

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introductory section of the research. It elaborates background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, significance of the research, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Research

Literary works as the product of people's creative expression involve many aspects in their production processes. Those can deal with visual expression, oral dimension, or both of them. Literary works are categorized into three genres that are prose, drama, and poetry. Novel is fiction. In general agreement, novel and its development are the center of a fiction genre (Hawthorn : 2001:17).

Novel is a kind of prose that contains elements of character, plot, setting imaginary depicting human life on the basis of the author's perspective. The author attempts to describe all the events which in a natural community in everyday life. The literary work cannot be separated from the recorded events of culture in human life. The results show the social reality of literature is rooted in a certain culture within the community. Etymologically, "novel" comes from the Italian word "novella". Novel is a long written story, which deals with invented people and events. The history of the novel tightly relates to the history of imperialism because the emergence of novel occurred at about the same time as the imperialism era was beginning in West Europe. At this time, many novelists have

created their works both in peaceful and non-peaceful condition. Consequently, the novel especially historical novel and its studies had a great influence in the study of postcolonial discourse and it becomes the postcolonial's concern because historical novel deals with many thing in the past, especially in the colonization era (Ibid, 2004:35)

The existence of such literature made it can be positioned as a sociocultural document. Literary works includes an unique phenomenon. It is full range of meanings and functions. Literary language is different from the science language, such as a literary language is imagination. Literary works created by the author to be enjoyed, understood, and utilized by the community, one of them is a novel. The fiction elements in the novel show in theme, character and characterization, plot, setting, point of view, style and language in the mandate. These elements are interconnected to one another, so that the novel becomes tangible.

Prose is a text or a work of fiction that is not in dialogue form. The contents can be historical narrative or a series of events (Budianta, 2003:77). As one form of prose, novel sometimes called narrative. Narrative is as a literary term meaning 'story or description of an event or events narratives' (Language Centre, 2014: 952). According to Genette, there are three things to identify narrative texts, that story, narrative, and narrating (Genette, 1980:27). Story is a marker or narrative text contents; narrative is a marker, statement, discourse, or narrative text itself; while narrating is an activity resulting narrative text. Narrative or

fiction sometimes also called diegesis or discourse. In this study, it is called narrative or narrative story telling and story called.

In order to create certain effects, the authors develop a specific strategy in their storytelling. Strategies most frequently encountered, for example by arranging the order flow. While the most common story that starts from the middle of the story, then move on to the beginning, and then to the end of the story. Another strategy is to bring the same fragment as repeatedly to show retrospect, stop the story (pause), jumping over a specific time frame and immediately switch to the next time (ellipses), and setting the appearance of the narrator. According to Genette, how to tell the story can be known through the intermediary of storytelling (Genette, 1980: 29). To find out the story and how the story was told, the only way is by checking its telling. Narratology into theories propose methods to examine the relationship between storytelling and stories, storytelling and how to tell, and the story and how to tell (Gaudemar, 1995).

Narrative is a story-telling that is created in a constructive form (as a work of speech, writing, song, film, television, video games, in photography or theatre) that describes a sequence of fictional or nonfictional events. Narrative is presented in myth, legend, fables, fairy tales, short stories, epics, history, tragedy and so on. Genette states in his book on narrative discourse narrative refer to narrative statement and narrative here just drawing all events that happen in his story, the second is narrative refer to the succession of event only, event though it's real or fiction story in themselves, without regard to the medium linguistic or other,

though which knowledge of that totality comes to us, and third narrative refer to event but just to recounted events Genette (1980:25-26).

According to Genette, “Narrative technique consists of five elements, there are: Order, Frequency, Duration, Voice and Mood, which each other are related”. Genette also mentioned that a novel has a point of view to the narrative perspective (Focalization) and both are related also to the five elements. However Genette also tells whether the character is the narrator or the narrator speak in the third person. The process of telling whether those elements in Genette theory can be applied in novel *Dear John* or indeed only be applied to some literary works (Genette, 1980:10)

Dear John is a romance novel by American novelist Nicholas Sparks. A romance novel is more than just a story when two people fall in love. This is a very specific form of genre fiction. This novel tells the story of a romantic couple who fall in love over the summer. They were separated during his military service. John Tyree (the main character), has a father with Asperger's syndrome. The story is partially set in Wilmington, North Carolina where John's father was a single parent struggling to have meaningful conversations with their children and has an obsession with collecting coins.

There are some previous researches about this topic. The study of narrative has been examined by some researchers. Rahman (2007) “*Myth in Narrative Structure of Jeff Kkonney’s Diary of Wimpy Kid*”. He only analyzed two points of narrative structures while in this research. The basis of the research is to analyze narrative technique by using Genetee’s theory and also used other books to

support the research. The research mentioned how readers can enjoy reading without repeating a lot of time. The study also mentioned that the purpose of researcher to analyze how a story settles its narrator and makes the readers addicted to it. Second, the study of narrative has been examined by researcher. The second is Yefi tresyadi (2006) in a research entitled "*The Narrative Speed on Dan Brown Angels and Demons*". In that research, the researcher analyzed the novel Dan Brown "*Angels and Demons*" through the study of narrative. The focus of this research is the duration. Duration covers the length of time narrative and the length of time the story. The length of time can be seen in a concrete narrative through the number of rows and pages as needed to the narrative, while the length of time the story can be found in the written text with the time unit.

There are some ways of presenting the narrative in the novel that makes the reader feel amazed and curious. It looks how the author presents in a good narrative. There are unexpected conflicts such as the main character and his father. In this study the writer will try to analyze the narrative of the Dear John novel. Therefore, for this research the writer decided to conduct the research entitled "THE NARRATIVE STRUCTURE ON NICHOLAS SPARKS NOVEL *DEAR JOHN*".

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There are a lot of interesting elements that found in the novel. The main point in this research is narrative structure. Narrative structure is made by the market. Based on the background of research above, the research of questions are:

1. What are the aspects of narrative technique found in dear john novel?
2. How is the narrative structure constructed on Dear John Novel?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research questions above, so the research objectives are:

1. To understand the narrative structures on Dear John Novel
2. To know how the narrative structure constructed on Dear John Novel

1.4 Significance of Research

This research is directed to students of literature in understanding the structure of narrative in literature, especially novels. Furthermore, this study can serve as a reference for those who are interested to enrich knowledge of literary works in the form of fiction.

There are two benefits that can be described theoretically and practically, as follow:

1. Theoretically: This study aims to support the theory of Genette on narrative techniques applied to the novel Dear John to determine how is the narrative structure that were built in the novel.
2. Practically: This paper is hoped be a reference for the students and everyone else who read the novel Dear John to know the narrative technique in it. So the significance of this paper is clear to make a novel of

Dear John was written by Nicholas Sparks easy to be understood, because the narrative technique have been discussed in this paper.

1.5 Definnition of Key Terms

There are some of key terms that are used in the research, as follows:

1. Narrative technique :narrative is comprised of three basic components: the Story (the signified/the narrative content), the Narrative (the signifier, that is, the statements that comprise the discourse in the text itself), and Narrating (producing the narrative action/the entire real or fictional situation in which the action/plot of the narrative takes place) (1980: 27). As said above there are five concepts of Gerard Genette in narrative discourse (1980) the five concept is very important to analyze how narrative in one story.
2. 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)
3. Mood : The narrative can also choosen to regulate the information it delivers, with the narrative adopting or seeming to adopt what we ordinarily call the participant's 'vision' or 'point of view'Distance' and 'perspective', thus provisionally designated and defined, are the two chief

modalities of that regulation of narrative information that is mood (Genette, 1980: 161–162).

4. Voice : There is a long tradition to treat voice, and point of view or perspective or focalization as similar or identical terms. Scholars have failed to make clear distinctions among them. For instance, scholars like Abrams (1999) and Gordon and Karen (1999) consider the term point of view as if it consists of different narrative techniques like voice, perspective, tone, mood, etc.
5. Plot : plot that make up a story consists of several structures. These structures are part fused together so that the formation of an interesting story to be enjoyed by readers. The plot is divided into five parts, namely: phase situation, phase generating-circumstance, phase rising action, phase climax and phase completion.

1.6 Organization of Writing

This paper divided into five chapter, there are :

1. Chapter I

Chapter I deals with background of research, statement of problem, research questions, purposes and significance of research, and organization of writing.

2. Chapter II

Chapter II presents the theoretical understanding to support the research. It contains definition of novel and theory of narrative.

3. Chapter III

Chapter III presents the method of the research includes design, data, source data, tehniqe of collecting data, tehniqe of analyzing data : identifying the data, classifying the data, interpreting the data, and making conclusion.

4. Chapter IV

Chapter IV includes of analyzing of the research that answer the statement of problem. This chapter discusses about narrative techniques and plot structure on Dear John Novel.

5. Chapter V

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. The result of analysis making general conclusion with connected to the hypothesis. And this chapter also consists the suggestion for the other researcher to continue the research with other appearance.

