

Structural Analysis of the Novel *Dima'un Fi Qasr al-Chamra* by Ehab Farouk Hosny: Important Cultural Stories in the History of Islamic Civilization in Spain

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Abstract

This research aims to conduct a structural analysis of the novel *Dima'un Fi Qasr al-Chamra* by Ehab Farouk Hosny. This novel raises an important cultural story in the history of Islamic civilization in Spain. It tells the story of a beautiful woman from Egypt, named Sarah, an archaeologist who researches Islamic heritage buildings both in her own country and in other countries. It tells the history of Andalusia, now Spain, starting from discovering a map buried in one of the rooms in Sultan Hasan's mosque in Cairo. The map was a secret document of the Alhambra belonging to the great scientist Al Zahrawi (Albucasis), containing a chemical composition to treat cancer. This paper has two main objectives: the practical and theoretical objectives. The realistic goal is to reveal the intrinsic and coherent elements and the interrelationship between one part and another. Meanwhile, the academic goal is to discover a secret document belonging to el-Zahrawi, a scientist, containing a cancer drug's composition. To remind readers that the discovery of

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personal papers, in any case, should not be announced in public because it can be dangerous and will cause various problems in obtaining certain benefits and goals. The theory used is a structural theory, which focuses on literary works viewed as a unified and integrated structure. The technical method is the structural method, which works structurally by revealing and describing the intrinsic elements in "*Dima'un Fi Qasbril-Chamra*" by Ehab Farouk Hosny and connecting the mutual relationships between the parts. This technique uses formalism representing literary works such as character, plot, motif, theme, and language. The method used in this research is library research. Library study is a technique of collecting data and information by examining written sources such as scientific journals, reference books, literature, etc., related to this discussion. Based on its nature, this research is classified as qualitative research using descriptive analysis techniques.

Keywords: Alhambra; Granada; structural analysis

Introduction

The Alhambra Palace is a symbol of the peak of the glory of Islam in Spain (Irwin, 2004¹). It is called the Alhambra Palace, which means the Red Palace, because this building is decorated with red tiles and bricks, as well as slightly reddish wall decoration with ceramics with the nuances of Islamic art, in addition to white and beautiful marble. However, some argue that the name Alhambra was taken from Sultan Muhammad bin Al-Ahmar, the founder of the Islamic kingdom of Bani Ahmar – the last Islamic empire that ruled in Spain (1232-1492 AD). Apart from being a testament to the glory of Islam, the Alhambra Palace, which has high architectural and artistic value, also shows the high civilization of Muslims in the past. (Inan, 1997b²).

The decoration in this palace depicts the remnants of Islamic rule in Spain and ushers at the end of the significant period of art in Granada, Andalusia. This new carving and Islamic art style influenced many buildings in Spain and several other countries (Landau, 2003³). The beauty of the Alhambra palace has attracted writers to make it the object of their research and writing, one of the writers who has made the Alhambra the subject of his writing is Ehab Farouk Hosny, who wrote about it in his novel *Dima'un fi Qasbril-Chamra*.

¹ Irwin, R. *The Alhambra* (Vol. 2). Harvard University Press, 2004.

² Inan, M. A. *Daulab Islamiyah fi Andalus*, 4th edition. Al Madani Muassassah As Su'ūdiyyah bi Misr, 1997.

³ Romauld Landau, "*The Arab Heritage of Western Civilization*", 4th edition. Hawaii: University Press of the Pacific, 2003.

Ehab Farouk Hosny is an Egyptian writer who was born in July 1966. He graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University in 1989. In addition, he also studied drama at the Higher Institute of Dramatic Arts, Academy of Arts, Cairo, 1989/1991. Ehab Farouk's profession is one of them: legal advisor to the Egyptian Writers and Writers Association. Ehab Farouk has produced many works in various fields, including fiction, novels, theater, literature, drama, and so on. In the area of Novelists one of them is a novel entitled "Blood in the Alhambra Palace." This novel is extraordinary because it tells the story of the most critical culture in the history of the Arabs in Spain. The book was published in Meisr by the publisher ad-Dar al-Misriyah al-Lubnaniyah in 2010.

He won several awards, including the Suad Al-Sabah Award for theatrical writing in 1992 for his extended play (human nature). He then awarded Sharjah as a theater writer in 2005 for "Beetle." In addition, he was also awarded by the Egyptian Embassy in Riyadh in 1996 for a short story entitled (The Last Harbor).

The novel "Blood in the Palace of the Alhambra/Dima'un fi Qashril-Chamra" is one of the works of Ehab Farouk Hosny; it tells the story of Sarah (a beautiful girl doctor from Egypt) who examines Islamic heritage buildings in her own country, namely Egypt and heritage buildings in Other countries like in this story tell the history of Andalusia which is now the State of Spain—starting from discovering a map buried in one of the rooms in the Sultan Hasan mosque in Cairo. Where the map is a secret Alhambra document belonging to the great scientist Al Zahrawi (Albucasis); the document contains a chemical composition for treating types of cancer (Al-Zahrawi, 2020⁴). The map is part of a letter written by a Granada priest to one of his relatives in Egypt. He told his relative to hide the map so that the hands of the tyrants would not find the el Zahrawi document, the people *Taftisy Court*, so they burned it. The priest described that the map showed where the document was stored. He hid it so that one day it could be found and be beneficial to humans. The discovery of this map is also the most crucial research for his thesis, so it produces very satisfying results about Islamic heritage buildings and gets a prestigious international award for his research. In the press conference, he appeared to be confidently discussing the contents of his thesis. He announced that he had reached a map pointing to the Alhambra document.

After the girl announced the map, she immediately flew to Spain to conduct further research. Still, she did not realize that after she announced her story at the press conference, dangerous thorns were surrounding the girl's life and problems were emerging. The problem started with a young Spaniard named Steven, who invited Sarah to meet him when he arrived at the Madrid

⁴ Abu Al Qasim Al-Zahrawi Khalaf, "Albucasis on surgery and instruments". Berkeley: University of California Press, 2020.

airport to offer her help. Sarah, whom Steven always followed, seemed not to feel her presence if Steven was one of the people who wanted to take the map away from her. Many people are always spying on and following Sarah because they want to get the map, a secret Alhambra document showing where the document is hidden. The document contains chemical compositions for treating certain types of cancer (Inan, 1997a⁵).

Based on the description of the background above, the formulation of the research problem is as follows: 1. What are the intrinsic elements of the novel "*Dima'un fi Qashril-Chamra*"? and 2. What are the interrelationships between the elements?

Research Objectives The novel "*Dima'un fi Qashril-Chamra*" by Ehab Farouk Hosny has 2 (two) objectives, namely practical objectives and theoretical objectives. This realistic objective is to reveal the intrinsic elements contained in the novel and the coherence and interrelationships between one part and another. Meanwhile, its theoretical purpose is to remind the reader that the discovery of a secret document, in any case, should not be made public because it is dangerous and will cause various problems for him, his family, and the people around him.

As stated in the background above, the problem to be examined is the intrinsic elements of the novel "*Dima'un fi Qashril-Chamra*" by Ehab Farouk Hosny and the interrelationships between the components. Therefore, the theory used is a structural theory.

The pioneer of this structuralism theory is Levi-Strauss. According to him, structuralism is all science that personalizes structure, namely by how the parts of a system are interrelated. This means a system will work if it has a reciprocal relationship and cooperation. If one part of the system does not function, then the whole system will not run. According to Pradopo (2010: 118), a literary work is a systematic arrangement of elements between which there is a reciprocal and mutually determining relationship. Goldmann's concept of genetic structuralism has three essential concepts: human facts, collective subject, and worldview. Human facts are all verbal and physical activities that science tries to understand. This includes specific social movements, political activities, culture, art, and others (Faruk, 2012⁶). The interweaving of all its parts can be searched, which produces an overall meaning (Teeuw, 2017⁷). Therefore, every element in a literary work has a particular potential and purpose that can be used as support in forming the structure of an academic career. Thus,

⁵ Inan, M. A. *Al-Atsar Al-Andalusiyah Al-Baqiyah fi Isbaniya wa Burtugal*. Al Madani Muassassah As Su'udiyah bi Misr, 1997.

⁶ Faruk, HT. *Literary Research Methods*. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar, 2012.

⁷ Andries Teeuw, "Sastra dan ilmu sastra: Pengantar teori sastra", Cetakan Keenam. Bandung: Dunia Pustaka Jaya, 2017.

interweaving a literary work's elements as a structure is seen as necessary for expressing its meaning.

Because the theory used is a structural theory, it has implications for the method used (Sangidu, 2007⁸). Therefore, the method used is the structural method. The structural method is a method that works by dismantling the intrinsic elements structurally, namely by revealing and describing the inherent factors (inner structure) in the novel "*Dima'un fi Qasbril-Chamra*" by Ehab Farouk Hosny and connecting the interweaving of its elements.

Meanwhile, the techniques used to carry out the structural method can never be formulated with certainty. Because of this, people tend to work with elements that have existed in formalism, namely characters, plots, and motives plus themes and language (Junus, 1990, p. 4⁹). In expressing and describing the details of a literary work, the structural method (in this case, the method of exposing and describing) can technically start from any element. However, some people see details that once existed in formalism as elements seen as confident in structuralism.

Structuralism is influenced by the school of language founded by the French philosopher Ferdinand de Saussure. As a result, many people use Saussure's concepts as the foundation of their thinking (Kasmawati et al., 2023: 3¹⁰). In literary studies, structuralism focuses on the components that make up literary works. These aspects are referred to as internal (intrinsic) elements, which are the components of the academic profession itself. These aspects give a scholarly appearance to the literary work. The attached parts contribute directly to the development of the narrative (Nugiyantoro, 2004: 23¹¹).

These are the steps of structural analysis: first, it can identify the core parts of the literary work by compiling a complete and clear text; it can distinguish between themes and characters. It is, secondly, being able to investigate previously discovered factors to explain the differences in composition, plot, texture, and setting in a literary work. Third, linking each part to get the unity of meaning of academic work as a whole (Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 36¹²).

⁸ Sangidu. "Lailatul Gaba 'Anhal-Qama.Karya Najib Al-Kilani: Analysis Structural Model Syadzilī Farhūd Wa Asdiqa'uhu". Education Attaché of the Indonesian Embassy in Cairo, 2009.

⁹ Junus, U. "Feminist theory and the Third World". Masyarakat Indonesia 1990 Vol.17 No.1 pp.19-31. Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 1990.

¹⁰ Kasmawati, dkk. *Literary Theory*. Sumatera Barat: PT Global Eksekutif Teknologi, 2023.

¹¹ Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. *Fictional Study Theory*. Yogyakarta : Gadjah Mada. University Press, 2004.

¹² Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. *Fictional Study Theory*. Yogyakarta : Gadjah Mada. University Press, 2004

Result and Discussion

Al-Hikayah (Story)

The novel “Blood in the Palace of the Alhambra/Dima'un fi Qashril-Chamra” is one of the masterpieces of Ehab Farouk Hosny and tells about Sarah (an beautiful Egyptian doctor). She is an archaeologist who researches Islamic architecture and heritage buildings both in her own country Egypt and heritage buildings in other countries in the story. as in this story tells the history of Andalusia which is now Spain (Provencal, 1994¹³).

Starting from the discovery of a map buried in one of the rooms in the Sultan Hasan mosque in Cairo, where the map is a secret Alhambra document belonging to the great scientist Al Zahrawi (Albucasis), the document contains a chemical composition for treating types of cancer. The map is part of a letter written by a Granada priest to one of his relatives in Egypt. He told his relative to hide the map so that the hands of the tyrants would not find the El Zahrawi document, the people’s Taftisy Court, so they burned it. The priest described that the map showed where the document was stored; he hid it so that one day it could be found and be beneficial for humans.

The discovery of this map is also the most crucial research for his thesis. It produces very satisfying results about Islamic heritage buildings and gets a prestigious international award for its research. In the press conference, he appeared to be confidently discussing the contents of his thesis. He announced that he had reached a map pointing to the Alhambra document.

After the girl announced the map, she flew to Spain to conduct further research, but she didn't realize that after she announced it at her press conference, treacherous thorns were surrounding the girl's life, and little by little, problems were emerging. The problem started with a young Spaniard named Hamzah Steven, who invited Sarah to meet him when he arrived at the Madrid airport to offer her help (Suwaidan, 2005¹⁴). Sarah, whom Steven always followed, seemed not to feel her presence if Steven was one of the people who wanted to take the map away from her. Many people are always spying on and following Sarah because they want to get the map, a secret Alhambra document showing where the document is hidden. The document contains chemical compositions for treating certain types of cancer.

¹³ Provencal, L. *Al-Hadarah Al-'Arabiyah fi Isbaniya*, translated by Tohir Akhmad Makky from the original title *The Arab Civilization in Spain*. Darul-Ma'arif, 1994.

¹⁴ al-Suwaidan Thariq Muhammad. “Alandalus At Tarikh Al Musawwir”. Riyadh: Mathabi' Al Majmu'ah Ad Dauliyah 2005.

As-Syakhṣiyyah (Character)

As-Syakhṣiyyah is a character who plays a role in running the story and portrays various human characters. Some play good characters, some play evil characters, and some play both. The number is according to the demands of the story. The role of this character is essential because this character represents the author, running the story from beginning to end. It is known that the main characters in this novel are:

Sarah Murod

Sarah is a doctor Egyptian and an archaeologist who researches historical relics, especially in Islamic history. The first time he came to Spain was to study Islamic buildings in Granada, namely the Alhambra palace, a historical relic of Andalusia.

(سارة مراد)!...باحثة دكتوراه مصرية في الآثار الإسلامية..جئت إلى هنا لدراسة العمارة الإسلامية في غرناطة. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 10)

“(Sarah Murad)!...An Egyptian doctoral researcher in Islamic antiquities..I came here to study Islamic architecture in Granada. (Hosny, 2010, p. 10¹⁵).

Sarah is also a good person and pays attention to people who can't afford it. Like when she gave a piece of pizza bread to a beggar, she gave him a big bite of his food even though he was famished.

هل تتذكرين يوم الحديقة والبيتزا...؟ أنت طيبة القلب جدا آنسة (سارة)، ورفيقة..لقد عطفت على شحاذ فقير، وأعطيته جزءا كبيرا من طعامك رغم خوفك الشديد منه. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 89)

“Do you remember the garden and the pizza? You are very kind, Mrs. Sarah; you feel sorry for the poor beggar. You gave a big chunk of your food even though you were starving at that time” (Hosny, 2010, p. 89).

Hamzah Steven

Steven or Dorean Steven. He claimed to be a Morisco when he first met Sarah when Steven arrived at the Madrid airport, but he was not.

(ستيفان)! (حمزة ستيفان) من الموريكيين...

لاحظ الرجل توترها وقلقها..فاقترب منها قائلا بابتسامة بريئة. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 9-10)

The young man saw the girl's confusion, he approached her and said, mixed with a big smile.

“Steven, Hamzah Steven. I am Morisco” [1] (Hosny, 2010, pp. 9–10).

¹⁵ Hosny, E. F. *Blood In The Alhambra Palace `the Story Of The Most Important Document In The History Of The Arabs In Spain`*. Arab House Bookshop, 2010.

فوجدها تحوي اعترافا كاملا من القتيل (دوريان ستيفان)، الملقب باسم (حمزة ستيفان)، وهو لا ينتهي إلى الموريسكيين، كما كان يزعم بالطبع. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 80)

"We sent it to the crime lab, where experts are trying to figure out what's in it. He received a perfect confession from the victim, Dorean Steven or Hamzah Steven. He was not Morisco, as previously thought (Hosny, 2010, p. 80).

One of Steven's bad things is that he works for two competing companies simultaneously. As is well known, these companies have hands all over the world. These companies will cruelly defend their interests, like the mafia.

Steven manages to seize and keep the document from Sarah, which creates several new problems for the people around him. The personal driver and his confidant also betrayed him because they wanted to seize and get the document from Steven.

Steven has become a double agent to get the treatment methods contained in al Zahrawi's documents, which will be later sold for personal gain. But he failed.

Khaled

Khaled is a lawyer and the grandson of a grandfather who owns a small shop in an old slum that reflects some of Andalusia's history and splendor. At the beginning of his acquaintance with Sarah, when Sarah was in the grandfather's shop, a well-built young man appeared; his skin color was slightly brown and his head somewhat bald, and he had two blue eyes. They are the Morisco people (a group of native Spanish Muslims formerly oppressed and forced out of the Islamic religion or out of their country Spain by *Taftisyh Courtchurch* orders).

هذا حفيدي (خالد)..يعمل محاميا. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 31)

"This is my grandson Khaled; he works as a lawyer" (Hosny, 2010, p. 31).

Edward Lorkas

Edward Lorkas is a police detective assigned to uncover international syndicates; he is one of the vital intelligence agents and is active in his work. Therefore, he has been stalking Sarah ever since she came to Granada.

Mr. Lorkas is in charge of researching syndicates that form international syndicate networks. He can also describe the criminal at the time of the incident, but the detective wants to calm the real criminal. From there, detectives can find out about other syndicate networks and the operation's final purpose because this matter is more significant than murder cases.

أن السيد (لوركاس) مكلف بالتحري عن مجموعة تكون تشكيلا عصابيا دوليا، ولقد استطاع أن يصور الجريمة حال وقوعها..لكننا أردنا أن نجعل الجاني الحقيقي يطمئن تماما، وبذلك يرشدنا إلى بقية التشكيل العصابي، ونفهم الهدف النهائي من العملية ككل..فالأمر أكبر من مجرد جريمة قتل. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 82)

“Mr. Lorkas is in charge of researching syndicates that form international syndicate networks. He was able to describe the crime at the time of the incident. But we want to keep this real criminal in a state of calm. From there, we know about other syndicate networks, and we can also find out the final goal of the operation. This matter is bigger than the murder case” (Hosny, 2010, p. 82).

Al-Habkah (Plot)

Al-Habkah is the building or storyline carried out by the characters through the story. This story building can start from the beginning and then climb down to the story's climax and decrease again until the story ends (Sangidu, 2009¹⁶).

The storyline in this novel begins with things going uphill when Sarah Murod, an Egyptian doctor, first finds important Alhambra manuscripts or documents. Sarah is repairing a pillar in one of the rooms in the Sultan Hasan mosque, which surrounds *Shahn* (inner page). The room is devoted to teaching one of the four madhhabs, and each of the four rooms is designed like a small mosque by design. The map is part of a letter written by a Granada priest to one of his relatives in Egypt. He told his relative to hide the map so the hands of tyrants would not find the Al Zahrawi document, people *taftisy court* So they don't burn it. The Granada priest drew a map showing where the document was stored; he hid it so that one day it could be found and used for humans.

The document contains chemical compositions for treating certain types of cancer. For some time, scientists have not been able to find the results of this composition; even though Al Zahrawi used to try it directly on humans, it turned out to produce astonishing results, especially since the doctor's equipment at that time was very minimal. Scientists are still trying hard to find the document, but none have yet found its location (Hosny, 2010).

To follow up his doctoral research on Islamic heritage, he also went to Spain to research Islamic buildings in Granada, namely the Alhambra palace. In her study, Sarah received prestigious international awards. This award highlights that Sarah discovered the secret Alhambra documents by finding a map that led to them.

The following plot in this novel unfolds: starting from her arrival in Madrid, Spain, Sarah heads straight for the exit past the crowd of people and is successful, but Sarah seems confused because she has not received an entry

¹⁶ Sangidu, *Lailatul Gaba 'Anbal-Qama.Karya Najib Al-Kilani: Analisis Structural Model Syadzili Farhud Wa Asdiqa'uhu*. Education Attaché of the Indonesian Embassy in Cairo, 2009.

stamp in her passport. Suddenly, a young man approached him and offered to help Sarah and get acquainted with the two. Sarah was unaware that behind the young man's kindness was a specific intention and purpose because ever since he announced the map at a press conference in Cairo, this man had been eyeing and following him until he got the document map.

The initial problem that befell Sarah was when she stayed at a classic hotel on the outskirts of Granada. Sarah didn't know that the police targeted the hotel because the people who came to this hotel were people on the run from the police. The police loudly banged on Sarah's bedroom door before entering the space without first asking Sarah's permission, causing Sarah to wake up. The police questioned Sarah about how she arrived in Granada and specifically stayed at the hotel. In the end, Sarah underwent proceedings with the police at her office because the police surrounded the hotel. After all, a case had occurred.

Hamza came to the police station to help and save Sarah. At that time, Sarah felt that Steven was the savior of her life. Steven met a policeman in his office; he shook the policeman's hand warmly and then took out a sealed envelope from his coat pocket. Then go to where Sarah is and immediately hold her hand, then take her out of the office.

On his way to the University of Granada, Steven's driver notices a Hammer car following him since their exit from the police station. The driver immediately stepped on the gas, and the car went very fast, penetrating the road through the forests. Meanwhile, Hammer's car was getting closer and closer at the same speed, so that the front of the vehicle hit the rear of Steven's car hard. The hammer kept crashing into the front of the vehicle, causing Steven's car to roll over and be thrown off the road. Sarah screamed while Steven tried to calm her down. The fire started to burn from behind because of the friction; Steven immediately ducked down while Sarah was trembling with fear.

The repair work at the end of the road caught the driver off guard; he noticed a pile of wood on his right side. He quickly swerved his car to the side until Hammer's car behind him crashed into a cement barrier in front of him. The large hammer smashed into him hard, causing a terrifying explosion. The car stopped in front of the Granada University building; Sarah had not yet calmed down because she was still anxious. But he must immediately register his name at the university. Before getting out of the car, Steven gave Sarah a piece of paper from his pocket, which contained the address of the new hotel and the room number in Sarah's name. Steven also gave Sarah a key so that she would take care of it and not tell anyone.

Khaled and Sarah came out, and the night began to grow darker. Sarah looked up at the charming night sky over Hayy el Beycin (*albayazin*); time didn't seem so fast. Along the way, Khaled kept staring at Sarah through the rearview

mirror. Still, Sarah didn't show him anything until they arrived at the hotel in the exotic Hayy el Tijari (trading village). When Sarah got out of Khaled's car, just a few steps away, Khaled saw a bald man through the rearview mirror, and the fat man got out of his car, which he parked behind, then followed Sarah very carefully (Hosny, 2010).

Then the plot follows the climax: when Sarah opens the bedroom door, she feels fear attack her suddenly; she finds her room is not like what she saw before, as if a ghost had inhabited it. Sarah immediately left the room because she was afraid; she took a few steps back and closed the door quickly so that nothing scary would happen to her; suddenly, Sarah hit a human body, and she was sure death would overtake her. Sarah screamed; the big man put his hand on Sarah's mouth to be quiet, but unexpectedly, it turned out to be Khaled.

Khaled took the room key from Sarah's hand and opened the door quickly; he found his room a mess and invited Sarah to enter. Sarah entered with hesitant steps while Khaled kept telling her to hurry up and pack her things. Khaled was silent, protecting Sarah; he saw a shadow coming into the room from outside; he took out the lock and immediately locked the door from the inside. Khaled looked at the key in his hand worriedly. There was a sign on it that started with an A. Khaled didn't care. After a while, Sarah finished packing, and the two left the hotel, avoiding the man, who had followed in their footsteps.

At the promised time between Sarah and Hamzah, they sat on a marble bench in the courtyard of el Siba. Steven told all his secrets about his intentions and goals towards Sarah but almost finished Hamza telling everything, he suddenly coughed. Sarah immediately brought a glass of water and gave it to Hamzah. Hamza was silent. Sarah moved her body; she saw a lot of blood splattered on her hands, followed by Hamza's body, which fell to the ground covered in blood, and in the end, he died.

The police detained Sarah because she was the primary witness to Hamza's death. After an investigation, all the available evidence weakens Sarah, but the detectives decide to detain her until the analysis is complete. Sarah remembered the whereabouts of the key to the safe that Hamza had given her, and then she gave it to Khaled to find out the contents of the safe. After knowing the vault's contents, everyone uncovered important information about Hamzah Steven or Dorean Steven. He turned out to be not the Morisco as previously thought. Besides his other rotten deeds, he also kept documents condemning his partners and rivals because they blackmailed him, on the one hand, to protect himself. What is clear, he wanted to get the treatment method contained in Al Zahrawi's document to sell it for personal gain later. But he failed. This case is more significant than the murder case. All the evidence in Hamza's vault weakened Sarah, and Sarah was finally free. However, before

Sarah was released, the police asked Sarah to show where the document was hidden.

A sense of happiness, specifically Sarah and Khaled's marriage, brings this book's final storyline to a close. Inside the Alhambra palace, Sarah stands in the courtyard of el Rayyahin in front of an elongated pool, which is a clean and stunning green color. At that time, the police vacated the palace and forbade visitors from repairing inside. A high-level committee of Spanish archaeologists accompanied Sarah. They are afraid that Sarah will do work that could threaten the historic building, which will be declared one of the world's wonders. But the high committee seemed calm about what Sarah was doing after they learned about Sarah's love for archeology. Following her friend, Sarah asked the officer to immediately jump into the pool. Not long after the officers tackled them, they finally found the tunnel where Al Zahrawi's documents were hidden (Hosny, 2010).

Sarah looked radiant when wearing a white wedding dress sprinkled with gold thread, making her look like a princess from the Andalusian era. On his temple was a crown made of pure gold that was shining. The peak forms three lotus flowers. Sarah looks very happy. She was freed by Spanish police and allowed to celebrate her wedding with Khaled at the Alhambra palace.

Az-Zaman wal-Makan (Time and Place Background)

Az-Zaman wal-Makan or al-Bi'ah (البيئة), according to Badr's term (1411 H), is a description of the time and place of an event ('Abdurrazzak, 1991¹⁷). In the novel "*Dima'un fi Qasbril-Chamra*" by Ehab Farouk Hosny, there are several times and businesses that have been mentioned, as can be seen in the following quotations.

1. Time

a. Afternoon Out of University

في مساء ذلك اليوم..خرجت (سارة) من مبنى الجامعة..سارت عبر شوارع غرناطة..تتأمل كل شيء حولها..لا تلوي على شيء غير الذهاب إلى حي البائسين زحيث توجد حقيبتها بالفندق القديم. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 26)

"In the afternoon, Sarah came out of the University, He walked the streets of Granada. He looked around everything around him; he only planned to go to Hayy el Baisin, where his suitcase was still stored in that classic hotel" (Hosny, 2010, p. 26).

After leaving the university that afternoon, Sarah walked while enjoying the beauty of Granada in the afternoon. When walking, Sarah doesn't feel isolated; the buildings here all resemble those in Cairo, except those that were

¹⁷ 'Abdurrazzak, B. 'Abdul-B. *An-Naqdul-Adabiyah.Wizaratut Ta'limil-ali. Al-Mamlakatul-'Arabiyahut-Su'udiyah*, 1991.

being built recently. The building retains a look from that time yet hides an extraordinary splendor.

b. Sarah's Nightmare

في تلك الليل..لم تشعر (سار) بالخوف الذي سكن قلبها في الفندق القديم، فاستسلمت للنوم..تركت نفسها تغرق في فراشها..تغرق حتى اللاوعي..وحلمت..رأت وجوها تطل عليها من خلف مدينة الحمراء..تسيل عليها الدماء بغزارة..كانت تستغيث بها. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 35)

“That night, Sarah no longer felt afraid, she felt calm and surrendered to sleep, she let herself fall asleep on the bed, until then her consciousness began to fade, and Sarah had a dream. In his dream, he saw faces looking at him from behind the city palace of the Alhambra, these faces covered in blood while whispering those faces asking for help to Sarah” (Hosny, 2010, p. 35).

While Sarah was sleeping, she was carried away in her dreams into the atmosphere of the time when the Morisco people from Spain were imprisoned and tortured with various kinds of terrible tortures. The Morisco people are a group of native Spanish Muslims who were previously oppressed and forced out of Islam by the *court of inquiry* church orders.

c. Lunch Invitation with Grandpa Khaled

على فكرة...جدي وجدتي يدعوانك لتناول الغذاء معهما اليوم..
همت (سارة) بالرفض، لو لا أن قاطعها قاتلا:
لا مجال للرفض! هما قالوا لي ذلك..بعد الانتهاء من جولتنا بقصر الحمراء تصبحين أسيرة حتى انتهاء الغذاء. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 42)

“By the way, my grandparents invited you for lunch today.”

Sarah was about to decline the invitation, but Khaled cut her off;

“You can't refuse. It was the two of them who said that to me. After we take a trip to the Alhambra palace, you will be our prisoner until after lunch” (Hosny, 2010, p. 42).

After Sarah and Khaled took a walk and visited the Alhambra palace, Khaled's grandparents invited Sarah to have lunch with them later that day. Sarah couldn't refuse this lunch offer and could only surrender because something was pushing her to accept the invitation.

2. The place

a. Cairo International Airport

قال ضابط الجوازات:

لن أسمح للطائرة بالإقلاع..فعدد الكروت المعبأة يزيد على عدد ركاب الطائرة...عليك أن تجد تلك الراكبة المتخلفة...والأ سألغي الكارت الزائد.

قال موظف الشركة الناقلة محاولا إقناعه بهدوء.

الطائرة تأخرت عن مواعدها...والكابتن في حالة من الغضب...لا يريد أن يتأخر أكثر من ذلك.

"The immigration officer said;

"I will not allow the plane to take off; the number of cards exceeds the number of passengers, you can choose the next plane, or I will cancel this additional card."

"The plane is late; the captain is now furious. He doesn't want to be late after this."
The travel company employee said to convince the officer. (Hosny, 2010, pp. 5–6).

The quote above explains that before the plane departed for Madrid, there was a dispute between the immigration officer and the traveling employee because there was an additional card, which caused the number of cards to exceed the number of passengers, which made the plane late for taking off. This delay was caused by a beautiful girl who was reading a book in her hand and ignored the conditions around her. When the travel staff found the girl, they quickly caught up and grabbed the girl's hand. They went straight through the door and into the waiting room because the plane was about to take off.

b. Classic Hotel in Hayy Elbeycin Quarter (Elbayazin)

After the plane Sarah was traveling on landed at Madrid airport, she went straight to the city of Granada by taxi, but the distance from the airport to Granada was quite far. Upon Sarah's arrival in front of the classic hotel in the Hayy Elbeycin area and the cheapest hotel on the outskirts of Granada, Sarah sees that in the main room of the hotel, the items inside look classic, including the furniture, the walls, the decorations, and the workers.

Sarah felt familiar with the place and the environment because the building designs followed old Islamic models and were similar to those in the Al-Azhar area in Kario. Sarah went straight to her gloomy room and tried to satisfy herself that this place was tranquil and close to the Alhambra palace. Sarah surrendered, gave in to sleepiness, and fell asleep from exhaustion. As in this quote;

توقفت السيارة (الليموزين) أمام أحد الفنادق الزهيدة..في ضاحية من ضواحي غرناطة الشعبية..لم تستغرب (سارة) المكان، فتصميمه المعماري على طراز إسلامي..يشبه منطقة الأزهر إلى حد بعيد..لذلك لم تشعر بالغرابة..إلا أنها حين اقتربت من الفندق...حاملة حقيبتها المتواضعة في يد، وجهاز الكمبيوتر المحمول في اليد الأخرى..شعرت بالكآبة تتسلل إلى صدرها..خاطر ما بدأ يساورها بأن هذا الفندق كان معتقلا أو سجنا في فترة من تاريخه العريق..هذا ما استشعرته من طرازه المعماري المنغلق..وطيور الكآبة المحلقة في سمانه..فمن إطلالتها الأولى على واجهة الفندق..أصابتها فيروس الرهبة الخانق...فأرادات أن تتراجع..لكنها لا تعلم شيئا..ولا تملك سوى القليل من المال..كما أن السائق أخبرها بأن هذا هو أرخص الفنادق..فلا سبيل أمامها غير الجلد والتحمل..وعليها أن تواجه ذلك. (فاروق

حسني، 2010: 13)

“The limousine stopped in front of a cheap hotel on the outskirts of Granada. Sarah did not feel foreign to the place; the design of the building followed the Islamic model, similar to the Al-Azhar area in Cairo. It's just that when Sarah was about to enter the hotel carrying a suitcase and laptop in the other hand, she felt a sudden sadness creep into her chest. He thought this hotel had once been used as a prison. That was how he felt both from the closed style of the building and also from the sad-looking birds flying in the sky above the hotel. Walking to the front of the hotel, Sarah was assaulted by an eerie, suffocating feeling. She wanted to go back, but she didn't know anything.

Moreover, he only has a little money. The car driver had told Sarah that this hotel was the cheapest. Sarah could only surrender. She had to face this situation by force” (Hosny, 2010, p. 13).

c. Police station

أنا هنا من أجلك.. لقد علمت بطريقي الخاصة بما حدث.. لهذا جئت إليك.. لا تقلقي.. ثم توجه إلى الشرطي في مكتبه الخاص.. صافحه بحرارة.. أخرج مظلوما مغلقا من جيب معطفه.. أعطاه إليه بابتسامة شكر.. ثم خرج إلى حيث توجد (سارة).. سالها عن وجهها.. أخذها من يدها.. وانطلق بها خارج القسم القديم. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 20)

“I came here for you, Sarah. I know what's happening, and you don't have to worry anymore.” Steven meets a police officer in his office. He shook the policeman warmly, then took a sealed envelope from his coat pocket. Steven gave the envelope with a thank you smile. Then went to the place where Sarah was, immediately Steven held her hand and took her out of the office” (Hosny, 2010, p. 20).

From the quote above, the hotel where Sarah is staying is a place where people run away from the police. It just so happens that a case has occurred in the hotel and is surrounded by the police. The police then went to Sarah's room and immediately entered it. Several police immediately rushed to every corner of the room to check it while Sarah looked at them in complete astonishment. Sarah was finally taken to the police station for questioning and underwent several processes according to the applicable SOP.

When Steven came to the police station, Sarah felt that Steven was the one who saved her life. Steven immediately met a policeman, shook him, then took out a sealed envelope from his jacket pocket and directly led Sarah out of the police station.

d. University of Granada

When Sarah and Steven left the police station, a car followed them on their way to the University of Granada. Steven's driver saw a vehicle following them from behind. Then the driver immediately stepped on the car's gas and chased each other through the streets and the forests. Finally, they arrived at the University of Granada after the vehicle following them crashed into an excellent road divider, causing a loud explosion.

After they arrived at the university, Steven immediately took a piece of paper from his coat pocket and gave it to Sarah. The report contained the address of Sarah's new hotel that Steven had prepared earlier, including the room in Sarah's name. Before Sarah got out of the car, Steven gave her a minor key which was given to Sarah to look after it if something happened to Steven. Sarah would find something and know everything from inside the key. As in the quote below;

توقفت السيارة أمام مبنى جامعة غرناطة، لم تكن (سارة) في حالة نفسية جيدة..لكنها لا بد أن تسجل نفسها بالجامعة..وقبل أن تنزل من السيارة..نظرت إلى (ستيفان) نظرة عميقة. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 76)

“The car stopped in front of the Granada university building, Sarah had not yet calmed down, and she was feeling anxious. But he must immediately register his name at the university. Before getting out of the car, he looked at Steven with a sharp gaze” (Hosny, 2010, p. 76).

e. Grandpa Khaled's Old Shop

لمحت متجرا صغيرا لبيع التحف القديمة، أرادت أن تملي عينها ببعض ما يحتويه المتجر..دخلت..قابلها رجل مسن..تبدو على ملامحه المحفورة آثار الأندلس..وعمق التاريخ الطويل. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 28)

“Sarah saw a small shop selling antiques, she entered and was greeted by an old man. From his face, you can see the traces of Andalusian heritage and its long history” (Hosny, 2010, p. 28).

From the quote above, it can be explained that this shop belonged to Khaled's grandfather, that he inherited from his parents first. This small shop sells antiques, and it can be seen from the goods in the shop that they are of Andalusian heritage, which has a very long history. No one has said where the item came from, but Khaled's grandfather believes it must have something to do with the city of Alhambra.

f. El Pajero Hotel in the Exotic Hay el Tijari Area (Commercial Village)

في هيو الفندق الفاخر، وقفت (سارة) تتأمل في ذهول..وربهة..ففي تخشى ارتياد الأماكن الفاخرة لأنها تشعر داخلها بالغرابة...

“In a luxurious hotel room, Sarah stands confused, frightened; she knows luxury places because she will feel alienated.” (Hosny, 2010, p. 33).

From the above, when Steven picked up and rescued Sarah at the police station, they immediately left and headed straight to the University of Granada for Sarah's research purposes. When they arrived in front of the university of Granada, Sarah felt uneasy about the events. Before Sarah got out of the car, Steven took a piece of paper from his coat that contained the address of the new hotel for Sarah to live in. Steven also gave Sarah a safe key in the hotel

deposit, which, if anything happened to Steven, Sarah would find something in the safe (Hosny, 2022).

Sarah took the keys and got out of the car without knowing what was happening. Sarah also wouldn't go to this hotel if Steven didn't pay for her stay; she prefers to wash dishes, and this side job is very suitable for women.

g. Alhambra Palace (Bab el-Ruman, el-Syari'ah, el-Rayahin, el-Siba)

In the Alhambra palace, several doors and courtyards have their names, Bab el Ruman (Pomegranate Gate), Bab el Syari'ah, el Rayyahin courtyard, and el Siba.

Khaled and Sarah visited the Alhambra palace; after Khaled parked his mini car in the courtyard of the Alhambra palace, Khaled looked at Sarah's face while expressing his admiration for this palace. This is an Arab secret that holds a lot of the history of Islamic civilization in Spain.

Gradually, the two of them seemed enchanted by the atmosphere of the Alhambra, which was exotic with its beauty, shady gardens, and dense trees. The forest covered the plateau like a hat on the heads of beautiful girls, its fresh green color appearing as if it embraced the secrets of the palace. The garden has clear fresh water, making anyone who sees it feel thirsty. The Alhambra had been the intoxicating daydream of the kings of Granada, a world surrounded by towering fortresses and hedges. As in the quote below:

هذا قصر الحمراء! سر عربي!

نزلا من السيارة..ترجلا صعودا على الدرجات المتأكلة (الهامبرا)..كانا يسيران ببطء عبر الطريق المعبد المؤدي إلى القصر..إلى باب الرمان، عقد حجري ضخمة محفور عليه ثلاث رمانات، حيث يقود هذا الباب إلى غابة وارفة الظلال - رغم أن الصعود فيها مجهود من كثرة الدرج الذي يجب عليهما أن يواصلوا السير صعودا عليه - قبل أن يجتازا، مع الأفواج المنهمرة، بابا آخر هو باب الشريعة ... (فاروق حسني، 2010: 45-46)

"This is the palace of the Alhambra, the secret of Arabia!". He whispered.

Sarah and Khaled got out of the car, hurrying up the Alhambra steps. The two strolled as they passed through the road that led to the palace to the door of el Ruman (pomegranate door), made of a large stone on which three pomegranates were carved. This door leads to the garden area before passing through another door, Bab el Syari'ah." (Hosny, 2010, pp. 45–46).

في فناء السباع، وقفت (سارة) ذاهلة، تتأمل بعينها ما رأته بقلبي مئات المرات، تلك اللحظة التي طالما حلمت بها، وهذا هو الفناء الساحر، الذي يحيط به ممر، ومن حوله القاعات والغرف، وفي وسطه النافورة، تلك المعجزة التي صممها عقلية مهندسي غرناطة الجبارة، لا ثاني عشر أسدا، يرتفع كل منها قدمين ونصفا، تتقدم (سارة) نحوها كالمسحورة، يتبعها خالد في صمت. (فاروق حسني، 2010: 55)

"In the courtyard of el Siba' (beast), Sarah stood frozen, startled. He could finally see what he had dreamed of: the enchanted courtyard surrounded by streets and rooms and rooms.

In the center is a fountain, a miracle designed by a seasoned Granada architect. The fountain is surrounded by 12 lions [2], about two and a half feet tall. Sarah moved closer as if she had been enchanted, followed by Khaled silently” (Hosny, 2010, p. 55).

h. Beach Edge

At the promised time for Sarah and Steven to meet, they sat on the marble stone in the courtyard of el Siba. Steven told Sarah everything from the beginning until some of the things that happened to Sarah were the effects of Steven, whose main goal was map. Steven wants to get the map that Sarah found while in Egypt. Before Steven could tell his secret from start to finish, he suddenly coughed up blood and was stabbed. His body fell to the ground, was covered in blood, and died.

The police detained Sarah as a result of this incident so they could question her about Steven's death. When Khaled came to the police station, he couldn't believe how Sarah was sitting on a wooden chair. Sarah's eyes were red from crying for a long time, and the police took her back to a place where her fate was unknown. Khaled felt very worried, and his thoughts were disorganized, so he finally went to the beach to calm his mind and remember all the events that had passed. He placed his grandfather's words that dangerous thorns were surrounding Sarah. Like the quote below:

سار (خالد) بمحاذاة شاطئ البحر، غارقا في تفكير عميق-كعادته- كلما ضاقت به الدنيا، وغلبته الأحداث على أمره، كان يحاول ربط الأحداث ببعضها.(فاروق حسني، 2010: 78)

“Khaled walks on the beach, immersed in deep thoughts, the more he feels the world is pinching him, he always tries to tie up all the events that pass in his life” (Hosny, 2010, p. 87).

As has been disclosed in the presentation of the analysis of each structural element in the novel “Blood in the Palace of the Alhambra/Dimā'un fi Qashril-Chamrā” by Ehab Farouk Housny above, it can be explained that the al-hikāyah (stories, events) contained in it are Sarah is a doctor or archaeologist from Egypt who examines historical buildings. In her research this time, Sarah examined a map showing where Al Zahrawi's documents were hidden in the Alhambra Palace area. Sarah won international awards for her research.

Sarah faced many trials and problems in her dissertation research. The asy-syakhṣiyyah (character) element is played by Sarah, a doctor who is known as the person who found the document map in one of the rooms in the Sultan Hasan Mosque, Cairo.

This story is getting hotter and tense when Sarah as the main character is faced *with* the problems that befall her. Among them was when Sarah stayed at a classic hotel and when Sarah became a suspect in the death of Hamzah Steven. Sarah is detained and interrogated for Steven's death by detectives. But all the

available evidence frustrates Sarah and is not proven guilty. The al-habkah element (plot) is also an important element in positioning Sarah to remain optimistic and not give up in facing problems. The time setting (*az-zamān*) occurs at night during Sarah and Khaled's wedding, they want to spend their first night at the classic hotel where Sarah stayed when she first arrived in Granada. The setting of the place (*al-makān*) when the Al Zahrawi document was found in the Alhambra palace in the courtyard of el Rayyahin under an elongated pool that has a clean and stunning green color. This setting of time and place (*az-zamān wal-makān*) has a very potential function in producing the meaning of the story in the novel "Darah in the palace of the Alhambra/Dimā'un fi Qashril-Chamrā" by Ehab Farouk Housny. All the structural elements described above have their respective functional loads and are interrelated with one another in a coherent and synergistic manner.

Conclusion

Based on the structural analysis of the novel "Blood in the palace of the Alhambra/Dimā'un fi Qashril-Chamrā" by Ehab Farouk Housny, this novel has various kinds of al-hikāyah (stories, events), in unique *asy-syakhṣiyah* (characters) with different characters. owned by each character. In addition, the setting of time and place (*az-zamān wal-makān*) shown in the novel Darat at the Alhambra palace/Dimā'un fi Qashril-Chamrā takes place in various regions or countries, both in Egypt and Spain itself. So it can be concluded that by finding a map buried in one of the rooms in the Sultan Hasan mosque in Cairo which is a secret document of the Alhambra belonging to the great scientist Al Zahrawi (Albucasis), the document contains a chemical composition for treating types of cancer. The map is part of a letter written by a Granada priest to one of his relatives in Egypt. He told his relative to hide the map so that el Zahrawi's document would not be found by the hands of the tyrant or people of the Taftisy Court. The priest described that the map showed the place where the document was stored, he hid it so that one day it could be found and useful for humans. The ultimate goal of structural analysis is to reveal the totality of the meaning of a literary text through its intrinsic elements. Therefore, in the structural analysis of literary works, the most important thing is the relationship and interweaving of functions between one element (dominant and functional elements) and other elements (elements that are less dominant or elements that are less functional) in a coherent manner. and synergistic (harmonious).

In this study there are still many shortcomings due to the limitations of researchers, *causing* the results of this study to be less than optimal. Research on the novel "Blood in the palace of the Alhambra/Dimā'un fi Qashril-Chamrā" by Ehab Farouk Housny can be used as a reference for further research in analyzing literary works.

Therefore, this research is expected to be studied and developed using the perspective of other literary studies. It is possible that it can be studied using other approaches such as the sociology of literature approach, structuralism, a pragmatic approach or other approaches that are still relevant to this work.

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