



# Beyond the Ideal: Deconstructing Perfection in Aveus Har's *Istri Sempurna*

<sup>1</sup> Indra Nurdiawan \*, <sup>2</sup> Trisanti Apriyani, <sup>3</sup> Li Hanyu

<sup>1,2</sup> Indonesian Literature, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, 55166, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Asian Languages and Cultures, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, 510420, China

<sup>1</sup> 2200025064@webmail.uad.ac.id\*; <sup>2</sup> trisanti.apriyani@idlitera.uad.ac.id; <sup>3</sup> 1663788914@qq.com

\*Correspondent email author: [trisanti.apriyani@idlitera.uad.ac.id](mailto:trisanti.apriyani@idlitera.uad.ac.id)

## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

### Article history

Received 2025-03-04

Revised 2025-10-24

Accepted 2025-10-30

### Keywords

Ambiguity

Deconstructive

Perfection

Short story

The standard of perfection illustrated in *Istri Sempurna* short story is embodied by a gynoid. However, this portrayal of perfection presents a dilemma in itself. This study focuses on the concept of an ideal life depicted in the short story *Istri Sempurna*. However, the existing literature review reveals a research gap, specifically that no research has discussed the value of perfection as portrayed in the short story *Istri Sempurna* through Derrida's perspective. The data collection technique in this study was carried out by reading and understanding the short story *Istri Sempurna* several times to obtain an overview of its themes and characters. This study attempts to apply Derrida's deconstruction principles, such as *différance* and binary opposition, to analyze how meanings in the text can shift and contradict each other. To ensure the validity and reliability of the study, data triangulation was carried out by comparing the results of the text analysis with relevant literature. The results of the study found that the concept of perfection depicted in *Istri Sempurna* short story is an ambiguity surrounding the idea of perfection, which shows that what is considered ideal is not necessarily the same as true satisfaction or happiness. The findings of this study are expected to provide a new perspective on how the notion of perfection is constructed and deconstructed within contemporary Indonesian literature. Future research is recommended to explore similar themes using other poststructuralist approaches to enrich the discourse on gender, technology, and ideality in literary studies.

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## 1. Introduction

The pursuit of perfection is a common human aspiration, often motivated by factors such as social pressures, the desire for security, and the fear of failure. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Edition VI defines "perfection" as a flawless state or condition. This ideal is frequently perceived as a state of faultlessness, believed to yield comfort and satisfaction. However, individuals often find themselves unable to attain the standards of perfection they establish for themselves. Consequently, humans develop various products and strategies in an attempt to satisfy this inherent desire.

In today's digital era, the evolution of technological products is experiencing exponential acceleration, with artificial intelligence (AI) emerging as a tangible manifestation of human



aspirations for ongoing perfection (Lee & Trimi, 2021; Tien, 2020; Voronkova et al., 2023; Yeo et al., 2022). AI, with its capacity to process vast amounts of data, automate complex tasks, and generate innovative solutions, represents an endeavor to transcend human cognitive and physical limitations (Chehri et al., 2021; Polyakov & Stepanova, 2020).

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into various facets of human life exemplifies the ongoing quest for perfection, both on an individual and collective level (Clark & Gevorkyan, 2020; Gabriel, 2020). AI has the potential to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and productivity across a wide range of fields, including healthcare and manufacturing. This enhancement can subsequently lead to improvements in quality of life and overall human well-being (Einola & Khoreva, 2023; Peeters et al., 2021). However, the notion of perfection that AI promotes also raises significant philosophical and ethical questions. Specifically, it prompts inquiry into whether perfection achieved through technological means can replace or complement the perfection attained through human experience.

The short story *Istri Sempurna* (2023) by Aveus Har explores the author's submission to the pervasive influence of artificial intelligence, which has significantly infiltrated personal lives and the marketing domain, extending even into family dynamics. The standard of perfection illustrated in this narrative is embodied by a gynoid. However, this portrayal of perfection presents a dilemma in itself. The gynoid, depicted as the wife of the main character, raises numerous questions and uncertainties. Despite her partner's seemingly flawless attributes, they do not guarantee the main character's satisfaction. Although her characteristics align with the idealized forms that husbands often envision, this perfection ultimately leads to the main character's feelings of alienation and culminates in divorce.

In the short story *Istri Sempurna*, there is a notable shift in the concept and meaning of perfection that warrants examination through the lens of Derrida's deconstruction theory (Derrida, 2017). This deconstructive approach facilitates the dismantling of the binary oppositions that underpin conventional understandings of perfection, thereby revealing internal contradictions, ambiguities, and marginalized elements within the narrative. Such an analysis opens up a more complex and nuanced interpretation of how the concept of perfection is constructed, reconstructed, and negotiated in a literary context.

Furthermore, *Istri Sempurna*, authored by Aveus Har, serves as a significant material object for this study. This is underscored by the fact that the short story was recognized as the best short story in the 2023 edition of Kompas. It was selected from a pool of 49 short stories published in Kompas daily, as well as 104 additional short stories featured on the Kompas.id platform. Notably, it outperformed 20 other nominees in the 2023 Short Story Award. This recognition attests to the story's popularity and the author's success in conveying an engaging theme, along with aesthetic preferences that resonate within a broader cultural and social context. Consequently, "Istri Sempurna" stands as a valuable representation of the contemporary literary landscape.

In the past five years, literary research focusing on short stories through a deconstructionist approach has garnered significant attention from scholars in the field. Derrida's deconstruction theory has been employed to uncover contradictory meanings and logocentrism in short stories by various authors, including Fitriana (2019), Djaha (2021), Mulyadi and Noortyani (2022), Putri (2023), Setiyoningsih et al. (2024), and Hanif and Rahma (2023). Additionally, Setiawan and Nurhidayah (2019) and Heriyati (2020) have utilized Derrida's deconstruction theory to analyze the representation of female characters in short stories. Trikandi et al. (2023) and Mahuze (2024) have applied this theory to examine stereotypes associated with father and parental figures in short narratives. Furthermore, Siagan (2020) and Khurosan (2020) have demonstrated that Derrida's deconstruction theory can be instrumental in exploring the values of goodness embedded within

short stories. Compared to these previous studies, which primarily focused on identifying binary oppositions and revealing hidden contradictions within short stories, the present research extends the discussion by integrating deconstruction with cultural and contextual interpretation. While earlier works tended to emphasize textual instability and philosophical abstraction, this study seeks to highlight how deconstructive reading can uncover sociocultural ideologies shaping narrative meaning. Thus, this research contributes a more interdisciplinary perspective that bridges Derrida's theoretical insights with the socio-literary dimensions of Indonesian short fiction.

Notably, only one literary study has specifically investigated the short story *Istri Sempurna* by Aveus Har, conducted by [Damayanti et al. \(2024\)](#). This study focuses on the concept of an ideal life depicted in the short story 'Istri Sempurna.' However, the existing literature review reveals a research gap, specifically that no research has discussed the value of perfection as portrayed in the short story 'Istri Sempurna' through Derrida's perspective. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by analyzing the deconstruction of the concept of perfection in the short story, thereby providing a new understanding of how the values of perfection are constructed and interrogated within literary works.

## 2. Theoretical Framework

The theory of deconstruction, introduced by Jacques Derrida, represents a critical approach that emphasizes the analysis of text and meaning ([Derrida, 2013, 2017](#)). This theory emerged as a response to traditional structures of thought that tend to prioritize the stability of meaning and hierarchical relationships in language. In deconstruction, Derrida seeks to demonstrate that meaning is never fixed and is perpetually open to various interpretations. Through this approach, he invites readers to examine the underlying assumptions that shape our understanding of language, text, and meaning ([Mendie & Udofia, 2020](#); [Terzi, 2019](#); [Yegen & Abukan, 2014](#)).

Deconstruction is grounded in the notion that language cannot fully encapsulate reality ([Chao, 2006](#); [Higgs, 2002](#); [Mendie & Udofia, 2020](#)). According to [Derrida \(2017\)](#), every word or term in a language derives its meaning from its context and its relationship with other words. Consequently, meaning is always provisional and uncertain. This concept, referred to as "difference," highlights the distinctions and delays inherent in meaning. In deconstruction, Derrida endeavors to reveal how meaning is constructed and how the structure of language facilitates this process ([Derrida, 2013](#); [Siregar, 2019](#); [Zappa, 2019](#)).

One method through which deconstruction operates is text analysis. [Derrida \(2013\)](#) cautions readers against seeking only overt meanings; instead, he encourages them to explore the hidden layers of meaning within a text. In this analytical process, readers are invited to consider the ambiguities, contradictions, and tensions that exist within the text. Thus, deconstruction not only serves to uncover meaning but also to illustrate the complexity and dynamism inherent in language ([Derrida, 2013, 2017](#); [Derrida & Attridge, 2017](#)).

Derrida also challenges the hierarchies that often characterize traditional thought, such as the distinctions between form and content or between text and context. In deconstruction, all elements are regarded as interrelated, with none holding greater significance than the others. This perspective fosters broader and more inclusive interpretations. By rejecting hierarchical structures, Derrida opens the door to understanding texts from multiple viewpoints, thereby enriching the reader's experience. The implications of deconstruction theory are extensive, extending beyond literature to encompass philosophy, law, and the social sciences ([Derrida, 2013, 2017](#); [Zappa, 2019](#)). This approach encourages individuals to critically engage with the norms and values present in society. By recognizing that meaning is relative and contextual, we can adopt a

more critical stance toward ideas that are often regarded as absolute truths (Mendie & Udofia, 2020; Terzi, 2019; Yegen & Abukan, 2014; Zappa, 2019). Compared to other literary theories, Derrida's deconstruction is more relevant in analyzing this short story because it allows the uncovering of hidden contradictions and ambiguities that traditional approaches often overlook. While structuralism or formalism tends to fix meaning within rigid frameworks, deconstruction exposes the instability of language and meaning, making interpretation more dynamic and critical. This makes Derrida's theory particularly effective for revealing the layered tensions and undecidable meanings embedded within the text's narrative structure.

In conclusion, Derrida's theory of deconstruction offers an innovative lens through which to examine language and meaning. By acknowledging the tensions and complexities within texts, deconstruction invites us to delve deeper and reassess our existing assumptions. Through meticulous analysis, we can uncover new meanings that may not be immediately apparent. Therefore, deconstruction transcends mere analytical methodology; it serves as a means to understand and appreciate the diversity of perspectives in life.

### 3. Method

This study employs a qualitative approach utilizing text analysis as its primary method. This approach was selected because it enables researchers to explore the meanings embedded within the short story "Istri Sempurna" by Aveus Har in greater depth. By applying Derrida's deconstruction theory, this study aims to identify and analyze how the concept of perfection can be questioned and deconstructed within the narrative. Through this methodology, researchers will uncover hidden layers of meaning and provide new insights into the text under examination.

The material object of this study is the short story "Istri Sempurna," which was published in the Kompas Newspaper on August 23, 2023. This short story was chosen due to its relevant themes and issues, which align with the study of deconstruction and possess the potential to reveal the complexities of meaning contained within it. Additionally, the researchers will gather secondary data in the form of literature related to Derrida's theory and the study of deconstruction in literature. This secondary data will assist researchers in understanding the theoretical context and provide a robust foundation for the analysis conducted.

The analysis procedure in this study will be executed in several stages. First, the researcher will read and comprehend the short story "Istri Sempurna" multiple times to gain an overview of its themes and characters. Subsequently, the researcher will identify key elements within the text that pertain to the concept of perfection. Following this, the researcher will apply Derrida's principles of deconstruction, such as *différance* and binary oppositions, to analyze how meanings within the text may shift and contradict one another. This process will involve exploring latent meanings and questioning underlying assumptions present in the narrative.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research, the researcher will triangulate the data by comparing the results of the text analysis with relevant literature. Furthermore, the researcher will engage in discussions with colleagues or experts in the field of literature to obtain feedback and diverse perspectives on the analysis conducted. By adopting this systematic and structured approach, the research is anticipated to yield credible and accountable findings. Ultimately, this study aims to make a significant contribution to the understanding of the short story "Istri Sempurna" by Aveus Har and the application of Derrida's deconstruction theory within literary studies.

#### 4. Result and Discussion

In deconstruction studies, the concept of perfection often serves as a foundational point for exploring the complexities and ambiguities inherent in a text. The short story "Istri Sempurna" by Aveus Har presents a narrative that is rich in themes and symbolism, wherein the notion of perfection is not only depicted as an ideal to be attained but also as a social construct that can be interrogated and deconstructed.

##### **The Blurring of Binary Opposition in the Deconstruction of the Meaning of Perfection**

The concept of deconstruction posits that, to effectively dismantle or interpret a text, it is essential to blur the binary oppositions within the text and to deconstruct the previously established values and logic. The concept of perfect and imperfect mentioned in the short story "Istri Sempurna" does not refer to an absolute concept that is separate from the social and cultural context, but rather reflects a dynamic construction that depends on the individual's perspective. In the narrative, perfection is presented as an ideal that is often influenced by the expectations and norms that apply in society, so that what is considered perfect by one character may not be the same for another character.

In this short story, perfection is represented through the character of the wife, who possesses an extraordinary ability to understand her husband's physical and emotional needs. This character is portrayed not only as an ideal partner but also as the embodiment of societal notions of perfection. This is illustrated in the following quote:

"He understands me so well that he can read my thoughts and feelings from every gesture and tone of my voice."

In the dialogue, there is an expression that characterizes the wife as "perfect" due to her ability to fulfill all of her husband's needs. In many cultures, perfection is often associated with traditional gender roles, where women are expected to serve as caregivers and supporters. Consequently, perfection in this context can be viewed as a product of social norms that constrain individual identity.

When perfection is measured by the ability to meet the expectations of others, the concept itself becomes paradoxical; achieving this ideal may ultimately undermine the authenticity of the individual. Although the character of the wife may appear perfect, the meaning of perfection can vary significantly depending on perspective and context. What one character considers perfect may not align with another character's viewpoint, thereby creating tension and contradiction within the narrative. Therefore, the meaning of perfection in the aforementioned quote is not absolute; rather, it is a complex and dynamic construct that reflects the tension between societal expectations and individual reality.

The meaning of perfection as something that is not fixed and full of ambiguity is also seen in the following quote.

"I can say that he understands me better than I do; this is not an exaggeration because during these three years of marriage he has absorbed a lot of my data in all his memories."

In the quote, perfection is presented as an attribute inherent to the individual. However, in this context, perfection appears to be the result of deep interaction and observation, wherein one's identity is shaped by relationships with others. Thus, perfection is not something that can be achieved individually; rather, it is a social construction that depends on relational dynamics. In this case, perfection becomes ambiguous, as what is considered a deep understanding may merely



represent existing expectations and assumptions. Although the character "I" feels that his partner understands him well, the meaning of "understanding" itself can vary depending on the context and experiences of each individual. Consequently, what is regarded as perfection in understanding can differ from person to person, creating a tension between expectations and reality. The character "I" acknowledges his inability to fully understand himself, which leads to a paradox: the pursuit of perfection in self-understanding ultimately results in the recognition of imperfection. In this context, perfection becomes an illusion that cannot be attained, as true understanding of oneself is always obstructed by the perspectives of others.

### **Differance of Perfection**

Differance describes the way in which meaning in language is never fixed or final, but is always deferred and influenced by context. Différance describes the way in which meaning in language is never fixed or final, but is always deferred and influenced by context. It is always dependent on context and its relation to other things. Différance is used to show that the perfect does not have a single, fixed meaning. Instead, its meaning is always open to interpretation and can change depending on the reader's perspective or context.

In the short story *Istri Sempurna*, there is a critique of social expectations about the ideal and perfect wife. The gynoid figure, designed to fulfill all her husband's needs, reflects unrealistic standards and tends to objectify the role of the wife.

"All the memories of three years of marriage came crashing down on me and made my face melt like ice cream on dry asphalt."

The process of uncovering these memories shows that the meaning of marital experiences is never fixed. It is always deferred and influenced by the emotional and situational contexts in which the characters experience them. When these memories emerge, they not only represent happy moments but also reveal the tensions and disappointments that may be concealed behind the image of perfection. The perfection expected in the relationship becomes ambiguous, because it includes not only happiness, but also the pain and dissatisfaction that arise from unfulfilled expectations. In this sense, différance shows that the meaning of perfection is always postponed and cannot be fully understood, because it is tied to diverse subjective experiences. The inability to achieve the ideal of perfection creates tension between expectations and reality, which in turn leads to internal conflicts within the characters.

"Now, there's only one line left in front of me, and I'm officially divorcing her, and I'm not okay."

The above quote reflects the deep emotional tension in the divorce process. In the context of the concept of differance, the meaning of this statement cannot be understood statically or absolutely. The divorce process, which should be the end point of a relationship, instead opens up layers of complex and ambiguous meanings. The line left in front of the character is not only a symbol of the administrative steps towards divorce, but also reflects the delay and uncertainty that accompany the decision. In this case, the meaning of "officially divorcing her" is not only related to the legal aspect, but also to the feelings of loss, regret, and uncertainty that continue to bother the character's mind.

Thus, the meaning of divorce and the grief that accompanies it cannot be understood in a simple way. It involves layers of meaning that interact and influence each other, creating a complex narrative of loss, identity, and unfulfilled hopes. Through the lens of différance, we can see that the meaning in this quote is always in a state of flux, reflecting the uncertainty and ambiguity inherent

in the human experience (Garcia-Lorenzo et al., 2024; Rabbani & Siddiqui, 2025). The wife's perfection in this story paradoxically becomes the source of imperfection and unhappiness. The main character feels a loss of control over his identity, because his "perfect" wife absorbs all his data to create perfection itself. Perfection is no longer a happy goal, but a burden that creates emotional emptiness. The gynoid perfection in this story, instead of bringing human relationships closer, actually emphasizes the existing emotional distance.

Through the narrative in the short story *Istri Sempurna*, readers are invited to reflect on the concept of perfection in the short story, especially in a modern context influenced by technology. This short story reminds us that human needs cannot be fully met by the perfection of artificial intelligence, because the meaning of human relationships is always complex and cannot be reduced to simply fulfilling physical or emotional needs perfectly.

## 5. Conclusion

The concept of perfection depicted in the short story *Istri Sempurna* is not merely an ideal goal; it also presents a paradox within human relationships. The narrative portrays the gynoid figure as the epitome of a perfect wife, embodying qualities that society often deems desirable. However, despite her seemingly flawless attributes, she ultimately fails to fulfill the emotional needs of her partner, leading to feelings of alienation and dissatisfaction. This contradiction highlights the ambiguity surrounding the notion of perfection, suggesting that what is perceived as ideal may not necessarily equate to genuine fulfillment or happiness. Thus, the short story critiques the societal expectations placed on individuals, particularly women, to conform to an unattainable standard of perfection, revealing the complexities and challenges inherent in human connections. The findings of this study are expected to provide a new perspective on how the notion of perfection is constructed and deconstructed within contemporary Indonesian literature. Future research is recommended to explore similar themes using other poststructuralist approaches to enrich the discourse on gender, technology, and ideality in literary studies.

## Acknowledgment

The author would like to express sincere appreciation to the lecturer of the Feminism course for the insightful guidance, critical feedback, and intellectual support that have substantially contributed to the development of this research. The author also wishes to extend gratitude to the editorial board of *Commicast* for the opportunity to publish this work and for their professional editorial assistance throughout the review process.

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