CHAPTER I

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 Research Background

Literature is the output of human creation and imagination which often in the form of writing text. Literature is also an art, but it is different from the usual art such as painting or statue. Literature is an art of writing text that often emphasizes so many creative and imaginative elements, that is why literature is a great gate to build someone's imagination. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren said that literature is a creative activity and works of art (Wellek R. &., 1989, p. 3). Literature reveals many things about this life, it reflects human's life through author's creativity in creating such an amazing literary works. Literature describes various kinds of conflicts or problems faced by humans or other living things that live on this earth. All of that is repackaged by the author in the form of works of fiction that can be enjoyed by connoisseurs of literature or in what we call with literary works.

Literature has double functions, the first one is to entertain and the second one is giving values for the readers. It entertains by delivering the beauty of words and the plot story that gives the readers so many emotions. It gives values for the readers by giving them the meaning of life wether it is directly or indirectly in its plot, or gives the readers the experience of releasing the imagination of words while reading it. Therefore, a good literary work is a work that contains entertaining feelings and contains values such as empathy, courage, kindness, and various other learning about life.

Literary works are the product of literature. Those literary works are created from many kinds of authors, such as from a different background of the authors, different cultures, different experiences, different beliefs, and anything else. Those differences are what makes literary works unique and different from one another.

Therefore, literary work is the author's imagination, the results of the author's taste and soul. In the end, literature alongside with literary works cannot be separated from observations, experiences, and lessons about the author's life and the life of humans or other living creatures in the real world which then the author embodies in the world of fiction.

Therefore, literature and humans are very closely related because basically the existence of literature often starts from problems and the problems that exist in human and their life. Hence, with a high imagination a writer only needs to pour problems around him into a literary work**.** Tyson also stated that literature is highly can not be seperated from human life. Literature has an important connection with human life and it started from the creative ideas exploration by the authors from what they saw and what they experienced and turned it into a writing text (Tyson , 2006, p. 4).

> "The more we experience in life, the more we are capable of experiencing in literature. So as you grow in your capacity to understand the theory, to think more broadly and more deeply about human experience and the world of ideas, the more you will be capable of appreciating the rich density, the varied texture and shades of meaning, available in literary works."

Literary work is often fictional. Meanwhile there are two kinds of literary works, the first one is fiction and the second one is nonfiction. Fiction is fabricated and based on the author's imagination. Poem, drama, short stories, novels, myths, legends, and fairy tales are all considered as fiction. While settings, plot points, and characters in fiction are sometimes *based* on real-life events or people, writers use such things as jumping off points for their stories. Nonfiction, by contrast, is factual and reports on true events. Histories, biographies, journalism, travel writing, and essays are all considered as nonfiction. Usually, nonfiction has a higher standard to uphold than fiction. A few smatterings of fact in a work of fiction does not make it true, while a few fabrications in a nonfiction work can force that story to lose all credibility.

Literature also devided into high literature and popular literature. High literature is above all works that survive through institutions like schools, religious

traditions, or learned societies. Most of high literature category is a classical literature or classical literary work. Classical literature enjoys a long shelf-life but its popularity may be limited to literate, elite, or schooled culture. Classic literature is under-exposed except in schools because some of them are inroduced in school. Classic literature tilts toward education or learning and is less likely to indulge cheap thrills or escapism. Educational function in classical literature may include broadening the mind, cultural literacy, vocabulary building, ethics, emphaty, critical thinking, cultural or historical critiques concerning social or personal justice, mental-emotional exercise, and discipline.

Meanwhile popular literature are what most people *want* to read, largely because they are easier and more immediately gratifying. They stick to proven formulas (as in "sequels" or "knock-offs") to capitalize on previously-proven winners. They are familiar and unchallenging, in contrast to the demands classic literature makes on a reader. Popular literature is the kind of literature that readers talk about excitedly and want to read as though it is news or a change in lives of people they care about for instance, a new installment in a series like *Twilight*, *Hunger Games*, or any other detective, spy, or action series with a glamorous, super-competent hero or team. Instead of surviving indefinitely in schools and libraries, popular literature lives and dies by the momentary marketplace when it appears in popular culture. Successful popular literature sells well and becomes well-known to a wide audience, but compared to classic literature or art, it is often over-exposed, shorter-lived, and soon forgotten or replaced with follow-ups, sequels, etc. (e.g., hit songs on the radio sound old a month or year later). Sentimental style, sensational events, and stereotypical formulas like sensitive vampires, exploding helicopters, helpful dogs, and lost children are predictable, but they please wide audiences by reinforcing familiar tastes and attitudes, confirming what everybody already thinks and appealing to what is already known which is contrast with classic literature that usually takes the reader beyond their comfort zone (White, 2013, p. 21).

This study will analyze and compare the novels which are high literature novel and popular literature novel. Novel is a fictional story that probably can not

be just read by once sitting because it has a long story in it. Novel is a literary work that truly reflect human's life in a longer period of time where conflicts occur which ultimately lead to changes in life between the characters (Nurgiyantoro, 2000, p. 18). Almost all novels can be read by every kind of person without the need to think harder to interpret its usage of words. It is because novel is rarely use figure of speech or figurative language.

Eagleton said in his book *The English Novel* that a novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length (Eagleton, 2004, p. 1). Hegel saw the novel as the epic of a prosaic modern world (Eagleton, 2004, p. 1). Novel has all the range and populousness of the epic, without, for the most part, its supernatural dimension. The novel resembles the classical epic in its consuming interest in narrative, dramatic action and the material world. Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. Taylor (Taylor, 1981, p. 46) says that "Novel is a normally a prose work with a quite length complexity which attempts to reflect an express something of the quality of value of human experience". In other words, novel is long prose work with a great amount of detail on every page. The effect of this detail is that the readers can recognize the complex reality of a character or event in the story. In this case the writer takes prose in the form of novel as the object of the research because novel is a kind of literary work presenting many kind of view and value.

Novel is a kind of prose that contains elements of characters, plot, setting imaginary deploying 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. Etymologycally, the word 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 occured 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 (Hawthorn, 2004, p. 35).

Every literary work has a genre, so does novel. Novel and genre can not be seperated from one another, they will always be connected, it is because genre is what leads the story in the novel. Genre is like a formula to build a story. If the authors do not use genre when they want to write a novel, then the story will not have an exact path to be wtitten. Hence, novel will always have a genre.

A genre is like a conceptual framework for a story to be written. There are many of kinds of genres, one of it is romance genre. Cawelti calls romance genre with romantic formula. Romantic formula is a formula that organizing action by the development of a love relationship, usually between a man and a woman (Cawelti, 1976, p. 41). The moral fantasy of romance is that love triumphant and permanent, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties. The usual outcome of romance is a permanently happy marriage. More sophisticated types of love story sometimes end in the death of one or both of the main characters of the lovers, but still, it is always in such a way as to show that the love relation has been of lasting and permanent impact.

Romance is a fantasy of the all sufficiency of love, the center of the formula that really romantic is the overcoming of some combination of psychological barriers or social (Cawelti, 1976, p. 42). The central story in romance formula is love. Love is something that we can find in every human's life. Love is something that brighten human's life. Paulo Coelho once said in his book that love is a Universal Language or the pure language of the world that everyone is capable to understand.

> "The most important part of the language that all the world spoke, the language that everyone on earth was capable of understanding in their heart, it is love. Something older than humanity, more anxient than the desert, something that excerted the same force whenever two pair eyes met." (Coelho, 2014, p. 95-96)

Coelho also said that "without love, one's dreams would have no meaning" (Coelho, 2014, p. 96). That is really acceptable because when someone give all their efforts to chase their dream, they have the support system from beloved someone or some beloved poeple. William Butler Yeat also said in his poem *Aedh Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven* that "I have spread my dreams under your feet; Tread softly because you tread on my dreams". Someone able to keep running toward their dream because there are some beloved people that keep supporting them. Therefore, when they reach their dreams, it will mean everything.

Love is something that can not be separated in our life. We find love in every aspect of life, whether it is in real life or even in a fiction life. In real life, we can find and feel love from our family, our friends or from our partner. In fiction, we can find love in every form of literary works. We can find love in a drama such as in *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare, we can find love in poetry such as in *A Red, Red Rose* by Robert Burns, and we can find love in prose such as in short story by William Faulkner *"A Rose for Emily"* or in a novel such as *Gone with The Wind* by Margaret Mitchell.

Romance formula has two branches, those are Cinderella formula and Pamela formula. Pamela formula builds a romance story between men and women who are equal in social class. Whilst Cinderella formula builds a romance story between men and women with different social class. The most favorite formulaic plot all of time in romance is Cinderella formula (Cawelti, 1976, p. 42).

In Several lireray works, there are some romance novels which used Cinderella formula or Pamela formula, such as *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, *Jane Ayre* by Charlotte Bronte, *Me Before You* by Jojo Moyes, *The Princess Bride* by William Goldman, and *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks. The researcher chooses *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen and *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks as the objects of this research. The reason behind it is because the plot and the main characters of those novels reflect Cinderella formula with a different characters' background. The readers can see the differences and similarities of Cinderella formula in each novel that reflected in its narrative structure and its characters. The novels are also really famous and most loved novel all of time, proven as number 1

New York Times bestseller and both of it were adapted into a movie (ecranisation). This is the reason why the researcher very interested in analyzing the novels.

The Notebook is a comtemporary romance novel by Nicholas Sparks, an American novelist, which first published on October 1996. Set in New Bern, North Carolina, *The Notebook* tells about the tragic love story between Allie Hamilton and Noah Calhoun. The story tells in two levels, the first one is in the present day when Allie and Noah have grown old and ill, the second one is the story of Noah reads from the notebook about how he and Allie met, fell in love, lost each other and then found each other again (eNotes, 2019, p. 2). The story ends tragically altered by Allie's Alzheimer diagnosis, but ever that has no power over the love between Allie and Noah.

Pride and Prejudice is a classic romance novel by Jane Austen, one of the first nineteenth-century romance novelist. The novel first published on 28th January 1813 in Britain. It has become one of the most *popular* novel in English literature with over 20 million copies sold and has inspired many derivatives that abound in modern literature. *Pride and Prejudice* is set in rural England in the early 19th century, and it follows the Bennet family, which includes five very different sisters. Mrs. Bennet is anxious to see all her daughters married, especially as the modest family, she wants all her daughter married with a rich man. The centre of the story is on the turbulent relationship between Elizabeth Bennet, the daughter of a modest country gentleman, and Fitzwilliam Darcy, a rich aristocratic landowner (Dillon, 2019, p. 3).

Both the novels are romance novels and used formulaic plot of Cinderella formula that reflected in its characters and its narrative structure. The construction of Cinderella formula reflect in the character's social background. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Elizabeth comes form a modest family meanwhile Darcy comes from a rich landlord.

"A single man, with a large fortune, four or five thousand pounds a year.

What a good thing for our girls!" (Austen, 1982, p. 7)

In *The Notebook*, Noah is a poor lambermill worker meanwhile Allie is a heiress.

> "Most of the summer, she had to make excuss to her parents whenever they wanted to see each other. It wasn't that they didn't like him, it was that he was from a different class, too poor, and they would never approve their daughter became serious with someone like him." (Sparks, 2004, p. 25)

Each character in the novels fight for their love. Different social backgrounds turn their love story into a struggle. Many obstacles faced, one of it is their love story is not approved by the family of one party.

Since both novels have the same genre, it is romance and both romance novels also has the same social background, it is poverty where there is a man and a woman who comes from a different society class and they are falling in love to each other. That love case in romance genre called Cinderella formula, therefore this research compare the Cinderella formula of both novels.

Both novels may have the same Cinderella formula, but there are also the differences in the Cinderella formula story of each work. Cawelti says in his book, Cinderella formula is the story of the poor girl who falls in love with some rich or aristocratic man (Cawelti, 1976, p. 42). *Pride and Prejudice* novel fulfill the rule of Cinderella formula as what Cawelti said. Meanwhile in *The Notebook* novel, it has a poor man who falls in love with a rich girl, it makes the researcher interested to analyze it and compare it to the other works because it uses uncommon Cinderella formula, George B Woods called it as The Male Cinderella formula (Woods, 1912, p. 530).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interested to analyze how the characters' social background and the conflicts construct Cinderella formula in both novels and how the narrative structure of Cinderella formula in both novels. The researcher will analyze it by using comparative study or comparative literature.

Comparative literature appeared and develop in Europe based on the mythology of Greece and the holy book of Christians, the New Testament and the Gospel (Damono, 2009, p. 35). Rene Wellek and Warren (Wellek R. &., 1989, p. 48) said that the term of comparative literature used for studying the oral literature,

folklore and migration, how and when folklore become more artistic when it appears in literary writing. The term of comparative literature includes the study of the relationship between two or more literary works. Comparative literature equated with a thorough literature study. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (Wellek R. &., 1989, p. 54) defines comparative literature as follows.

1. Comparative literature is the study of oral literature especially of falle talk themes and then immigration, of how and other they have entered higher artistic literature.

2. Comparative literatre is the study or relationship between two or more literature.

3. Comparative literature is the study of literature in it is totality (world literature or universal literature).

Susan Bassnet (Bassnet, 1993, p. 1) said that comparative literature involves the study of texts across cultures, that it is interdisciplinary and that it is concerned with patterns of connection in literature across both time and space. Comparative literature is the study of literature beyond one particular country and one particular knowledge. Comparative literature can be the comparison of one literature with another literature, or it can be the comparison of literature with other spheres of other areas of knowledge and belief such as arts, philosophy, history, sciences, religion, etc.

Sapardi Djoko Damono (Damono, 2009, p. 1) said that comparative literature is a study of literature beyond the limitation lines of a country. It is also a study that compare literature with other belief such as arts, politics, history, social sciences, etc. Bassnet also said that every literary works can be compared to the other field of knowledge and belief (Bassnet, 1993, p. 31). Therefore, novel can be compared to novel, novel compared to essay, novel compared to poetry, novel compared to a song, novel compared to a film, or even novel compared to an art work.

> "Comparative Literature is the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country, and the study of the relationships between literature on the one hand, and other areas of knowledge and belief, such as arts (e.g. painting, sculpture, architecture, music), philosophy, history, the social science (e.g. politics, economics, sociology), the science, religion, etc., on the other." (Bassnet, 1993, p. 31)

A research accomplished basically, a lot of research that has been conducted comparative study of academics as the moment and has been used romance formula theory in analyzing.

The first research is *Romance Formula In Nicholas Sparks' The Notebook Novel (2018)* by Yunita Setiani Aisyah. The research conducted by Yunita shows that the plot and the characters in Nicholas Sparks' The Notebook construct the romance formula in its story.

The second is *Fanning The Flames Of Romance: An Exploration Of Fan Fiction And The Romance Novel (2008)* by Katherine E. Morrissey, B.A. The research by Katherine shows that how romance novel construct the pleasurable feeling for the reader which makes the fan of a fandom imitate the plot or the formula of romance novel to their fan fiction.

The third is *The Formula Romance In John Green's The Fault In Our Stars (2015)* by Novindia Nurratnasari. This research shows some elements of popular literature formula that reflected by hero and heroine character, intrinsic and extrinsic elements, and how the plot of the love story is constructed in the novel.

The fourth is *Jane Austen At The Edge Of Romanticism And Victorian Era In Pride And Prejudice (2016)* by Jitka Müllerová. This research focused on a well-known novelist Jane Austen and her classification in periods. The aim of this research was to prove, to what extent she should be considered as a writer of Romanticism or, despite of the time discrepancy, Victorian Era. For the most part Jane Austen follows Romantic features; nevertheless, she draws a realistic and idealistic picture of society in the middle of revolutions, she could be considered as a genuine representative of such movement connected with domestic and social topics.

This research is different from the previous studies before, the researcher will endeavor not only to explore the characters' social background and conflicts and the narrative structure of Cinderella formula of each novel but also compare it to each other. The research has a different topic with the previous studies. This

research entitled "The Construction of Cinderella Formula In Nicholas Sparks' *The Notebook* and Jane Austen's *Pride And Prejudice*".

1.2 Statement of Problem

Cinderella formula is an interesting topic to analyze from *The Notebook* to *Pride and Prejudice* because they all have their own Cinderella formula pattern. *The Notebook* has uncommon Cinderella formula, it is when a poor man meet and fall in love with a rich woman. Meanwhile *Pride and Prejudice* has a common Cinderella formula, it is when a poor woman meet and fall in love with a rich man.

According to Abrams, in every novels, there are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic approach is to analyze the elements of a prose which consists of plot, character, setting, theme, point of view and style. Extrinsic approach is to analyze the relationship between a literary works with evolving circumstances at the time of the work is created as the relationship mentioned above.

Since the Cinderella formula story reflects in its character's social background which can be seen in its plot, therefore the focus that will be analyzed in this research is the instrinsic elements, those are the narrative structure, the conflicts and the character's social background.

At the basic before, the researcher endeavor to observe what the researcher questionable. For the purpose of the research, the researcher provided operational research questions as follows:

1. How do the characters' social background and conflicts construct Cinderella formula in *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks and in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen?

2. How is the narrative structure of Cinderella formula in *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks and in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen?

1.3 Research Objective

Dealing with the statement of problems, this research has two objectives gained by the researcher as follows:

1. To find out the characters' social background and conflicts in constructing Cinderella formula in *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks and in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen.

2. To find out how the narrative structure of Cinderella formula in *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks and in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen.

1.4 Research Significance

The Notebook by Nicholas Sparks and *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen are the novels that really popular with its characters and the plot of love story in it. This research is expected to give a new contribution, especially to the literary studies on romance novel, especially Cinderella formula novel. Theoretically, this research is expected to give a new contribution, especially to comparative literature and the study of novel.

The research will give more information and knowledge about the narrative structure, the characters, the conflicts and the differences and similarities of Cinderella formula in the novels. Practically, for the reader, this research can increase interest in appreciating the literary works. For the researcher, this research can enrich the knowledge dealing with literary study and comparative analysis. This research also will give deeper understanding in literary field as the reference to another researcher in analyzing romance novel using a different perspective.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid any misunderstanding, especially for the readers, in this section will be presented some key terms which contained in this research. These are brief explanation in order to emphasize the meaning of the terms in literature. The definitions in this research are as follows:

1. Cinderella formula

   Cawelti states that Cinderella formula is a formula that tells a story of the poor girl who falls in love with a rich or aristocratic man (Cawelti, 1976, p. 42).

2. Comparative Literature

   Bassnet said that comparative literature is a cross culture study texts, characterized by interdisciplinary and related to the pattern of relationships in literature across space and time (Bassnet, 1993, p. 1).

3. Novel

   Eagleton said in his book *The English Novel* that a novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length (Eagleton, 2004, p. 1).

4. Narrative Structure

   Narrative structure is the structure of the action of a story. It is the detail structure of plot. In conventional stories plot has three main parts: rising action, climax, and falling action leading to a resolution or denouement (Harris, 1995, p. 189).

5. Character

   Character is a part of intrinsic elements, character is a person who is somehow present in the story. According to Abram, characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it (the dialogue) and from what they do (the action) (Abram, 1999, p. 32).

6. Social Background

   Social background refers to a person history in terms of how they were raised, their ethnicity and their family's background, level of education, work, and all the non-biological factors that may have played a part in the person's life. Social background may also ecompass the kind of friends the one has.

7. Conflict

In general, conflict arises from the character of protagonist with the antagonist character. Diyanni says "The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict." (Diyanni, 2001, p. 55)

1.6 Organization of Writing

The organization of this research devided into 5 chapters, they are can be seen as follows:

1. Chapter I

   This chapter deals with background of research, statement of problem, research questions, research objectives, significance of research, and organization of writing.

2. Chapter II

   Chapter II presents the theoretical understanding to support the research. It contains the explanation about genre fiction, Cinderella formula, character's social background, conflicts, narrative structure.

3. Chapter III

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

4. Chapter IV

   Chapter IV contains of analyzing of the research that answer the statement of problems. This chapter discusses about how the characters's social background and conflicts construct Cinderella formula, and also discusses about the similarities and differences between both novels. This chapter also discusses about the narrative structure of Cinderella formula in *The Notebook* by Nickolas Sparks and in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen.

5. Chapter V

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