

UNIVERSALITY IN *THE VEGETARIAN* NOVEL BY HAN KANG: A MIMETIC STUDY

Nur Suci Izzati¹

STKIP PGRI Jombang, Indonesia

nursuciizzati@gmail.com

Abstract

A good literary work, for example, a novel must have universality. In *The Vegetarian* novel, the phenomenon of vegetarianism experienced by the main character, Yeong-Hye. There are some reasons to become vegetarians, one of them is because they don't want to hurt animals. This reason is the same as why the author wrote *The Vegetarian* novel about a woman who rejects violence by becoming a vegetarian. Based on Han Kang's memories of the massacre tragedy in Gwangju in 1980, Han Kang made this novel with the theme of violence and humanity. Violence is an example of universality in human life, and the author also includes this violence in her literary works. This study aims to find out what forms of universality that motivate the main character of *The Vegetarian* novel to become a vegetarian and how Han Kang implements universality into her novel. The researcher used qualitative research with content analysis as the research design. Researchers also use a mimetic approach in which this approach views literary works as an imitation of human life. The researcher uses the mimetic theory of Aristotle because, based on this theory, literary works are not only imitations of human life, but the author put a creative process that produces a new literary work. In this study, researchers found four universalities that motivated Yeong-Hye as the main character in *The Vegetarian* novel to become a vegetarian. There are violence, fear, dreams, and pain. The author implements this universality into her novel based on the tragedy of a massacre that led to violence, the phenomenon of vegetarianism raises fear, traumatic causes dreams and pain from Han Kang's memories. The conclusion is that in a literary work there is universality in it. In this novel, Han Kang includes universality as universality that motivates the main character to become vegetarian. Han Kang imitates the vegetarian phenomenon in reality and incorporates it into a literary work then re-created so that it becomes *The Vegetarian* novel.

Keywords: Universality, *The Vegetarian novel*, Mimetic.

¹ *Author's Name.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, literature becomes part of people's lives. Literature is an expression of society. The literature is come up from the events that happen in society. Literature reflects various experiences, ideas, human desires in everyday life which are expressed in various forms and styles of literary works (Wellek and Warren, 1949: 90). In this era of globalization, the phenomenon of vegetarianism is very popular in society. Vegetarianism is a lifestyle or activity pattern that refuses to eat food from animals and only eats food from plants or vegetables. Related to this phenomenon, there are some reasons behind the vegetarianism. Apart from health reasons, there is another reason someone becomes a vegetarian, it is animal welfare reasons. This reason helps the vegetarians to express their philosophy of non-violence towards animals. According to vegetarians, this reason prevents violence against fellow living beings. They can't bear to see other animals being killed for human consumption (Raluca, 2007). The phenomenon of vegetarianism here is an example of a phenomenon that exists in human life and it is included in literary works.

One example of literary work is a novel. In novel tells about phenomena that occur in everyday life. Most of the fictional stories or events in the novel are also experienced in human life. The phenomenon can be in the form of social problems related to political problems, cultural problems, crime, etc. The main criteria that are put on the literary work are 'truth'. The same thing happens in human life and that is true events in real life (Pradopo, 1994: 26). The phenomenon of vegetarianism in real life can be described through the story in the novel as mimetic of real life.

Literary work is an imitation of reality. In contrast to Plato's mimetic theory, Aristoteles agree that literature is an imitation of reality, but not only imitating, there is also a creative process based on the captured reality. The story in a novel is usually inspired by the daily life of humans, not only imitating human life but the artist also adding something new to his literary work. Therefore, literary works are included in the creation of artists. This concept is categorized mimetic by Aristoteles. In the process of imitation, there is an artist's creativity to create something new. For example, include elements of universality in his literary works (Darma, 2004: 45).

According to Wellek and Warren (1949: 12) in (Islam, 2021: 23), a good literary work is must contain some criteria, one of them is universality. Universality is the phenomenon that has taken from the original life of humans who have existed from ancient times, now or in the future. The phenomenons of death, love, mate and others things which indicate occur in the past, now and future time are an example of universality. In this research, the researcher will analyze *The Vegetarian* novel, this is a Korean novel written by Han-Kang which was translated into English in 2015 in the UK and in 2016 in the US. *The Vegetarian* novel was inspired by Yi Sang's quote "I believe that humans should be plants" and the memories of Han Kang and her family living in Gwangju a few months before the Gwangju Massacre tragedy. This tragedy inspired Han Kang in writing her novels, one of them is *The Vegetarian* novel with the theme of violence and humanity (Shearn, 2021).

The Vegetarian novel is a novel that tells about the main character named Yeong-Hye who suddenly turns into a vegetarian. Vegetarian itself is a lifestyle that does not consume meat, vegetarians only eat food from plants or vegetables. In reality,

one of the reasons vegetarians become vegetarians is because of animal welfare or their unwillingness to harm animals. The same reason also happened in *The Vegetarian* novel, Yeong-Hye became a vegetarian because there are some things that motivated her to stop eating meat. Yeong-Hye stops eating meat, because she doesn't want to harm animals for human consumption. By being a vegetarian means that she will not do violence to animals as fellow living beings. Universality in *The Vegetarian* novel is form of events that can occur in human life, because universality itself cannot be separated from real life.

Various studies have analyzed aspects of universality and mimetic study. Faiz, Brohi, & Kabooro (2021) focus on universality elements in a book containing 26 prose poems entitled "The Prophet". This research shows that universality in Khalil Gibran's *The Prophet* teaches about humanity by explaining problems and solutions that represent human life; Alogaili & Khalaf (2018) deals with analysis on the elements that make up the existence of universality in a drama. They are theater in the form of poetry, universal themes, and the influence of drama in conveying universal moral messages. The results of the study explain that the poetic language used in the dialogue defines the human condition. The universal theme is taken from the word "waiting" which describes conditions that commonly occur in everyday life, and the last is the influence of the drama itself which gives a moral message from the experiences that occur in life. These three elements illustrate the universality in a literary work which is a thing that exists in life and is included in literary works; Admassu (2019) discusses about in literary works such as drama is mimetic. The results of this study indicate that the *Oda Oak Oracle's* drama contains mimetics. This drama contains a tragedy. The tragedy is an imitation (mimetic) because there is a moral purpose that occurs in reality. This research explains how literary works connect to reality which is a characteristic of mimetics.

Based on the previous research, to fill the research gap, the researcher focuses on the different form of universality in the novel especially in the novel entitled *The Vegetarian*. This novel was written by the author based on the author's memory of the tragedy in Gwangju. The violence and murder that occurred in the tragedy made the author write some of her novels, including *The Vegetarian* with the theme of violence and humanity. The author also inspired by the quote "I believe that humans should be plants" it means that plants does not do a violence. From these memories and quotes, the author wants to raise a story with the theme of violence and humanity. *The Vegetarian* itself tells of someone who suddenly stopped eating meat, and only consumed vegetables. This behavior is called vegetarianism. Apart from novels, this vegetarianism phenomenon also exists in real human life. The author creates this phenomenon by including universality in her novel. Universality itself is something that exists anytime and anywhere, whether in literature or in real life. In this novel there are universality that motivates Yeong-hye as the main character of the novel suddenly turn into a vegetarian. They are violence, fear, dreams and pain. These four are examples of universality in *The Vegetarian* novel. Universality here is raised by the author to support Yeong-Hye's reason for becoming a vegetarian. Because she keeps having the same dream, a dream about the brutal violence that Yeong-Hye has done to animals and humans makes Yeong-Hye feel afraid if the dream comes true. This fear makes her experience emotional stress which finally makes Yeong-Hye feel stressed and in pain with what happened to her. To prevent her dream from coming true, Yeong-Hye decides

to become a vegetarian. By becoming a vegetarian, she will not eat meat and that means she will not harm animals as in her dream.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Literature

Literature is an expression of society. The literature is come up from the events that happen in society. Literature reflects various experiences, ideas, human desires in everyday life which are expressed in various forms and styles of literary works (Wellek and Warren, 1949: 90). Literature reflects life experiences. Experiences in everyday life are described by the author and imagined in written form. Literature, like any other art, is essentially an imaginative act. That is, the act of the writer's imagination in the selection, placement and interpretation of life experiences (Taylor, 1981: 1). Literature is a type of writing. As used in this term, it refers to written expressions that have aesthetic value. Literary works as an example of a reflection of reality and contain values that can be obtained in the form of philosophy, education, psychology, culture, history and more. (Islam, 2021: 28-29) literature is some kind of writing which for certain reason people value highly. In good literature there are basic functions of literature, namely as aesthetic and useful. When reading literary works can understand what the author thinks and make it a reflection of self. Literature itself is a reflection of reality or called mimetic theory. Literature reflects human activities carried out in their daily lives, with written literary works, writers express human life through the process of creativity. Literature is a form of creativity and its object is human life with language as the medium (Semi, 1984: 2).

Novel as Literary Work

A novel is a form of literary work. Novels are usually related to human life. The story in the novel is written based on the author's imagination to represent the idea of a life experience. In the novel there is a creative process created by the author, the novel tells the events in human life. Novel is a work of prose that is quite long and complicated which seeks to reflect and express something of quality or value from human experience (Taylor, 1981: 46). Literary works such as novels are literary works that are fiction but are also experienced in the real world through the process of creativity. According to (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 4) novels as a work of fiction offers a world that contains models ideal life, imaginative world, built through various intrinsic elements. This imaginative world created by the author is made similar to what happens in real life. A good literary work is a literary work that contain of some criteria. (Islam, 2021: 22-23) explaining great literary work according to Warren (1949: 13) is contains aesthetic values, and it requires some elements, there are disinterested contemplation, esthetic distance, framing, fictionality, universality, unity in variety, and dulce et utile. The researcher concludes that a novel is a literary work created with a creative process that contains the author's imagination and also part of the reflection human life.

Mimetic by Aristotles

Literature cannot be separated from environmental conditions. This makes literature an imitation of reality. This imitation is called mimetic. Mimetic views literary works as imitation, reflection, or representation of human life. Mimetics determine how well a literary work connects to real life. The concept of mimetic itself was formulated for the first time by Plato, according to him all works of art, including literary works, are imitations of reality. However, his student Aristotle had a different opinion with

Plato. If Plato considers artists to only imitate reality, Aristotle argues that artists not only imitate reality, but they also create literary works based on their creativity to create something new based on reality. Artists will be creative in pouring their creative ideas into literary works. This creative process creates something new, and it can be said that literary works are the creations of artists through a creative process. This mimetic is categorized as mimetic creatio (Darma, 2004:45). When imitating reality, artists will indirectly incorporate universality elements into their literary works. This is because universality is part of human life. It can be concluded that a literary work contains an imitation of reality. This imitation was developed through the creative process of the author in which there are universality elements that occur in the reality of human life. The phenomenon of vegetarianism is a phenomenon that exists in the real world of humans, then the author imitates this phenomenon into her literary works. For example, in *The Vegetarian* novel. This novel tells of a woman named Yeong-Hye who suddenly turns into a vegetarian. she became a vegetarian because she did not want to hurt animals to be used as food. By not eating meat, Yeong-Hye prevents from harming animals. Based on the writer's memory of the tragedy of the massacre in Gwangju, there was a lot of violence that occurred at that time. The violence made the author create *The Vegetarian* novel with the theme of violence and humanity. Through the phenomenon of vegetarianism, the author imitates the reality of life such as the violence that she remembers in the Gwangju tragedy and then that violence also included in her novel by creating this violence as a universality that motivates the main character of the novel to become vegetarian.

Universality

When writing a novel or literary work, the authors represent human life by imitating the human nature or behaviour of people and then compile it into a storyline. The notion of universality is based on the assumption that there are irreducible features of human life and experience that exist beyond the constitutive effects of local cultural conditions (Ashcroft, 2000:216). The theme of universality is considered a trademark of great literature. Literary works are judged on the basis of their representation of the "universal human condition. " What makes Shakespeare, Dante and Goethe great writers is that they represent the "universal human condition" by combining universal and specific things (Waseem: 2013). The sense of universality in literary works tends to be related to the relationship between humans soul, emotion, and social being. Literature transcends time constraints, gender differences, and even historical bases. Literature is not tied to tempo space, limited by space and time. As a reflection of human life, literature touches all aspects of human life, tend to create universal appeal (Manugeran and Hidayati: 2018). Some examples of human nature are dreams, fear, violence, or pain that contained in the novel is evidence of a process of imitating the reality of human life. In creating a reality of human life, artists will naturally incorporate universality elements into their literary works, because universality are things that are certain to exist in human life anytime and anywhere. so it cannot be separated from human life (Darma, 2004: 45). A good literary work contains some elements, one of them is an element of universality. The example of universality are death, love, hatred and others. They are events that exist in real life and also exist in literary works. Literature, mimetic and universality are related to each other. In literary works, especially novels, it contains an imitation of life written by the author.

The Vegetarian Novel

The Vegetarian novel is a novel written by Han Kang and translated by Deborah Smith in 2016 in the US. The author got the idea to write the novel *The Vegetarian* from a quote by South Korean writer Yi Sang "I believe that human should be plants". In addition, the author's background in living in the Gwangju area also underlies the theme of the story in this novel. The writer's memory of the tragedy of the massacre in Gwangju makes the novel *The Vegetarian* contains a story with the theme of humanity. Based on the author's experience or memory of the massacre in Gwangju, the writer was inspired to create literary works by developing creative ideas based on the reality of human life. Examples are about violence, fear, selfishness, hatred, pain, or affection described in this novel. This element reflects that the novel or literary work is a reflection of reality and contain universality element. In making literary works, the author incorporates elements that exist in the reality of human life such as univesality and then recreates them with a creative process so as to produce new literary works.

Literature comes from events that occur in everyday life, the phenomenon of vegetarianism is a phenomenon that occurs in human life. Because according to Aristotle, literary works are not only imitations, but there is a creative process, the author creates a story in his novel by incorporating universality into his literary work. In the process of imitating human life which is included in the literary work, the author includes many forms of universality in her novel. From many forms of universality that appear in the novel, the researcher focuses more in the form of universality that underlies the main character in the novel to turn into a vegetarian. The forms of universality include fear, violence and pain. Mimetic and universality are inseparable, the two are interconnected. Universality is something that has existed in human life since the past, now and even in the future. In making literary works such as novels, authors usually make a story that occurs in human daily life. This is because the reader can interpret the literary work easily. Because universality always exists in human life, therefore a literary work that imitates human life also has universality in it. For example, there are three forms of universality in *The Vegetarian* novel, namely fear, violence and pain. These three forms also exist in real human life. So, between universality and mimetic is something that is interconnected.

METHOD

In this study the researcher used qualitative research with content analysis as research design. Based on the title has been chosen by the researcher about mimetic analysis toward the universality element in *The Vegetarian* novel. In this study, the data source that the researchers use is *The Vegetarian* novel by Han Kang. In 2016, this novel won an international award, namely the Man Booker International Prize with the judging panel citing it as "unforgettably powerful and original". The researcher takes data from dialog and narration which contain universality in *The Vegetarian* novel. In this research, the researcher uses a human instrument as an instrument for gathering and analyzing data carried out by the researcher herself.

FINDING

In this research, the researcher uses a human instrument as an instrument for gathering and analyzing data carried out by the researcher herself. For the first is the form of universality in *The Vegetarian* novel. The researcher found that in *The Vegetarian* novel there are many forms of universality. In this study, researchers only focus on the universality form that motivates the main character of *The Vegetarian* novel. The main

character is Yeong-Hye. Yeong-Hye is the main character of this novel, she suddenly turns into a person who stops eating meat for some reason. because Yeong-hye's behavior that suddenly turned vegetarian made her family and husband confused. There are somethings that motivate Yeong-Hye to turn vegetarian, they are the fear that Yeong-Hye experienced after having a strange dream, then Yeong-Hye's actions that killed animals sadly, and the pain that Yeong-Hye suffered when she had consecutive strange dreams. These fear, violence, and pain are also examples forms of universality found in The Vegetarian novel.

1. Universality which motivated Yeong-Hye become Vegetarian.

a. Fear

Fear is a feeling that is often felt by humans, a feeling that has existed from the past, now or even in the future. So, this feeling is one example of universality that exists in human life. Apart from human life, fear is also included in the novel by the author. In The Vegetarian novel, The author imitates the form of fear that appears in the main character because of her fear of hurting animals. The author includes fear here as well as the universality that motivates Yeong-Hye to become a vegetarian. Therefore, fear is a universality that exists in the reality that the author imitates in literary works. This imitation process is called mimetic, the author not only imitates but also develops her creative ideas by making the fear that Yeong-Hye experiences is the fear that arises due to the brutality of her killing animals in her dreams. So, a literary work is not only an imitation, but there is a creative process carried out by the author by developing creative ideas from fear as universality which motivates Yeong-Hye to become vegetarian.

b. Violence

Based on the reason that someone turns into a vegetarian is because the fear of killing animals, the author develops her creative idea by connecting the universality of fear and violence into a storyline that is related to each other. Therefore, violence is a universality that occurs in human life and imitated by the author into her novel by adding the author's creative ideas such as describes the violence then linked to the fear that causes Yeong-Hye to stop eating meat. Yeong-Hye is motivated to become a vegetarian because a vegetarian is someone who does not eat meat which means they will not do violence to animals. They don't kill animals to be able to eat their meat. Then violence against animals will not be done. This reason is one of the reasons that made violence a universality that motivated Yeong-Hye to become a vegetarian.

c. Pain

Pain is a universality of human life. In The Vegetarian novel, this universality is felt by Yeong-Hye because of her guilt towards animals. According to Yeong-Hye, the cause of her pain was because she ate too much meat, many animals that should have lived but had to end up being consumed. This reason made Yeong-Hye to stop eating meat. The author includes pain in her novel as a pain that can motivate Yeong-Hye to become a vegetarian. The author expresses her creative idea by making Yeong-Hye's pain because of her guilt towards the many animals that have been killed for consumption. Pain is a universality that exists in the reality of human life which is then included by the author in her novel. The author connects pain as a universality that can motivate a person to become a vegetarian. Based on the reason for the vegetarian phenomenon due to animal welfare, the author describes Yeong-Hye's pain as pain due to guilt towards

animals which makes Yeong-Hye experience emotional stress and finally decide to become a vegetarian.

d. Dreams

Because dreams keep coming to Yeong-Hye over and over again, dreams that contain the brutality of killing animals, blood and other violence make Yeong-Hye motivated to become a vegetarian. Because she keeps having the same dream, the violent dream makes Yeong-Hye frustrated and decides to become a vegetarian. And Therefore, because dreams are a universality that exists in human life, the author also includes dreams in her novel. However, with the author's creative ideas, the dream that yeong-Hye experienced is depicted with a dream full of violence that makes Yeong-Hye motivated to become a vegetarian.

2. The Implementation of Universality

a. The tragedy of massacre led to violence

The violence that the author implements in The Vegetarian novel is based on the author's view on the tragedy of massacre in the city of Gwangju in 1980. At that time the government troops attacked pro-democracy protesters, they fired on the crowds and killed hundreds of people. The crackdown profoundly shaped her views of humanity's capacity for violence. From the violence that exists in this tragedy makes the author include the universality of violence in her novel. The murder in the Gwangju tragedy is a form of violence that exists in the reality of human life which the author creates into her novel. This bloody tragedy made the writer create a form of violence by killing animals brutally and bloody. This form of violence then included by the author as the universality that motivated Yeong-hye to become a vegetarian.

b. The phenomenon of vegetarian raises fear

The phenomenon of vegetarianism is a phenomenon that the author puts into her novel. This vegetarian phenomenon is a lifestyle of someone who does not consume meat, they only eat from vegetables or plants. This phenomenon exists in the reality of human life. One of the reasons someone becomes a vegetarian is because of animal welfare. They can't bear to see animals being killed for human consumption. Fear of harming animals is the reason a person becomes a vegetarian.

c. Traumatic causes dreams

Dream is a series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep. Dreams are something that is very common in human life. Because it is common in human life, this dream then included by the author in The Vegetarian novel as a dream that motivated Yeong-hye to become a vegetarian. The dream that the author puts into her novel is a type of nightmare.

d. Pain from Han Kang's past memories

The Gwangju tragedy is a tragedy that Han Kang will remember for the rest of her life. This tragedy is motivated her to write her novels including The Vegetarian novel with the theme of humanity. At the time of the tragedy, Han Kang was very young and she feel that humans are scary. In The Vegetarian novel, Han Kang tells Yeong-hye as a woman who wants to eradicate violence by becoming a vegetarian. What Yeong-hye experienced in the novel was the same as what Han Kang experienced in reality. The pain that Han Kang feels when she remembers the tragedy, makes her implement that pain is the same as Yeong-hye's pain seeing the violence that appears in her dreams over

and over again. Han Kang implements this pain as a universality that motivates Yeong-hye to become a vegetarian.

DISCUSSION

From all the universalities in *The Vegetarian* novel there are four universalities that motivate Yeong-Hye to become vegetarian, namely fear, violence, dreams and pain. These four data are something that common in human life. Humans can experience dreams while sleeping, felt pain and fear, then saw violence in their daily life. Because it is the universality of human life. Universality cannot be separated from part of human life, based on Warren (1949) in (Islam, 2021: 23), a good literary work contains some criteria, one of them is universality. Something that exists anytime and anywhere, something that has existed since ancient times, now, even in the future is called universality. The author includes universality in her novel because universality is also included in human daily life, things that happen and are experienced by humans in general without any time limit, including examples of universality.

In real life, one of the reasons someone becomes a vegetarian is for animal welfare. According vegetarians, they feel bad when they see animals being killed for consumption. So, vegetarian express their philosophy of non-violence to animals. The same reason is also told by the author in this novel. Yeong-Hye as the main character of *The Vegetarian* novel is motivated to become a vegetarian because she doesn't want to do violence to animals. Then the author creates the reason with creative ideas such as including other universalities such as dream, fear and pain that are related to each other. Violence appears continuously in Yeong-Hye's dream, making Yeong-Hye feel stressed and in pain about the dream. Brutally killing animals, strangling and striking someone's eyeballs and then shooting animals' heads are forms of violence in Yeong-Hye's dream. Fear of hurting animals, makes Yeong-Hye prevent it by not eating meat. By becoming a vegetarian, she will not eat meat and the violence in her dream will not happen. Therefore, fear, violence, dreams and pain are universalities that motivate Yeong-Hye to become a vegetarian.

Connecting from the theory of universality in the discussion above, that a good literary work has universality in it. In this literary work, *The Vegetarian* novel also has universality which is shown as universality which motivates Yeong-Hye as the main character of the novel to become a vegetarian. There are four universalities that the author includes as universalities that motivate Yeong-Hye to become a vegetarian, namely fear, violence, dreams and pain. The author implements these four universalities based on the tragedy of massacre led to violence, the phenomenon of vegetarian raises fear, traumatic cause dreams and pain from Han Kang's past memories. The author imitates the phenomena that exist in real life and incorporates them into her literary works, this imitation of human life into literary works is called mimetic. According to the mimetic theory of Aristotle, in a literary work the author not only imitating of human life but the author also pours her creative ideas into the literary work. This creative process will create something new as a result of the author's creation (Darma, 2004:45). The theory is also implemented by Han Kang as the author of *The Vegetarian* novel, she imitates phenomena that occur in human life and created into a literary work through the author's creative ideas. The vegetarian phenomenon is a phenomenon that Han Kang imitates into her novel. One of the reasons this phenomenon arises is because of animal welfare or someone's unwillingness to harm animals as fellow living beings.

Forms of violence such as killing animals is a form of universality that is common in human life. Based on her memory of the tragedy in Gwangju, Han Kang also remembered the same thing that is about the violence and murder that occurred at that time made Han Kang write her novel with the theme of humanity. The author imitates the vegetarian phenomenon that exists in reality and included in the novel through a creative process. The creative process that the authors put in this novel include some universalities that motivate the main character of the novel to become vegetarian. The process of adding new universalities idea here as a creative process of the author for her literary work.

CONCLUSIONS

Researcher found some universality which motivated Yeong-Hye become a vegetarian in *The Vegetarian* novel. There are four universalities that the author includes in *The Vegetarian* novel as universalities that motivate the main character to become vegetarian. The four universalities are violence, fear, dreams and pain. The author implements violence based on the author's memory of the massacre tragedy in Gwangju. The existence of violence that exists in the tragedy is included by the author in this novel. Then the second is fear, fear is universality that the author implements based on the vegetarian phenomenon. One of the reasons a person becomes a vegetarian is because of animal welfare or the fear of hurting and killing animals as fellow living beings. The author imitates the universality that exists in reality and is also included in her literary works. Next is dreams. The author enters the dream by creating a creative reason for the dream to come continuously to the main character. The dream is due to the trauma that Yeong-Hye experienced due to the incident of her quarrel with her husband. And the last one is pain. The writer implements pain based on Yeong-Hye's childhood memories of seeing the tragedy in Gwangju. The atrocities that occurred in the tragedy left an imprint on the author's memory. The bitter memory makes the writer feel the pain due to the memory of the tragedy. Therefore, the author implements it into her novel in the same way, namely the pain that is felt due to the memory of a violence. It can be concluded that the four universalities are universalities made by the author based on imitation of reality in the reality of human life and implemented by the author through the creative process of the author so that it becomes a literary work that has moral value for the reader.

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