CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Defamation as an act of making false accusations to harm someone's reputation, is a harmful and damaging practice that can have severe consequences for individuals and society. Erowati (2019) highlights that defamation is an act that goes against social norms of decency. It is similar to insulting someone, which involves attacking their reputation and honor.

A vital aspect of defamation especially in common law is its subdivision into slander and libel. Cavico and Mujtaba (2018) define the two torts as an oral defamatory statement is called slander whereas a written defamatory statement is called libel. Slander and libel are two types of defamation. Slander is a spoken defamatory statement, whereas libel is a written defamatory statement. Libel is an untrue defamatory statement that is made in writing. Slander is an untrue defamatory statement that is spoken orally. The difference between libel and slander is that a defamatory statement can be made in any medium. It could be in a blog comment or spoken in a speech or said on television. Libelous acts only occur when a statement is made in writing (digital statements count as writing) while slanderous statements are only made orally. both libel and slander have the potential to damage the reputation of others, which can result in the person concerned being disliked, reviled, ridiculed, feared, or ridiculed in society.

Defamation has been a relevant issue throughout human history. In many situations, the act of defaming someone by disseminating a false or incorrect

statement has had an impact on people's lives and communities. Defamation is frequently used as a technique to harm one's reputation and ruin one's career in a variety of areas of life, including politics and the media. Currently, incidents of defamation are rising and becoming a more serious matter to be handled as a result of the increased access to and broadcast of information via the Internet and social media.

Defamation is not only an issue that arises in society but also extends its influence to the world of literature, especially in the genre of novels. It serves as a recurring theme in literary texts, serving didactic purposes by highlighting the negative power of defamation. Literature is an influential medium, playing a crucial role in conveying valuable lessons to its readers, and defamation serves as a tool to teach important moral lessons and social implications. *Terusir* is one instance of a book that explores defamation extensively. Through this novel, we can explore how defamation becomes a complex problem that affects social life and shapes character dynamics in literary works.

The literary masterpiece *Terusir* addresses the problem of defamation. A protagonist named Mariah is the focus of the narrative. She is falsely accused by careless parties throughout the course of the narrative. In the novel, readers are confronted with Mariah's struggle to continue her life after enduring cruel defamation. The novel vividly portrays how defamation drastically changes Mariah's life, underpinning all the suffering she experiences.

Terusir is a novel written by the popular writer and Indonesian Islamic scholar, Hamka. This novel tells the story of a woman named Mariah who is kicked out by her husband because he believes the defamation that befell her. Mariah's

suffering begins with the defamation that befalls her. Mariah has to lose her children and family; she is humiliated and even falls into the world of prostitution in Jakarta. Not only that, Mariah cannot acknowledge her child until the end of her life. In this novel, Hamka points out the negative effects of defamation. how defamation can make someone expelled, disliked, ridiculed, and ostracized.

The consequences of defamation are not limited to Mariah's personal life, as it also affects her social standing and relationships. The novel explores how defamation can lead to a loss of trust and respect from the community, leaving individuals isolated and marginalized. Additionally, Hamka highlights the long-lasting impact of defamation, as Mariah's inability to acknowledge her child perpetuates a cycle of secrecy and shame that extends beyond her lifetime.

Hamka also known as Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah, is a renowned author, spiritual figure, and social thinker in Indonesia. His writings cover a wide range of subjects, such as ethical principles, religious doctrine, and contemporary societal problems. Hamka's writing and storytelling have left an indelible impact on Indonesian literature.

His works not only captivate readers with their vivid descriptions and compelling narratives but also offer profound insights into the human condition. Through his writings, Hamka challenged societal norms and encouraged critical thinking, making him a prominent figure in shaping the intellectual discourse of his time. His legacy continues to inspire generations of Indonesian writers and thinkers, cementing his place as one of the most influential literary figures in the country's history.

The selection of *Terusir* as the subject of this thesis stems from its profound exploration of the aftermath of defamation on individuals and society. The novel explores the effects of false accusations and how they continue to affect the lives of the characters. By choosing this book, the study hopes to better understand the subtleties of defamation and its wide-ranging effects in the context of literature.

"The Aftermath of Defamation in Hamka's Novel *Terusir*" perfectly captures the thesis' main point. It suggests research into the effects of defamation as they are portrayed in the book, with a focus on how such behaviors alter the lives of the characters involved.

This research provides valuable insights into the consequences of defamation, shedding light on the psychological and social repercussions faced by individuals who are victims of slander. By examining the characters' experiences in the novel *Terusir*, it becomes evident that defamation not only damages their reputation but also fractures their relationships and leads to a profound sense of isolation.

The Sociology of Literature approach in this study helps us understand the impact of defamation in the novel *Terusir* in a broader social context. In this study, the Sociology of Literature will help answer the question of how defamation reflects the social and cultural problems that existed when the novel was written by

The analysis of the sociology of literature in this study is to identify how defamation can reflect the power contained in the social hierarchy, or how defamation becomes a reflection of the social norms prevailing in society at that time. The theory of sociology of literature can also be used to investigate how defamation affects the status and role of figures in society as well as how these figures create their identities in response to the defamation they endure.

In addition, this research also uses dynamic structuralism theory as the main theory in this research. Dynamic Structuralism Theory is a literary theory that was born as a development of pure structuralism theory. Dynamic structuralism focuses on the internal and external aspects of literary works. According to dynamic structuralism, literary work is a communication process consisting of signs, structures, and values. Literary works are signs that acquire meaning in the consciousness of the reader.

Through analysis using the theory of Dynamic Structuralism in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka, it is possible to analyze the complex structure of literary works involving strong characters, and various conflicts that depict humiliation and its impact. Defamation is one of the central themes in this novel, in which the story describes the consequences of insulting and slandering the main character.

This theory allows a deeper understanding of the various values and moral themes contained in the story, as well as how humiliation can affect one's life personally and socially. The humiliation in the novel *Terusir* reflects the social problems of the era, and the handling of it reflects the view of society towards this act.

Specifically, this thesis will investigate how character assassination through defamation shapes protagonist relationships, self-perception, and the overall trajectory of the narrative. In addition, it will explore how the social stigma resulting from defamation affects the victim's interaction with other characters and their perception of her. This thesis aims to explain the broader societal implications of defamation and its long-term consequences for individuals.

1.2   Problem Identification

Based on the background of the study above, the problem of research are formulated in three following questions:

1. What is the form of defamation in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka?

2. How is the defamation revealed in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka?

3. How does the aftermath of defamation affect the protagonist in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka?

1.3 Objectives

Connected to the problem above, the objectives of the research are as follows :

1. To identify the form of defamation presented in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka.

2. To analyze how defamation is revealed in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka.

3. To analyze how the aftermath of defamation affects the protagonist in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka.

1.4 Significance

Theoretically, the thesis makes a big contribution to the development of literary analysis by using dynamic structuralism theory. The results of the analysis of defamation, as the topic of discussion in the thesis give valuable insight to further researchers in matters of spoiling others' reputations in literary works. Some other additional concepts and theories to support the analysis also give great inputs to students of literature in making reviews on literary works.

Practically the study provides readers with an awareness of the negative consequences of defamation and its impact on individuals and society, thereby promoting ethical behavior and responsible communication. It serves as a valuable resource for educators, literary scholars, and students interested in exploring the complexities of defamation as a literary motif and its real-world implications. The findings offer potential applications in contemporary discussions on defamation and its effects on interpersonal relationships and social dynamics.

1.5 Scope

To analyze the novel, it is necessary to limit the discussion to concern the objective of the study. This study focuses on identifying and evaluating the various forms of defamation presented in the novel *Terusir*. This study also will be analyzing the narrative strategies and literary devices used by Hamka to reveal the forms of defamation within the story. Finally, this research will also analyze the impact of defamation in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research uses a sociological literature approach to analyze the aftermath of defamation in the Novel *Terusir* by Hamka. By employing a sociological literature approach, this research aims to delve into the social implications and consequences of defamation as depicted in the Novel *Terusir* by Hamka. It seeks to explore how defamation affects interpersonal relationships, societal norms, and the overall fabric of the community portrayed in the novel. Additionally, this analysis will shed light on the potential long-term effects of defamation on individuals' lives and their ability to reintegrate into society.

2.1 Related Theory

2.1.1 Sociology of Literature

The word sociology comes from Greek and Latin which means friendship or community. Abdu Syani (1994) states that "sociology can mean the science of society". Sociology can be defined as the scientific and systematic study of human society. Alan Swingewood states that Sociology is essentially the scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social institutions and social of processes; it seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists. Through a rigorous examination of the social institutions, religious, economic, political, and familial, which together constitute what is called social structure, a picture emerges, not always clearly, of the ways in which man adapts to and is conditioned by societies; of the mechanisms of 'socialization', the process of cultural

learning, whereby individual are allocated to and accept their respective roles in the social structure (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1972: 11).

Sociology is a branch of the science of human interaction. It means that sociology as a scientific and objective study of man in society, and the study of institutions and social processes. Sociology studies human economic, political, religious, family, and social institutions. It means that sociology is a social relationship, they are related to each other, and individuals accept social institutions that are considered necessary and correct. Sociology not only discusses the sustainability of social structure and interactions, but it also discusses the symptoms of social change in society, both individually and as a whole. Sociology is the science of studying social relationships and obtaining material from different sources that as literature. Literature and sociology reflect the human relationship and their environment. There is a way to interact with the environment, it is related to real life. Sociology can be learned as the literary facts and the impact on the social environment.

Sociology not only examines the various aspects of human behavior and interactions, but it also delves into the underlying causes and consequences of social change. By analyzing literature and other sources of information, sociologists gain insights into how societal transformations affect individuals and communities. This interdisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the intricate relationship between human beings and their environment, enabling us to navigate real-life situations more effectively.

Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally

an expression of life through the medium of language. The definition of literature has been changing throughout history starting from Plato up to the present time. Most definitions, however, state explicitly or implicitly that literature is a reflection of life and an outcome of the interactions of many factors; social, political, economic and cultural to name a few.

Literature as sociology, according to Laurenson and Swingewood (1972: 13), is perpetually concerned with man's social world, his adaptation to it, and his desire to change it. Thus, as the primary literary form of industrial society, the novel can be seen as an accurate attempt to recreate the social world of man's relationship with his family, with politics, and with the State; it also defines his roles within the family and other institutions, the conflicts and tensions between groups and social classes. Literature is a byproduct of human experience, including environment, society, and time and place of creation. Literature addresses issues such as man's social environment, family conflicts, social class conflicts, and ways to resolve social conflicts. Swingewood claims that while literature and sociology do not entirely coe xist as disciplines, they do complement one another in our understanding of society. Historically, however, they have tended to remain separate (1972:13). An overview of sociology and literature reveals that they have a shared discussion of similar objects or targets. Man in society and all facets of society are the subject. Literature captures the many facets of human experience, such as social structure in society, familial relationships, class conflict, and more. In other words, literature captures the various facets of human life, including social structure, family relationships, and population makeup in society, in text form.

Sociology and literary works have a closer relationship due to their interaction with real-life phenomena. Studying literary sociology helps you understand social situations, political issues, worldviews, and the creativity of writers. Sociological literary theory provides frameworks, models, and conceptual tools for analyzing social aspects and social behavior. There are several major theoretical perspectives in the sociological literature, each offering unique opportunities to explain social phenomena. The focus of the sociological research literature is on national and contemporary literature, especially novels.

According to (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1972: 13), the sociological study of literature is thus a relatively recent development. This is because, despite the existence of well-developed sociologies of ideology, politics, social change, education, and other topics, there is hardly any body of knowledge referred to as the sociology of literature. The little knowledge and research that is available is also regrettably of extremely questionable quality, lacking in scientific rigor, having mediocre sociological "insights," and frequently consisting of the crudest correlations between literary texts and social history.

Based on the statement above, the sociology of literature is a study based on a sociological perspective to understand the relation between social aspects and social phenomena in a literary work. There are several aspects of the sociology of literature such as social class, social status, ideology, condition of economics, education, religion, and social change in the society. Furthermore, in basic principle of the sociology of literature of Swingewood's theory, there are three approaches to handling the sociology of literature, they are:

1. Literary work as a mirror to the age

This approach deals with the time when literary works are created and set. Swingwood (1972 13) states that literature as the mirror to age. It indicates that the readers can discuss the social phenomenon that happens to the society in a certain period and certain place through the literary work. It means that literary work reflects the situation and condition of social life in the society

2. Literary work deals with the social situation of the author

The author is influenced by the situation and condition where the literature is written because the author is also a member of society. Swingewood (1972: 17) argues that this approach deals with the social background of the author and how the author himself reacts and responds to the system that has been built by the society where he has lived. In the literary work produced, the author is always inspired by the happening in his society. So, the author should be more sensitive toward the social phenomena surrounding them. According to Swingewood (1972 17). The second approach to literary sociology moves away from the emphasis on the work of literature itself to the production side and especially to the social situation of the author, According to Laurenson and Swingewood (1972: 18) The writer's position in a mass society is extremely important as a contrast to his earlier social situation, and likely to affect his creative potential in many ways; the links between this historical background and the development of literature constitute a key area in any literary sociology. Based on the statement, literary sociology is concerned with the relation between the historical background when the writer lives. It means that the author writes a literary work based on his experience in his life. Finally, he can produce a novel. On the other hand, a novel talks about the experiences of the author based on his experiences in society. Therefore, a literary work deals with the historical background of the writer. Besides, the author has inspiration, not from his

imagination but it comes from the outside world's social life, so there is a collaboration between the author and his social life. As we know the author is a part of society and the inspiration of the author must be from society. In other words, literary work is dealing with the situation of the author

3. Literary work is as the specific historical moment

This approach deals with the condition of society at a certain time in accepting and understanding a literary work. It reflects the essence, abridgment, and summary of all history. Swingewood (1972 21) states that The sociology of the readers attempts to trace the ways in which a work of literature is actually received by a particular society at specific historical moments. The work has special issues in the history which make it an interesting work.

In this thesis, the researcher uses the first perspective because research on defamation in society is related to the environment. As well as literary works as a mirror era to analyze the social conditions in the novel and the actual social conditions. According to Laurenson and Swingewood state that the most popular perspective adopts the documentary aspect of literature, arguing that it provides a mirror to the age (Swingewood, 1972: 13). It means that the mirror is a reflection of itself. On the other hand, a literary work is a reflection of a mirror of society. The researcher analysis a literary work as a reflection of society and social life. We must pay attention to the literature itself as a reflection of social reality.

Literary work is a reflection of social life. cases of defamation are not only in social life but are also reflected in literary works. in this defamation impact study, the researcher uses the theory of structuralism. This is because the main data source used by researchers is closely related to the text in the novel.

2.1.2 Structuralism

The Structuralism Approach has been known since the 1950s in France. It was first performed by Ferdinand de Saussure. This approach focuses on elements that build stories from the inside, which is commonly called the intrinsic element. Abrams (1981:68) explains that the structure of a literary work can be regarded as an arrangement, firmness, and depiction of all elements and materials which shape a unity. It means that an element in the story cannot stand alone without the other elements. An element needs the other elements to produce a whole story.

In sociology, anthropology, and linguistics, structuralism is a general theory of culture and methodology that implies that elements of human culture must be understood by way of their relationship to a broader system. It works to uncover the structures that underlie all the things that humans do, think, perceive, and feel. Structuralism in literature can provide a way to understand culture as Rahman & Letlora (2018) stated that Language and culture are two important elements that cannot be separated from each other. In Nurgiyantoro (2005), Structuralism can be viewed as one of the literary approaches that emphasize relationship studies between the building blocks of the work concerned. So, structuralism is equated with the objective approach.

Based on the search results, it appears that there are different variations or approaches within structuralism, including pure, genetic, and dynamic structuralism. Here is a breakdown of each approach:

1. Pure Structuralism

Pure structuralism is not explicitly mentioned in the search results. It is possible that this term refers to the foundational principles and theories of structuralism as developed by Ferdinand de Saussure in linguistics and Claude Lévi-

Strauss in anthropology. Pure structuralism emphasizes the study of underlying structures and systems that shape human behavior, thoughts, and culture. It focuses on the analysis of relationships and patterns within a given system, rather than individual elements.

This approach focuses on analyzing the internal structure of a text or phenomenon without considering its historical or external context. It aims to identify patterns, relationships, and underlying rules governing the elements within the structure. The emphasis is on understanding the formal organization and how different elements interact within the confines of the text.

2. Genetic Structuralism

Genetic structuralism is a variation of structuralism that emerged to bridge the gap between theory and practice. It aims to understand the dynamic nature of structures and systems by exploring their historical development and evolution over time. Genetic structuralism recognizes that structures are not static but undergo modifications and transformations. It emphasizes the study of how structures change and adapt in response to social, cultural, and historical factors.

Genetic structuralism acknowledges the importance of historical development and evolution. It seeks to understand how a text or phenomenon has evolved over time, tracing the origins and transformations of its elements. This approach combines the analysis of the internal structure with the external influences that have shaped it.

3. Dynamic Structuralism

The term dynamic structuralism is mentioned in one of the search results. It refers to the tendency of structuralism towards modification and change. Dynamic structuralism recognizes that structures are not fixed entities but are subject to ongoing processes of transformation and adaptation. It acknowledges the dynamic

nature of human behavior, culture, and society and seeks to analyze the interactions and changes within structural systems.

Dynamic structuralism places an emphasis on the process of meaning-making and the fluidity of structural elements. It recognizes that meanings can shift and change as elements interact within a dynamic system. This approach considers how elements in a structure interact and influence one another, leading to the creation of new meanings or interpretations.

In the research on defamation, each of these approaches offers a unique perspective on how to analyze the phenomenon. While this research focuses on understanding how the meaning of defamation changes depending on different interactions and contexts, dynamic structuralism can provide valuable insights.

2.1.3   Dynamic Structuralism

Dynamic structuralism is a perfect form of the structuralism theory which is a concept to analyze the poem to get its meaning comprehensively. It is used to describe the elements of the construction of the poem and the meaning of the poem based on the dynamic structuralism theory. This approach aims to analyze poems and other literary works comprehensively. The specification theory that will be discussed is Dynamic Structuralism. Kutha Ratna (2006) gave birth to dynamic structuralism based on the weaknesses of structuralism as considered a later development of formalism, this refinement merely gives intensity to intrinsic elements, which forgets its extrinsic aspects.

Dynamic structuralism is a very relevant approach in analyzing the impact of defamation in the novel *Terusir* by Hamka. This approach allows us to see not only

defamation as a fixed and static entity, but also how its impact evolves and changes over time and in interaction with other elements in the story

The application of dynamic structuralism as a theoretical framework in the analysis of "The Aftermath of Defamation in Hamka's Novel *Terusir*" enriches our understanding of the intricate interplay between defamation and the broader narrative context. By adopting the dynamic structuralist approach, this study unveils defamation's evolution and multifaceted impact on characters, themes, and moral implications as the story unfolds. This framework allows for a comprehensive exploration of how defamation's construction and meaning develop over time, reflecting the complex interactions between intrinsic elements such as character emotions and plot dynamics, as well as extrinsic factors including societal norms and cultural influences. Just as dynamic structuralism refines traditional structuralism by acknowledging the significance of both intrinsic and extrinsic dimensions, its application to defamation analysis enhances our comprehension of the novel's message and the social dynamics it reflects. Ultimately, dynamic structuralism serves as a lens that illuminates the dynamic and evolving consequences of defamation within the narrative, shedding light on its profound impact on characters, plot development, and the broader societal context.

2.1.4 Defamation

Defamation is a legal word for making false claims about someone that harms their reputation. Defamation frequently involves the unjustified publishing of a negative or false remark about another person or entity. Etymologically, "to de-fame (dis-fama) is to deprive (dis) of one's fame, honor or reputation (fama)" (Descheemaeker, 2009, p. 610).

Magalla (2018) Defamation is a tort action where a defendant provides false, fake, or wrong information to a plaintiff, causing damage, injury, or harm to their reputation or character. This can be done through electronic devices connected to the internet or not and can be done through any means, including the internet, to the plaintiff before the court of law.

Defamation is a false statement that harms the reputation of the person, business, product, group, government, religion, or nation. For a statement to constitute defamation a claim must generally be false and justification of truth, fair comment, privilege, and apology. Defamation is a false statement that harms the reputation of the individual person, business, product, group, government, religion, or nation. For a statement to constitute defamation a claim must generally be false and made to someone other than the person defamed and the result injures the reputation of a defamed person.

Defamation is a serious legal offense that can have severe consequences for the person making the false statement and the individual or entity being defamed. It is important to note that defamation laws may vary across different jurisdictions, but generally, the burden of proof lies on the plaintiff to demonstrate that the statement was indeed false and caused harm to their reputation. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that there are certain defenses available to individuals accused of defamation, such as proving the truth of their statement or demonstrating that it falls. Silvano Domenico Orsi (2011) referred to in modern legal terminology as traducement, calumny, vilification, slander, or libel, is the communication of a statement that makes a claim (actual malice required to be proven, in the case of the plaintiff being a public official), expressly, stated, or implied to be factual, that may give an individual, business, product, group, government, or nation a negative image.

Defamation is the publication of words or images to someone that damages another person's reputation. According to Cavico and Mujtaba (2018), There are two main types of defamation: libel and slander. Libel is a false statement that is written, published, printed, or preserved in physical or digital form (such as a newspaper or a website). Slander is a false statement that is verbally communicated to a third party. Slander and libel are examples of defamation, which is when an inaccurate statement is made with the intent of harming a person's reputation. Slander is a spoken defamatory statement, whereas libel is a written defamatory statement.

2.1.4.1 Libel

Libel is a type of defamation that involves the printing or conveying of false and damaging remarks about an individual in written or printed form, photographs, signs, puppets, or any other physical representation. These utterances can hurt a person's reputation, expose them to public hostility, scorn, or ridicule, and inflict financial or professional harm. Libel is a civil wrong (tort) that can give rise to a lawsuit.

Idachaba (2018) explains that Libel is a form of defamation where false statements are transmitted through written or concrete means, such as audio/video tapes or pictures. It involves the publication of these statements to a third party, the defendant, and the plaintiff, who must specifically refer to the plaintiff and harm their reputation. Libel is the act of expressing falsehoods that can harm an individual's character or standing, with the defendant being legally termed in libel cases.

Ewelukwa (2004) defines libel as defamation through writing or other tangible forms like audio/video tapes or pictures. He cites the Union Bank of Nigeria Versus R. Oreden & Anor case as a practical example:

(a.) The publication must be in writing

(b.) The publication must be false

(c.) The publication must be published to some other person aside from the plaintiff and the defendant.

(d.) The publication must refer to the plaintiff and must be defamatory of him.

(e.) The publication must be by the defendant.

2.1.4.2 Slander

Slander in simple terms, is the act of verbally spreading false and harmful statements about someone to tarnish their reputation. It falls under the category of defamation and involves using spoken words or gestures to communicate false information. Unlike libel, which is written defamation, slander specifically pertains to verbal communication. For a statement to be considered slanderous, it needs to be shared with a third party and must be proven by the party bringing the lawsuit, as damages resulting from slander are not automatically assumed and need to be proven in a court of law.

Idachaba (2018) highlights sander refers to the act of defaming someone by using spoken words or gestures.

These defamatory actions encompass the subsequent behaviors:

1. Allegations made against an individual regarding a criminal offense, such as theft, burglary, or rape, which carry the possibility of imprisonment.

2. The accusation of an infectious ailment that has the potential to inflict

extensive harm to the population.

3. Allegation regarding the impropriety of a young woman.

4. Allegations of incompetence of an employee that may be detrimental to the employee's work, duties, trade, or profession.

The aftermath of defamation can be significant and can vary depending on the specific circumstances of each case. Here are some potential effects of defamation based on various sources (the summary of various journals about defamation) :

1. Reputation Loss

Bronislow Sitek (2020) Most frequently, reputation is built by recurrent actions that others assess. However, there are situations when a single act may determine whether a social group thinks favorably or negatively of a person. These situations often involve high-stakes or impactful actions that leave a lasting impression on others. Such instances can override any previous actions and shape the perception of an individual within their social group. Therefore, it is crucial to be mindful of the potential consequences of one's actions, as they can have a significant impact on one's reputation.

Defamation can cause an individual or organization to lose the good reputation it has previously built. Negative information or Defamation that is spread can change the way others see and believe them.

2. Financial Loss

Financial loss refers to negative financial outcomes when expenses or losses exceed income or gains. They can stem from various factors like operating, investment, legal, or credit-related issues and can have significant consequences for individuals and organizations. Managing and mitigating these losses is vital for financial stability. The effects of defamation can cause financial loss. For example, a business affected by defamation may experience decreased revenue due to a decrease in the number of customers or a negative perception of the market.

3. Emotional Distress

Emotional distress is a severe state of intense, overwhelming negative emotions like anxiety, fear, sadness, or anger, which significantly impacts an individual's mental and emotional well-being. It often arises from traumatic events, ongoing stress, or personal challenges and can range from mild discomfort to severe emotional suffering. It affects various aspects of a person's life, including thoughts, feelings, behavior, and physical health. Nida Zafar (2018) states that emotional distress can lead to various psychological issues like depression, anxiety, and stress. Significant life events can interfere with a person's attempts at comfort and survival while also having an impact on their physical, social, and emotional functioning. On the other side, they can cause disturbances in their biological and psychological symptoms.

Defamation can cause significant emotional stress to the individual affected by it. This can result in feelings of anxiety, anger, depression, or even social isolation.

4. Legal Consequences:

Legal consequences refer to the outcomes or effects of an action that directly or indirectly affects substantive legal rights or obligations. They can be positive or negative and can include civil lawsuits, criminal charges, reputation damage, emotional distress, and physiological consequences. They can also refer to a specific state of rights in consequence of a defined state or course of events.

In some cases, defamation can lead to legal consequences. Individuals or organizations who feel aggrieved by false or misleading statements may pursue legal action against the perpetrators of defamation. and what's worse, victims of defamation themselves can stumble over legal action.

2.2. Review of Related Research

Review of previous research some studies are reviewed here.

The first research that analyzes defamation is the research of Samatha, et al (2022). Their research is entitled   Analysis of Human Rights Protection in Defamation Charges Based on Indonesian Laws. This research studies case defamationThis research reviews the defamation case with the defendant dr. Ricard Lee. As we know dr. Ricard Lee is a rich doctor who often reviews cosmetics in Indonesia. As usual, he is reviewing a product where Kartika is the brand ambassador. when dr. Richard reviewed one of the cosmetics and told the contents of the cosmetics. Kartika then reported Richard Data based on defamation. This research reviews the defamation case with the defendant dr. Richard Lee. As we know dr. Richard Lee is research a rich doctor who often reviews cosmetics in Indonesia. As usual, he is reviewing a product where Kartika is the brand

ambassador. when dr. Richard reviewed one of the cosmetics and told the contents of the cosmetics. Kartika then reported Richard Data based on defamation. Defamation, based on the report on the TikTok content of Lee revealed important facts to the public related to the composition of allegedly dangerous skin care where Kartika became a brand ambassador. These facts were stated by the results of laboratory tests, which were not generally disclosed because they require special paid tests. Even though this case was won by Dr. Richard Lee, from this journal, we learn that the impact of defamation includes loss of reputation, financial loss, chilling effect, and emotional distress..

The second research that entitled Cyber Defamation Awareness Among Adolescents: Case Studies In One Private Institution by Zakaria and Aminah (2020) . This research analyzes cyber pollution among adolescents. This research shows that defamation has penetrated cyberspace such as electronic mail (e-mail), chat groups, online forums, weblogs (blogs), social media platforms, and many others, and our daily lives have significantly changed. This great feature allows Internet users to publish and distribute information freely to the general public. Therefore, the finding of this research shows the level of awareness of cyber defamation among adolescent users is still at a medium level which is Awareness in cyber defamation cases among adolescents can practically differ from the perspective of early adulthood and this research aims to increase the behavior of helping and academic shared writing. These findings should be early initiatives to help our students become aware of this cyber defamation. Future research regarding this should be applied to a bigger population, different fields, and different ranges because this research is limited only to respondents on specific targets (case studies) and these findings cannot be generalized to the Malaysian context. This analysis found several defamation

impacts including: loss of reputation, financial loss, hindering one's performance, and Emotional distress.

The third research is a journal entitled Construction of Defamation Victims in Written Court Decisions by Zivana et al (2022) This study is a linguistic study in a legal context to discuss the construction of victims in copies of court decisions in cases of defamation. This aims to reveal the representation of victims in court decisions. The data is taken from two copies of court decisions in 2014 and 2015. The text describes the victim's position in relation to one of the grounds for the judge's decision. This study uses Fairclough's (1997) critical discourse analysis framework which presents a dialectical-relational approach to mapping patterns of social relations that explain the construction of parties in a discourse. The interpretation and conclusion of the data reveal the reproduction of the logic of the parties in the decision, the marginalization of the victim, and the determination of the role and position of the victim in the blasphemy discourse by ignoring institutional aspects and powerlessness. from this journal, we know that the impact of defamation causes loss of reputation, Financial loss, marginalization, and Emotional distress.

Based on the research above, there are many similarities with this research. The research studies presented—Dian Samitha et al's analysis of human rights protection in defamation charges, Zahidah Zakaria and Siti Aminah Harun's exploration of cyber defamation awareness among adolescents, and Mahardika Zivana et al. Linguistic study on the construction of defamation victims—resonates with the central themes of this thesis, The Aftermath of Defamation in Hamka's Novel *Terusir*. Despite varying contexts and methodologies, these studies collectively underscore the pervasive impact of defamation, encompassing elements of reputational loss, financial loss, emotional distress, and not infrequently it also

causes legal consequences. Just as these research endeavors delve into the intricate repercussions of defamation in diverse settings, this thesis delves into the portrayal of defamation's aftermath within the literary landscape. Together, these studies contribute to a comprehensive understanding of how defamation reverberates across personal, social, and narrative dimensions, enriching the discourse on the intricate consequences that stem from such acts.