-born landlord to go chasing after a washerwoman’s daughter. What do they make for? Do they really think I am stupid enough to allow a washerwoman’s daughter to be foisted onto my only son, the heir to acres of land? Never!’ (2010:25).

Siraj Din is a chief and wise person in Kaniz village. He meets Kaniz on his way back home. After her quarrel with Firdaus, Kaniz feels depressed and tells about that event to Siraj Din. He feels sorry to Kaniz, but he thinks that Kaniz deserves it. Her attitudes are bad, and far from normal.

Siraj Din continued his stroll back to the village with a smile still hovering around his mouth. He was immensely glad that Kaniz wasn’t his daughter-in-law. God forbid, he would have been in his grave by now. She would have led them all quite a dance if they had to put up with her waspish tongue night and day. Her self-centeredness, her arrogance and volatility would have destroyed the domestic harmony in his son’s household a long time ago (2010:240).

In the passage above is the evidence that Kaniz is arrogant. Even Siraj Din thinks Kaniz are egois, arrogant and full of anger. He feels relief that he chooses
someone else rather than Kaniz as his daughter in law. She might be ruining his family if Kaniz who has bad attitude and behavior become Siraj Din son’s wife. Fatima also says that Kaniz is arrogant, it can be seen from the conversation below.

“You have never thanked me, have you? You are a chaudarani, but only because I declined to marry Sarwar. You are a malika, the queen of this village, who treats everyone like dirt, but don’t forget I know who you are and from whence you have sprung. (2010: 55).

The characteristic of Kaniz, which is arrogant woman, is feared by people in her village. Kaniz family is the second rich family in the Chiragpur village. She has a lot of lands in her village. Some people respect her and choose to keep the distance from her.

c. Jealous Woman

When Sarwar, Kaniz’s husband dies, she becomes a wealthy widow. She becomes a noblewoman and is respected by other people. Many of them are afraid of her. Although she has everything and never short of anything, her jealousy toward Fatima and Firdaus is getting bigger day by day. Her bad past experience between her and Fatima always haunts her. She hates her so much.

‘You cannot forgive her for turning your husband down, you cannot bear the thought that you were second best, that he really wanted to marry Fatima, but she refused.’ (2010:246).

Kaniz’s enemy is Fatima family. She hates her because she is jealous with Fatima about the past event between Fatima and her husband. She always mocks her. She dislikes other people say that Fatima is first choice and Kaniz is only a replacement. In the passage below, Kaniz cannot stop mocking Fatima, in Kaniz’s eyes Fatima is a lower status woman.
‘What is the world coming to?’ Kaniz snorted in disgust. ‘A washerwoman barking orders to another servant, and riding in an Audi car! How vulgar she sounded. ‘Ten parcels’;’ she mimicked.’ (2010:103).

The fact that Sarwar actually proposes Fatima first as wife than Kaniz, is known by Kaniz. That hurts her pride a lot. She cannot accept that she becomes Sarwar second choices. It always haunts her, the pain of her wedding day.

The fact that her husband had been jilted by another village woman before Kaniz came on the scene. She had been his second choice. This was the thorn, the serpent in her rose garden, whose cancerous effect on her life she could neither dig out nor dislodge (2010:20).

Fatima refused Sarwar proposal. Kaniz is realized that she becomes the second option in Sarwar heart. Kaniz feels despair and angry. She never forgets about that event and never forgives Fatima and her family about it. She is blinded by her jealousy. She wants to be the first in everything, including in Sarwar’s heart.

‘My husband had already died, but I was still jealous of her. Can you believe it? I still could not forgive her for being the other woman and secondly, for having rejected him (2010:424).

When Kaniz finds out that Firdaus, daughter of Fatima closes with Khawar, she is very angry. Khawar is the most important person in Kaniz life. She cannot live without Khawar on her side. She knows that Khawar closes with Firdaus, makes her jealous. She does not want Firdaus takes away her only son and let her step into Kaniz’s house. This is the evidence that Kaniz is jealous with Firdaus when she argues with Khawar.

‘How demeaning. That vixen! I bet she has got her claws in my son,’ Kaniz spat, choking with outrage.’ We will see about this. I will nip this affair in the bud, if my name is not Kaniz’ (2010:22).
From the passage above, Kaniz’s characteristic is jealous. She has a big jealousy not only toward Fatima but also other neighbor. She dislikes if other neighbor have the same wealth as her. She always talks to herself that nobody can compare her social class and wealth.

2. The Minor Characters’ Characteristic

Minor characters take small part in the whole story but have big influence toward major character. The minor character also has important part in creating the conflict and showing characteristic of the main character. According to Roger B. Henkle in his book, Reading the Novel: An Introduction to the Techniques Intrepreting Fiction, secondary character is character who has small attention because they perform more limited functions. They are less important and less complex character but their role is needed to support the main character (1965: 60). In this undergraduate thesis the writer chooses four minor characters to be analyzed from the novel Holy Woman. They are Khawar, Fatima, Firdaus and Sabra.

a. Khawar: Egoistic Man

Khawar is a minor character in the novel, he is the only son of Chaudarani Kaniz and Sarwar. He is twenty six years old. His mother is the landlord in his village and he heirs all of his father’s wealth. He lives in the lap of luxury. Although he has everything, he does not like to spend his money for good of nothing. He is also very kind person especially toward Firdaus.

It was a young woman, walking a few yards a head Khawar. Kaniz saw the woman trip and then fell to the ground, into the cauliflower field. Her son jumped of his horse and helped the women up (2010:33).
Because of the conflict between Khawar and his mother, he learns cruelty from his mother. Khawar dislikes and disrespect to Kaniz. She forbids him to marry Firdaus. Khawar alienates his mother and never speak to her for a long time.

‘Guess who I learned my cruelty from,’ he jeered. ‘At your knee, Mother dear. For only a truly heartless, selfish woman would stand in the way of her son’s future happiness. You succeeded in driving Firdaus away from the village, and no doubt feel very pleased with yourself. For that I can never forgive you! Even if you begged her she’d not marry me now. Therefore, you stupid woman, you had better reconcile yourself to dying without ever seeing any grandchildren. For I will never marry, or bring any other woman as a bride into this house. You can now sing lullabies to your worship. I am going to live here not as your son but as the stranger. You deserve no better.’ (2010:312).

From the passage above, it can be seen that Khawar is an egoistic people. He ignores his mother because she rejects his wish. Kaniz itself has a reason to refuse his son wish. But Khawar does not want to listen and just alienates her. His selfishness and cruelty toward his mother is influenced by his mother. He is tired having a mother who is selfish. Firdaus is his happiness, Firdaus is the only thing that he wants in this world. But because of his mother’s arrogance, he runs out of his patient. He is angry to Kaniz, he leaves her alone and disowns Kaniz as his mother.

b. Fatima: Hardworking and Kind Woman

Fatima is a servant in Habib Khan’s house, one of the wealthy families in village. She is a hardworker woman. She has been working in there for more than twenty years. Habib Khan and his families treat Fatima not as servant but as one of their family. Actually, Fatima has four children and a physical defect husband.
She has to work so her family can live. This passage below is the evidence of the characteristic of Fatima.

Out of sheer desperation, and faced with the dire need of feeding her four small children, Fatima had swallowed her pride and approached the big house for work (2010:107).

Fiaz is Fatima husband. Because of the accident in his work field, he loses his legs. Sometimes he feels guilty to Fatima. He cannot work with his condition and lets her wife goes to work to make a money. He always thinks that Fatima should marry Sarwar than him. But Fatima chooses Fiaz as her husband. It shows that Fatima is very kind full of love.

‘Shush, Fiaz Sahib! Don’t be silly. I married you, not Sarwar. This was my kismet. You are a good husband and so understanding.’(2010:110).

Fatima is a woman with full of love to family. She works harder because her husband is unable to work because of the accident. She supports Firdaus until she becomes a headmistress. She is also a honest woman. It can be seen from the passage above.

c. Firdaus: Educated and Stubborn Woman

Firdaus is a Fatima’s elder daughter. She is well educated and very attractive woman. Although her mother is a servant, Firdaus works so hard to change their family social status. She has three little sisters, a mother who works as a servant and a disability father. Her father lost both of his legs because of an accident in his work field. Her mother replaces her father position to get money. Firdaus has a solid heart. Firdaus studies hard and gets a position as a
headmistress. She gets that title with her own sweat. She does not want to be a burden for her family. She wants to support her family.

‘As my daughter (Firdaus) is so well qualified and educated, as well as being quite attractive, only the best will do for her.’ (2010:97).

She works in a high school as a Headmistress. She is a hard worker like her mother, Fatima. But she is also a high self-pride woman. She dislikes Kaniz because Kaniz always disrespect her family. It can be seen in the passage below.

‘I have heard enough. My ears are burning from the sheer shame of it all. I tell you now, Mother: even if that proud woman were to come begging on her knees. I would not step one foot into that household.’ (2010:115).

Firdaus works hard so she becomes a headmistress. She wants to make her mother proud and other people respect her. She also has a high self pride. She does not like Kaniz because Kaniz always discriminates her family. She swears that she will not forgive or let Kaniz mocks her family again.

d. Sabra: Kind and Wise Woman

Sabra is Kaniz’s sister. Sabra is different than Kaniz. She is more kind and care to the others. Sabra comes to visit her sister Kaniz because she knows Kaniz has a problem. Sabra is the woman who always hears all of Kaniz problem patiently. Sabra is the supporter in Kaniz’s miserable life. It can be seen in Sabra treatment toward Kaniz.

‘Hush, my dear. I will stay with you as long as you like,’ Sabra promised. ‘I will not desert you. There is nothing more important to me than my sister. Hush now. Do you want me to wash your hair for you?’ (2010:425).

Sabra knows very well about her sister. She knows how to deal with her sister when she is angry. Sabra also gives big influence on Kaniz’s change. Not
only always stay beside Kaniz, but also supports and gives advices when Kaniz is stress.

Studiously avoiding her sister’s eyes, Sabra lifted the second fan from the table and began to fan her own face languidly. She was not quite ready to get herself embroiled in Kaniz’s petulant outburst as yet. Well conversant with her sister’s erratic behavior since child hood, she could read her moods and degrees of volatility like the back of her hand (2010:243).

Sabra lives far away from Kaniz’s house. But she always spends some times to visit her sister. Sabra loves Kaniz so much, she always stands by her when Kaniz feels depressed and stress. Sabra is the one who save Kaniz when Kaniz tries to suicide.

B. The Minor Character’s Influence toward Chaudarani Kaniz’s Personality Change

There are four characters that change Kaniz personality, Khawar, Fatima, Firdaus and Sabra. Those characters have different conflicts with Kaniz. Based on Hurlock, he stated in Personality Development, “change” means “to alter” or “to vary”. The personality pattern can change in some areas and remain persistent in others. Furthermore, change is not synonymous with “improvement”. Change can be either for the better or for the worse (1976: 108).

According to Hurlock, changes in personality are divided into three categories. First, some changes are for the better and some are for the worse. The writer wants to show that Kaniz can change. She can change from bad into better personality. With some helps from other characters, Kaniz experiences a lot of inner and outer conflicts. Second, some are quantitative and some are qualitative. In quantitative change, characteristics already present are reinforced,
strengthened, or weakened. In qualitative change, an undesirable trait is replaced by desirable trait. Third, some occur slowly and some rapidly. In Kaniz case, her changes are occurring slowly. She needs help from the others more than two years to realize her bad attitude and changes it.

According to Hurlock, there are some conditions or factor that are responsible for personality change such as physical changes, changes in environment, changes in significant people, changes in social pressure, changes in role, strong motivation, and changes in self-concept. Those seven factors can change someone personality.

1. Khawar’s Influence on Kaniz’s Personality Change

Kaniz is a landowner who is feared and respected by other families in the Chiragpur village. She becomes a wealthy woman and gains a high status after she married to Sarwar, a landowner. Sarwar dies and Kaniz heritage all of his land. She has the only son from their marriage and his name is Khawar. Khawar grows up into a handsome man and works in his father land. Kaniz wants Khawar to get married soon. That is why she went to the city to find a bridal for him. But in the way back home from the city, she sees something that makes her very angry.

‘Well, apparently you were so engrossed in that washerwoman’s daughter that you didn’t even notice your mother’s car passed you by.’ (2010:25).

Firdaus is a woman that she saw in the field. She is a headmistress in the girl school. The reason Kaniz dislike Firdaus is because she is the daughter of
servant and also Kaniz’s enemy. Kaniz hates her likes she hates her mother. It can be seen from the passage below.

‘Well, I think she is. And I don’t get kicks, you rascal! I am telling you, my son, not to dishonor our name by linking it with theirs. Anyway, I have a great match in mind for you, in Lahore, with a very beautiful and educated woman.’ (2010:26).

Kaniz knows that Khawar has a feeling with Firdaus. Kaniz is an arrogant and cruel. She tells Khawar to stay away from her. She tries hard to prevent Khawar closes to Firdaus. Kaniz thinks it is very shame for a son from wealthy family close with the daughter of servant. But Khawar also a selfish person, he does not listen to her mother words. It just makes him angry to his mother, she rejects a woman that he likes so much and wants to marry Firdaus.

‘You and Auntie Sabra can do what you like with that “Lahori” woman,’ he said icily. ‘If I want to, I can marry that chit – that washerwoman’s daughter and there is nothing you can do to stop me, Mother’ (2010:26).

For more than twenty six years Khawar never disobey Kaniz. But because of Firdaus, he becomes so cruel to Kaniz. Kaniz feels that Khawar’s mind is poisoned by Firdaus. In the passage below is the evidence that Khawar disappoint with Kaniz.

‘I will not put up with your tyranny any longer. I am nearly twenty seven years old and I can make my own decisions. If you are so small minded and petty, then I will be forced to act alone and do what is right. . . I will not lose Firdaus to some city slicker. She belongs here in the village, with me, and in my home. Either come to your senses, Mother, or I’ll walk out of this house’ (2010:120).

His characterization as a man with big ego makes him not care if he has to abandon his mother. For the first time, Kaniz sees Khawar is very mad. He prefers to choose another woman than his own mother. Kaniz stress and it hurts her pride.
so bad. Khawar starts to disrespect Kaniz and always insults Kaniz when he comes home. It can be seen in the Khawar’s words below.

‘I am not sure – for I do no regard this as a home,’ he said loftily. ‘It used to be a home in my father and grandfather’s day. Now I just see it as a large, empty – barren place. A home, Mother, is supposed to be full of love and harmony. This place, on the contrary, is dominated by a tyrannical, selfish woman who cares for no one but herself.’ His dark eyes flashed with hatred (2010:311).

Khawar’s attitude gives a big influence to Kaniz personality. He alienates Kaniz. He says that a woman in his house is not his mother. She is just a woman who does not care about her son’s happiness. She just thinks about herself. He shuts his heart for his mother. This makes Kaniz doubts herself. She gives everything for her son but suddenly her son changes into a different person. She just wants the best for Khawar but Khawar becomes a stubborn son. He against his mother will. Her reflection of doubting herself can be seen from the passage below.

Kaniz turned away from her distraught reflection I the dressing-table mirror. Am I such a terrible person, she asked herself fearfully, that my beloved and only son has turned against me? For the first time in thirty years Kaniz began to doubt herself, the power and influence she supposedly held in her fair hands and rightfully enjoyed as the village chaudarani (2010:313).

Kaniz’s change can be seen in the passage below. She is alienated and she does not know she has to do anymore. The son that she loves abandons her for the daughter of washerwoman. She works so hard to find a perfect bridal for her son but he chooses the woman from a low social class. She does not care anything, she locks herself in bedroom waiting her son come back.

Kaniz tried her best to ignore the situation, but the estrangement was slowly eating her away, making her lose interest in all things, including
her passion for running the *hawaili* and business accounts for the land. Kaniz’s grip on normal life was fast disappearing. She cared not for films, clothes or gossip. Nor did she bother to seek suitable *rishtas* for her son. She had even stopped sniping at Neesa. In short, nothing mattered anymore! (2010:364).

The result of Khawar’s influence on Kaniz is she becomes a lonely woman. Khawar who is more egoistic and selfish gives a big role in changing Kaniz. She feels that nobody care her, even her only son. She just sleeps every day, locks herself in a room. She starts to stop eating. She loses her passion to do anything. She feels empty. There is no more cruel and beautiful Kaniz, only an ugly and desperate woman in the luxurious house.

2. Fatima’s Influence on Kaniz’s Personality Change

Fatima is the second minor characters that influence Kaniz. Fatima is characterized as a hardworking and kind. Kaniz first humiliation is in the past when she is young and in her wedding day. She is very happy to marry Sarwar. Sarwar is the man that she dreams for. He is young, handsome and the important thing is that he is from a landowner’s family. She dreams marrying a wealthy man. And it comes true in her wedding with Sarwar. But someone starts to ruin her dream after she hears the guest conversation about her husband.

‘Fatima was there too. I didn’t know who she was then, not until this woman opened her evil mouth. In a clear, loud voice, although she made pretence of whispering it to her friend, she said: “There is Fatima, the woman that Sarwar really wanted to marry, but she turned him down and is now married to her cousin.” She went on to say that she wouldn’t like to be in my shoes – as I was only “second best!”’ (2010: 420).

Kaniz who has a high self-esteem, feels very angry. Sarwar has another woman that he likes. Kaniz becomes the second choice. That fact hurts her pride and because of that Kaniz starts to hate Fatima. Fatima is the woman that Sarwar
likes and she refuses his proposal to marry Sarwar. What makes Kaniz feels more 
humiliate is Sarwar tells the truth to Kaniz that he loves Fatima before he meets 
Kaniz. It can be seen in the passage below. Past experience shapes a person 
characteristic (Murphy: 1972: 161). Kaniz’s past experience makes her becomes 
cruel and jealous.

‘On the wedding night, still shaking from the typhoon of feelings that the 
words of that woman aroused, I couldn’t help asking my husband about 
Fatima. I needed to know if he had wanted to marry her – and he told me 
straight away that it was true. I next asked him if he had loved her and 
again, without a moment’s hesitation, he said he had (2010: 422).

Fatima starts to give a big influence on Kaniz’s personality change when 
she comes to Kaniz house to settle their past. Fatima never hates Kaniz but Kaniz 
treats her very bad because of Kaniz’s jealousy. Fatima rejects Sarwar because she 
loves another man. And Kaniz should be grateful to Fatima, she can be a 
chaudarani because of Fatima’s refusal. But what happen is different, Kaniz sees 
it as a humiliation. She hates Fatima more than anything. Her characterization as 
woman with big heart and love each other makes her not care if she has to 
apologize first.

Today Fatima intended putting an end to all those years dreaming, and 
allow Kaniz to triumph and crown herself as the winner. As for herself, the 
ievitable loser, it was a day for her head to be lowered in humiliation and 
for Kaniz’s barbed taunts to find their true mark. ‘Even if that woman’s 
lips spill venom,’ Fatima reminded herself firmly, ‘today I will willingly 
gulp it all down with dignity and bow out of Chaudarani Kaniz’s life, with 
honour, and for good.’ (2010:287).

In the passage above Fatima wants to end their quarrel for more than two 
decades with Kaniz. But it becomes a humiliation for Kaniz. Kaniz is too arrogant 
and selfish. She never forgives Fatima. That is why Fatima feels she has to open
Kaniz’s mind by telling the truth. Fatima is better than Kaniz, she works with her own hands and sweat. The evidence of Kaniz’s humiliation can be seen the Fatima words below.

‘I am not insulting you, ‘Fatima continued calmly, keeping her eyes steady on Kaniz’s face. ‘Just giving you a wholesome dose of what you always mete out to others. Today, I will wipe the slate clean between us, once and for all. There will be no going back, for either you or me, Kaniz. It is true, as you delight in telling the whole village, that my hands are “greased”, but tell me, who was on par with Sarwar in the first place? Me or you? You know that my family is a land-owning family, and it was my pride that wouldn’t let them help me. I wanted to support my family myself. My weakness, unlike your, Kaniz, is pride in my own achievements and work. I didn’t want to extend a begging hand to anyone (2010: 291).

The result of Fatima’s influence on Kaniz’s personality change is Kaniz becomes a low self-esteem. Fatima is a hardworking. Kaniz realizes that Fatima works so hard for her family. Kaniz just depends on his husband heritage. She never works to get anything with her own sweat. Kaniz feels like she gets slap on her face. Everything that Fatima said is true. Because of Fatima words, Kaniz feels humiliated. Her pride as the noblewoman breaks into pieces.

3. Firdaus’ Influence on Kaniz’s Personality Change

Firdaus is the daughter of Fatima. Firdaus is characterized as a woman with high education. Firdaus works and studies hard to reach higher social status. Kaniz called her as a daughter of washerwoman. Kaniz is a bit jealous to Firdaus. Firdaus becomes the girl that Kaniz’s son wants to be his bridal. Kaniz’s humiliation happens when she comes to Firdaus office. Kaniz assumed that Firdaus has stolen her beloved son. Kaniz mocks Firdaus.

‘You have nothing to do with my son, you say! You wicked conniving women. You and your mother have been after him for years. God knows
how many glasses of milk with tweezy you and she have toppled down his throat. He has left home because of you, you bitch!’ (2010:231).

Kaniz is blinded by her jealousy toward Firdaus. She thinks that Firdaus is not appropriate for her son. Kaniz is more dislike Firdaus because Firdaus’s mother is Kaniz’s enemy. Kaniz cannot accept to grant her son wish to let a daughter from a low family status comes into her house. Firdaus is very angry with Kaniz’s mock. Firdaus tells Kaniz that she never likes and never wants to see Khawar anymore. It can be seen from Firdaus words below.

‘if you please, Madam, out of my office and out of my life. You have no manners, but I will not sink to your debased level, by matching abuse with your abuse. However, let me tell you that I wouldn’t touch your son, or any other member of your family with a barge pole, let alone marry him., for all I care,’ she ended viciously, surprising even herself (2010:232).

From the passage above it can be seen that it is the first time Kaniz is thrown out. Nobody is brave enough to do something like Firdaus did. She cannot believe that a chaudarani is thrown out by a daughter washerwoman. It hurts her pride. It can be seen in the Kaniz’s mind below.

Leaving the room a dazed, humiliated woman, Kaniz felt as if she had lost a full three inches from her height. ‘Thrown out by a chaprassi! I, Kaniz, chaudarani of the village! And by whose orders? A mere washerwoman’s daughter!’ she screamed in her head, wanting to run away and hide somewhere (2010:233).

Kaniz wants her son back, Kaniz loves him so much. The important thing in Kaniz’s life is Khawar. If Khawar hates her, she cannot live anymore. She has to throw away her pride and persuade Firdaus to accept Khawar. For Khawar’s sake, Kaniz went down on her knees to Firdaus. But still Firdaus rejects her.

Desperation born out of love for her son, made Kaniz part with the last ounce of her pride, and she did now what she thought she would never do in her wildest of nightmares. Bitterly she performed one of ‘life’s wicked
dances’. Sacrificing her pride, she went down on her knees on the carpeted floor of the office and held up her two hands in supplication to Firdaus (2010:370).

Kaniz is rid of her pride. This is the evidence that Kaniz starts changing. Her eyes are no more blinded by jealousy but by a love to Khawar. Kaniz throws away her pride and only Khawar is in her mind. Kaniz feels humiliated, she comes out from Firdaus room with a big scar in her pride.

Kaniz stood up. Numb and humiliated, she walked out the room, down the long corridor and out of the college. Wordlessly she let herself into her car and lay back on the seat staring into space (2010:271).

Kaniz feels low self-respect, she begs on her kness to her enemy. She never begs for anything. She always gets what she wants easily. After everything she has done, Firdaus still rejects her proposal. Kaniz confused and stress. It can be seen in the Kaniz’s mind below.

‘I don’t know who I am anymore – tell me, Sabra. Am I the village chaudarani, its headwoman? Does a chaudarani go on her knees to a mere slip of a girl? Do you know what it cost me to go to her? I battered my pride for that young woman, I drank the poison you directed me to – I gulped cupfuls of it. I did it all. I danced to her tune. She had taunted me about going on my knees. I did so. Tell me now, Sabra, is my life worth living? How can I respect myself? My face has been cruelly smeared into the mud (2010: 376).

The result of Firdaus’ influence on Kaniz’s Personality Change is Kaniz becomes a low self-respect woman. Firdaus characterization as a woman with high self-pride makes her equivalent with Kaniz. She hates Kaniz because Kaniz always mocking her mother. When her pride is hurt by Kaniz, she also hurts Kaniz pride. Fatima is not a woman who will keep silent if someone hurts her pride. The result on Kaniz’s pride is her high self-pride is changed and becomes worst. Firdaus makes her become a lower class woman who always begs for
something. Because of Firdaus, she thinks that her life is unworthy. More than 50 years she lives as a noblewoman and it took several hours to make her lives as servant. Kaniz becomes more depressed and she intends to suicide but Sabra save her.

4. Sabra’s Influence on Kaniz’s Personality Change

Sabra is the sister who loves both Kaniz and Khawar. Sabra is the woman who lives far away from Chiragpur village. She has a daily visit to see her sister and her nephew. Kaniz always shares her feeling to Sabra. Because of Sabra, Kaniz becomes a reflective person. Sabra teaches her to become a better person. Kaniz bad relationship between Khawar makes Kaniz locks herself in her bedroom. She always alone and thinks about herself. It can be seen from the Kaniz’s reflection below.

‘Tell me the truth, Sabra!’ Kaniz implored ‘Am I cruel and selfish? Khawar definitely thinks I am. He hates me so much! His insults have killed me. He is back, but I think I have truly lost him.’ (2010:87).

Sabra is a very kind sister. She is not like Kaniz, she is calmer and care. Sabra always gives advices to her sister, Kaniz. She always supports her in everything. Sabra is the one that tells Kaniz to throw away her arrogance and selfishness. Sabra wants Kaniz persuade Firdaus to accept the proposal. Sabra thinks that if Firdaus accepts it, Khawar will come to Kaniz arms again. And Kaniz becomes happy.

‘Sometimes in life we have to gulp down cups of poison for the sake of our children’s happiness. That is one of life’s wicked dances. We may have to deny and sacrifice our own happiness for their sake.’ (2010:366).
Kaniz trusts Sabra, her advice is for the best between Kaniz and Khawar. Sabra tries to help her sister, Sabra wants Kaniz to become a mother who only thinks about her son happiness. Because of Sabra’s persuasion, Kaniz follows her advice although she has to throw away her high pride.

‘I’ll do anything to get my son back – anything! Even drink poison, as Sabra suggested. I’ll even let that dreadful woman into my home!’ (2010: 367).

Sabra is a place for Kaniz to share her bad feelings. Another Kaniz’s reflection is when she remembers her wedding day feelings. Kaniz shares her feelings to Sabra. Kaniz tells that inside of her is fragile and wreck. It can be seen in the Kaniz words below.

‘Each time I recall that scene, I swamped by memories of my wedding day, for the feelings are the same. On the outside, people see this big, bulky body, and a hide like that of an elephant. Inside, my dear sister, I am a fragile, tottering, wreck. A little knock, a bruise of any sort, sends me reeling. I don’t know what to do, Sabra, how to make myself strong again. You cannot stay with me all the time, although I wish you could. You are the only one who can save me from myself (2010: 425).

Kaniz’s personality change can be seen from Kaniz forgives herself and forgive Firdaus. Kaniz is too arrogant to forgive someone but because of Sabra, she forgives her. Kaniz always remembers what her sister told to her. Because of Kaniz’s kindness Firdaus feels guilty to refuse Kaniz’s proposal and make her begs on her knees. Kaniz remembers her son. As a mother, Kaniz should support Khawar choices. Because of this event, Kaniz believes that Khawar will come back to her. Kaniz feels relieve she has forgiven Firdaus. Two women with a high self-esteem bowed down and forgive each other. It can be seen in the passage below.
‘We all make mistakes, my dear Sabra. Mine was holding a grudge against her mother for over two decades. I love my son so much. I have stood in the way of his happiness, as you have always told me. I care nothing about my loss of face. I know, in my very bones, that my son’s heart is entwined with this woman. Who am I to tear them apart, Sabra? I tried to do it, but I learnt a bitter lesson, to my cost (2010: 459).

The result of Sabra’s influence on Kaniz’s personality change is Kaniz becomes a reflective person. Kaniz is supported by Sabra and Kaniz is also saved by Sabra. Kaniz is well known as arrogant, cruel and selfish person. She learns bitter experiences from Khawar’s alienation, and Fatima and Firdaus’ humiliation. She has a lot of time to have a reflection with Sabra’s help. Kaniz changes into a better person, she becomes a kind and care person. Kaniz’s personality has been changed after she deals with Khawar, Fatima and Firdaus. Kaniz becomes a kind woman.

This is the evidence that Kaniz changes her personality. She buries the old Kaniz and replaces it with the new Kaniz. The new Kaniz who is kind and care to each other.

‘I am the new Kaniz, just forget the old one, I killed her the day I decided to ask for Firdaus’ hand. The village will see a wedding that it will never forget! The whole village will receive enough food to stuff themselves silly (2010: 460).

The evidence of Kaniz’s personality change is Kaniz feels guilty to Neesa. Nessa is an old lady who works more than fifty years in Kaniz’s house. Nessa is treated very badly by Kaniz. Kaniz always treats her cruelly and without a little respect to Nessa. From the passage below is the evidence of Kaniz’s guilty feeling. Kaniz apologizes to Nessa for being a cruel woman. Kaniz gives everything to Nessa for everything that Nessa did to Kaniz family.
Neesa, look at my hands. They are held up in mafi to you, in supplication. Forgive me for all of my past cruelty to you. I know I am a difficult woman to work for. I now cannot live without you, Neesa! this home has been your home since you came here as an orphaned teenager. You didn’t even marry, in order to stay with us. Today you will stand by my side, dressed like me, not in the role of my housekeeper, but as my sister and Khawar’s second mother, and you will receive guests by my side. So please, Neesa, don’t cry. I want you to change into this suit and wear this necklace.’ (2010: 531).

Kaniz never thinks about material again. She thinks that happiness is more worthy than a large amount of money. She spends a lot of money for Khawar’s happiness. Nothings can buy someone’s happiness. This is the evidence of Kaniz’s personality change. Kaniz becomes a woman who spends much money for someone’s happiness.

‘It is only the wedding of my son that has pulled me away from the precipice of my self-destruction. What is money for, if you cannot buy happiness with it?’ (2010: 534).

Another Kaniz’s personality changes are her sincerity. She never holds a grudge to Fatima anymore. She gives the opportunity for Fatima’s daughter to become next chaudarani. Kaniz forgets and buries deep their quarrel in the past. Both of them think about their children happiness. It can be seen in the passage below.

‘It is alright, Sister Fatima, I deserved it all, anyway,’ Kaniz replied magnanimously. ‘But do not let us talk about the past; I do not like to dwell on it. Fatima Jee, I have been ill for some time. During my illness, I had the opportunity to think about everything and had to face some painful facts about myself and others. I now want to put the past firmly aside. I eagerly look forward to the future and to your daughter becoming my daughter-in-law, my son’s wife, our next chaudarani.’ (2010:475).

Another evidence of Kaniz’s sincerity is when Kaniz accept Firdaus hands in Firdaus wedding. Kaniz is welcoming her to be part of her family. Kaniz stops
remember Firdaus’ humiliation in the past. Kaniz’s hate changes into a love to Firdaus. It can be seen from the passage below.

Humbled to the very core of her being by Kaniz’s generosity, Fatima couldn’t help but have a good cry in her big pink cotton handkerchief as she sat down next to her friend and mistress (2010:539).

Khawar also says that his mother is a different woman. Khawar becomes more love his mother. Kaniz grants his wish to marry Firdaus that makes Khawar very happy and loves his mother.

‘No, but al-Hamidulillah, with yours and everyone’s prayers, Allah Pak has blessed this household. My mother is a changed woman. She bears no grudge against anyone, even those who have humiliated her.’ (2010:539).
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

_The Holy Woman_ tells about the story of Kaniz, a middle aged woman who lives in luxurious life. She inherited a large of land from her husband death. She has a son, Khawar, she loves him so much. Kaniz is a poor woman before she married to Sarwar, a wealthy landlord. She lives with her parent in the rural area. Her wish is to live as _zemindar_ or landlord’s wife. She prefers to live in a village with an acre of land rather than to live in city with an urban person.

In the novel, Kaniz is described as a materialistic and arrogant woman. Furthermore, Kaniz is often jealous to others. The minor characters are Khawar, Fatima, Firdaus, and Sabra.

Khawar is described as a handsome and egoistic man. Fatima is described as hard-worker and kind woman. Fatima’s daughter, Firdaus is described as educated and stubborn woman. The last, Sabra is described as kind and wise woman.

The writer finds that Kaniz personality changes are influenced by those four minor characters. Khawar with his attitude alienate his mother. He wants to marry the girl that he chooses by himself, but his mother does not grant it. He alienates his mother because his mother does not think his happiness. Kaniz is too selfish, to think her son happiness. Khawar disrespect her mother and chooses to alienate his mother. It makes Kaniz in suffer. The result is Kaniz has a feeling of
unlovable mother and low self-esteem. Kaniz locks herself in a room and does not care about her health.

Fatima and Firdaus give big influences in Kaniz personality. Kaniz experiences a humiliation from them. Fatima who is the woman that Sarwar wants to marry in the first place refuses Sarwar, it makes Kaniz becomes second choices. Firdaus is the daughter of Fatima, Kaniz’s enemy and also the girl that Khawar wants to marry. She humiliates Kaniz by forcing her to beg on her knees to accept a proposal for Khawar. The result of their influence on Kaniz’s personality change is Kaniz becomes a low self-respect woman. Kaniz throw away her high self-pride and begs in her knees. She thinks that her life is unworthy and wants to end her life.

Sabra is the Kaniz sister. She is a very important person to Kaniz. Kaniz always shares her feelings to Sabra and she always can calm her. Sabra also always gives advices for Kaniz. The result of Sabra’s influence on Kaniz’s personality change is Kaniz becomes a reflective person. Kaniz change from worst into a better person.

Sincerity is one of the results of other characters’ influence. Kaniz does not care about money. She spends a lot of money in Khawar wedding so many people can come and have an unforgettable memory of her son’s wedding. Kaniz apologizes to Neesa and promises to treat her well.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

The story *The Holy woman* sets in Pakistan. It is a story about a 50-year-old woman’s life called Chaudarani Kaniz. Kaniz was born in rural area with her poor parents. Because of that she had a dream to marry a wealthy landlord. Her mother also pushed her to find a landlord husband rather than a man from the city. Kaniz is obsessed with money so much.

Kaniz met Sarwar, a wealthy landlord, she fulfills her dream by marrying Sarwar and get the only son from her marriage, Khawar. In her marriage, Kaniz found the truth that Sarwar loves another girl and wants to marry that woman. This woman is Fatima. She is born in high status family. Sarwar likes Fatima but she refuses him. Kaniz knows about it and she hates Fatima. Because of Fatima, Kaniz becomes Sarwar second choice.

After the death of Sarwar, Kaniz still cannot forgive and forget to Fatima. Kaniz jealousy and anger getting bigger after she finds out that her only son close with Fatima’s daughter. She forbids Khawar to meet and close with Firdaus.

Khawar who is 26 years old against her mother will. He is a man, and he does not want to obey his mother tyranny. His mother is egoistic, she does not grant her son wish to marry Firdaus. It makes Khawar very mad and alienates her mother for more than 2 years.

Kaniz feels depressed because of Khawar attitude. In the same time, Fatima comes again in her life and makes her feels more stress. Kaniz has to throw her high pride to persuade Firdaus. And that makes her get a humiliation.
Sabra, Kaniz’s sister tries to help Kaniz. She spends a lot of time with her sister. Encouraging her and gives advice to solve Kaniz’s problem. Kaniz is slowly change her personality because a lot of people come in her life and influence her.