

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of Problems

Every novel has its own characteristic, style and story. The characteristic in the novel is commonly associated with the adopted formula in narrating the story. Formula in the novels is commonly used by narrating the figure that becomes the main character in the novel. However, the perspective of narrator can't be separated to make an impression in the story. Every writer has each style in telling about their story.

Every literary works really has a story. This story becomes the foundation of a literary works, without telling the story and there would be no record of cultural activity. This statement is in line with the vision of contemporary literature that sees art of the time, tells of an important position in the understanding of cultural activity, considering that on the other hand the story featuring the work of the whole element. The problems are the concept of stories and storytelling which are included in the study narratology.

The study of narratives makes meaning and what the basic procedures are common to all acts of story-telling is called narratology. It is a theory which helps to understand, analyze, and evaluated narratives. Peter Barry ( 2002: 224) states that the history of narratology centered on three experts Aristotle, Levi Strauss, Vladimir Propp and Gerard Genette; The most well-known narratologist among

them. Barry states that Genette improved the theory designed by Aristotle and Propp by emphasizing his theory on narration rather than on theme or plot. He focuses on present the narrative by using narrative discourse.

The sequence of events and causalities exists in the story *Frankenstein* novel. Narrative structure is commonly called the plot is a series of events organized in a logical and chronological, interrelated and caused or experienced by the narrative structure can allow a reader to find something to an event that indicates other events in the story . Not many people know that such a narrative structure because there are several kinds of narrative structure commonly known to the plot. Backtracking (turning back), suspense (tension), and foreshadowing (imagine that). The plot of some structure some structures are also in conveying the story of people who tell stories in a literary work or usually we know as the "narrator". And the narrative structure of any one is using some kind of narrative techniques or narrative Discourse in use in a literary works.

In the *Frankenstein* by Marry Shelley has a different style of storytelling through the letter, starting from representing about a scientist who tries to create human. However, the creation fails and turns into an evil monster. Not many authors use style of storytelling like that. It is something interesting for the research because using narrative technique the readers can enjoy reading just a day or hour. It is to present by writer what is the *Frankenstein* has types in narrative technique to present different and special thing from another novel.

According to Gerard Genette (10-13) narrative technique consists of five elements, there are; Order, Frequency, Duration, Voice and Mood, which each

other are related. Genette also mentioned that in a novel has a point of view to the narrative perspective (Focalizations) and both are related also to the five elements.

This case in the point of view *Frankenstein* novel uses first point of views namely *Frankenstein* himself as a narrator. However Genette also tells whether the character is the narrator or the narrator speaks in the third person, thus, the process of telling whether those elements in Genette theory can be applied in novel *Frankenstein* or indeed only be applied to some literary works.

According to Genette (10), sometimes it fails to distinguish between mood and voice, which says that leads to the question, who is the character, what is point of view the narrative perspective Orient the narrative perspective, or in terms of Genette (Focalization through the character) and then refer to the next question whether the character is also the narrator. This stated that free focalization Genette usually focused on character. So is the novel *Frankenstein*, the novel uses the first-person perspective that is *Frankenstein* himself. But it is already built with focalization in the *Frankenstein* character that can be seen from the Mood and Voice focalization building itself. and then the relationship with one another element can be applied in order (sequence of events that occurred in one order) Pace or Duration (the narrative devotes considerable space to a momentary experience and then swiftly summarizes or over a number of years) and frequency (the narrative may repeatedly recount an event that happened only once or may recount what once happened frequently).

This makes the writer curious about the theory of Genette, whether it can be applied to novel or only on some elements are only applicable. Not that wants to find fault Genette's theory but only wanted to reveal and uncover the theory of Genette objects using novel *Frankenstein*.

The study of narrative technique has been examined by some researchers. Ema Rosmawati (2001) in her research entitled “Narrative *technique in Virginia Woolf’s Essay A Room of One’s Own: A Formalist Analysis*”, Aulia Rahman (2007) “*Myth in Narrative Structure of Jeff Kinney’s Diary of Wimpy Kid*”, and Saspida Fidyastria (2011) “*The Analysis Narrative Technique Anne Fice’s madame Doubtfire*”. The difference present research with previous research is that Rosmawati explained narration by formalist analyze, Rahman evaluated analysis of Myth that exist in the narration of a story, and Saspida Fidyastria used same theory but different object of study.

The basis of the research is to analyze narrative technique by using Genette’s theory and also used another books to support my research. The research mentioned how readers can enjoy reading without repeating a lot of time. The study also mentioned that the purpose of research is to analyze how a story settles its narrator and makes the readers addicted to it.

The basic of analysis is to analyze the narrative technique on the story by using Gerard Genette’s theory. Thus, the narrative technique in the novel encourages the writer’s curiosity to know more how the story catches the readers attention and become one of the favorite books all of time.

## 1.2 Statement of Problems

The problem in this research is on narrative technique '*Frankenstein*' novel by Marry Shelley's, and the writer expect to splve it through the following question:

1. How are the Genette's narrative technique elements applied on *Frankenstein* novel?
2. How are the narrative technique constructed on *Frankenstein* novel?

## 1.3 Purposes of Significance

The results of the study are expected to contribute some informative input in the literary research. Academically, the study aims to enrich the knowledge about the narrative theory and enlighten the readers how to analyze literary works. In addition, the writer can expand experiences on both examining literary work and writing an academic paper.

## 1.4 Scope of Research

The aims of the study are as follows:

1. To uncover the Genette's narrative technique elements applied on *Frankenstein* novel.
2. To find out the narrative technique constructed on *Frankenstein* novel.

## 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding this is following the definition of terms used the research.

1. **Diegesis vs Mimesis** : Platonic categories of Mimesis (perfect imitation) and Diegesis (pure narrative), the various ways of representing the speech of characters and the modes of explicit of implicit presence in the narrative of narrator and reader. (Genette. 30)
2. **Durration** : The separation between an event and its narration means that there is discourse time and narrative time. ( Genette.11)
3. **Focalization** : There are three types focalizations Zero Focalization, External and internal focalization. Zero focalization, the narrator knows more than the characters. He may know the facts about all of the protagonists, as well as their thoughts and gestures. This is the traditional "omniscient narrator". In external focalization, readers are only told things which are recognizable that is the characters say and do. In the opposite, internal focalization focuses on what the characters thinks and feel. (Barry. 233)
4. **Frequency** : The separation between an event and its narration allows several possibilities. ( Genette. 11)
5. **Mood** : Mood is dependent on the 'distance' and 'perspective' of the narrator, and like music, narrative mood has predominant patterns. It is related to voice. Distance of the narrator changes with narrated speech, transposed speech and reported speech. (Tyson. 229)

6. **Narrative** : Is the study of narrative as a genre. Its objective is to describe the constant, variables and combinations typical of narrative and to clarify how these characteristics of narrative texts connect within the framework of theoretical models (typologies). (Monika Fludernik. 8)
7. **Narrative Technique** : In the most thorough attempt we have to identify, name, and illustrate the basic constituents and technique of narrative, it will prove indispensable to students of fiction, who not only will find in terms to describe what they have perceived in novels but will also care for the existences of fictional devices which they had never been able to consider. (Genette. 7)
8. **Order** : The structure of narratives on a more systematic basis, accounting for flash-forward, simultaneity, as well as possible, if rarely used effects. These disarrangements on the level of order are termed 'anachrony'. (Genette.11).
9. **Omniscient** : "Narrative situation" auctorial Erzählung which is that of the "omniscient", where the narrator is one of the characters and the *personate Erzählung*, a narrative conducted "in the third person" according to the point of view of a character, the difference between the second and third situations is not in "point of view" (whereas the first is defined according to that criterion), they differ only in that in one the focal character himself is the narrator, and in



the other the narrator is an "author" absent from the story.

(Genette.187)

10. **Voice** : Voice is concerned with who narrate and from where. Voice refers to the voice of narrator. The voice we hear (the narrator's) may not be the same as the eyes we see through (the perspective). When we analyze voice, we analyze the relationship of the narrator (the act of narratio) to the story being told and to the narrative (the way the story being told). Voice helps us determine the narrator's attitude toward the story and reliability. (Tyson.229).

### 1.6. Organization of Writing

This study will begin with preface, abstract and will divided into five chapter, namely (1) Introduction, (2) Theoretical bases on narrative technique, (3) Research Methodology, (4) Analysis the narrative technique in the novel of Marry Shelley's Frankenstein, (5) Conclusion and recommendation.

Chapter one will provide the background of research, statements of problems, purposes of research, scope of research, definition of key term and organization of writing.

Chapter two will focus on the review of related theories and literatures related to the narrative technique.

Chapter three will contain further explanation about methodology of research that has been briefly introduction in Chapter 1.



Chapter four will cover data collected, data analysis and interpretation of findings from the research by using the Genette's theory so that it would be easier to discuss.

Chapter five will explore the conclusion of the research and also recommendation for further study.

