

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Danzinger and Johnson in Budianta (Budianta, 2003, p. 3) states literature as “art of language,” art with medium of language. In other words, language is the primary medium in conveying an idea or thought from the author to the reader. In literary development, the literature and examples of this work are included in the type of literature. Interestingly, two types of literature are available, namely imaginative literature and non-imaginative literature. Imaginative literature is literature that is raised explaining, refuting, opening new insights, and giving meaning to real life so that humans better understand and discuss what is supposed to be against the reality of life.

Moreover, non-imaginative literature has several characteristics that distinguish it from imaginary literature. First, in non-imaginative literary works, they are more prominent than their imagination. Second, the language used tends to be denotative and appears later connotative; this connotative is highly dependent on the author's style. Non-imaginative literature includes essays, criticism, biography, autobiography, history, memoirs, diaries, and letters (Nurholis, 2017, p. 14).

Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that those which include imaginative literature can generally be categorized into three main aspects, namely prose, poetry and drama. Thus, the main focus of this research is on prose as the branch of literature. Instead, prose is a text or fiction that is not in the form of dialogue. As one form of literary work, prose is sometimes called a narrative story. The contents can be in the form of a historical story or series of events (Budianta, 2003). Prose is the most dominant genre in literary works was published. The characteristic of prose can be seen from the elements that are not found in the genre other literature. According to

(Wiyatmi, 2006, p. 17) prose elements that are important in building stories include character, place setting, time setting, and events.

There are several types of prose, there is only one that will be the object of study, namely Novel. It is one type of prose comes from the Latin word *novellus* rooted in the word *novies* or new. Novels are indeed literary works comparatively new compared to poetry or drama. There are many novel are available, one of the works that is the *1984* novel by George Orwell. This is a novel that reflects the life of Great Britain when ruled by a dictatorial leader. The *1984* novel itself is a masterpiece of a George Orwell and is his last work. Mostly, the study of *1984* novel only concern on socio-political aspects, therefore another option is needed for expand *1984* novel comprehension. Besides, the novel was chosen as the object of study because the novel has a quite complex use of story structure and narrative along with the accompanying devices such as: events, characters, settings, themes, points of view and language styles. Therefore, the novel has fulfilled the object of study which will be examined in this study, namely the existence of a narrative structure.

Narrative is one of the most important techniques which narrator brings to make story more alive in the prose (novel). According to Abrams in Nurholis (2017, p. 167) , narrative is a story, whether told in prose or verse, involving events, characters, and what the characters say and do. Some literary forms such as the novel and short story in prose, and the epic and romance in verse, are explicit narratives that are told by a narrator. The existence of narrative structure or narrative techniques in a literary work can have aesthetic effects. That is because the structure includes content and form, in other words a literary work can be seen as a whole sign system, sign structure that has a certain aesthetic function and purpose (Warren, 1995, p. 159). While the most common form of narrative starts from the middle of the story, goes to the beginning of the story and then to the end of the story. With the narrative form, it allows the author with his creative process to present real events into imaginative events.

Then, to examine the narrative element contained in the 1984 novel, a theory is needed. The researcher is interested in using one of the theories about the narrative structure of one of the structuralist figures, namely Gerrard Genette. He is present with Narratology Theory, narratology is a theory as well as a structural analysis method of narrative text literature. For this reason, narratology provides the terms needed when describe the techniques in a novel and arrange them in a way that systematic (Genette, 1980, p. 30). The term itself was raised by Genette in the book *Narrative Discourse: An Essay in Method* which means the theory of narration (Genette, 1980, p. 27).

This theory was first introduced by Gerrard Genette when he dissected the structure of narrative in *Novel A la Recherche du Temps Perdu* by Marcel Proust in 1972. Pradopo inside (A. Yusdianti Teriawali, 2018, p. 314) argues that one basic concept that characterizes the theory of structuralism is the assumption that in itself literary work is an autonomous structure that can be understood as a rounded unity with the building elements that are intertwined. Based on this opinion, it can be said that the study of literature that uses structuralism departs from the literary work, a literary work can stand alone to be understood the meaning contained therein, in other words literary works can be independent of historical background, from the intentions and self of the writer and from its effect on the reader. So by using the narratology theory from the structuralism figures, the writer hopes to be able to decipher the narrative structure found in the 1984 novel.

However, the researcher is interested in studying the 1984 novel using Gerrard Genette's theory. This 1984 novel has fulfilled three of the elements that has become the principal of Genette's narratology theory, namely Order , Mood and Voice. Considering there is a narrative structure contained in the 1984 novel has a complex structure. Since the story in this novel is narrated in flashback and present time, the character itself can be a narrator while He or She does their act or has a conversation with another character. The narration/ dialogue from each character can be the proof of narrative structure existence in this novel.

Towards narrative discourse from Gerrard Genette will imply the relationship between the discourse and the narrative itself. Here I attach the example of Order according to Genette theory:

At the time he was not conscious of wanting it for any particular purpose. He had carried it guiltily home in his briefcase. Even with nothing written in it, it was a compromising possession (Orwell, 1980, p. 26) .

The quotation above is an evidence of a flashback effect or the researcher call it as analepses in *1984* novel based on Genette's Narratology theory. The narrative about Winston's flashback form is seen in the words "*At the time he was not aware of wanting it for any particular purpose*", the quote refers to Winston's figure as the main character described by the narrator performing activities that occur before the main story occurs, the main story here is Winston bought the book from the shop, but the narrator told us event that occurs before the main story. The narrator speaks words which have occurred in the past that have not appeared on this page; the narrator recalls the memories. Thus the narrator narrate about Winston as the main character making a story that initially runs chronologically, but then slides a story about his memory which makes the story not chronological run. It will be call as *analepses*, the reason why it calls analepses because of the narrator narrates after the fact of events that take the place sooner than the present point in the main story. Analepses occurs while the narrator recounts something that occurs before the main story happens (Genette, 1980, p. 48) .

Then move on to examine the location of the narrator in the 1984 novel, to find out the location of the narrator in a narrative text, then the concept of mood is needed. Mood is used to find out the point of view used in the story or who sees in the story. Meanwhile, to find out who is speaking in the story, the Voice Concept is needed. Both of these concepts were sparked by Genette who had a similarity, which was to find the narrator in coming to a story.

The narrative as presented above is one example of the narrator's presence in a story. ,"*At the time he was not conscious of wanting it for any particular purpose. He*

had carried it guiltily home in his briefcase. Even with nothing written in it, it was a compromising possession” (Orwell, 1980, p. 26) . The Word “He” refers to Winston the character of this story. The use of the word “He” by the narrator can be related to one of the elements found in Genette's theory, which is Mood, while in the mood theory there is another derivative, namely Focalization. In the narrative delivered by the narrator who uses Winston's figure as the focus in telling the story, the narrator knows everything that Winston is thinking, knows all of Winston's movements. So it can be concluded that the focus of view used is Zero Focalization. He might know the facts about all of the protagonists, as well as their thoughts and gestures. This is the traditionally called as omniscient narrator. Thus, Zero Focalization is the narrator understands more than the characters (Barry,2003, p.233).

Look into Voice concept as the branch of Genette’s Narrative Discourse states that Voice is an aspect of language action that perceived based on the relationship with the subject. The subject refers not only to the characters involved in the event but also to the person who narrated it or who passively took part in the narrative. In other words, voice concerns the act of narrating, what kind of narrator and narratee implied (Genette, 1980, p. 162). There are two types of narrative, namely; Heterodiegetic, a narrative where the narrator is absent or invisible. The narrator's absence is absolute. Homodiegetic is a narrative with a narrator who appears or seen as a character. In contrast to heterodiegetic where the narrator's absence is absolute, narrators in homodiegetic have different degrees of presence into two types, namely the narrator as the central character in the story and the narrator as a secondary character who only functions as an observer or witness. The story extract above is an example of heterodiegetic, since the narrator is not present as a character in the narrative, but is present to deliver or recount the narrative in a variety of events.

To support this research, it is necessary to have previous research relevant to the topic of study. The first is a thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Plots and Characterization in Sparks's The Choice.*" This under graduated thesis emphasizes the order of the plot

contained in the novel *The Choice*, what is meant by the plot, how does the plot influence the continuity of the story. In addition, this thesis also focuses on characterizations represented by characters in the story.

The second research is one of the journals entitled *Nationalism in Film 3 Srikandi* (Study of Gerrard Genette's Narratology). The use of narrative structure studies in this journal uses film media as its study, but the theory used is the same as the theory in this writing, namely the narrative study of Genette. However, this journal contains five aspects that exist in Genette theory, namely Order, duration, frequency, mood and voice. In addition, this journal also raises the theme of nationalism as the subject of study in addition to its narrative structure. This research has provided many information for researchers about the theory of narratology put forward by Genette.

The third study is a thesis entitled *The Narrative of Events on The Short Stories Ernest Hemingway's Snows of Kilimanjaro* by Dedi Irawan. This thesis uses Short Stories as the object of research and classic plot forms of Aristotle as the object of study. The approach used uses an objective approach. This thesis also uses the study of Narratology Genette in his research. The use of Narratology Genette theory is only used to determine the position of viewers in the short story *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*, so what is used is a subcategory of the Mood theory.

1.2 The Research Question

Based on the background above, this research explains the narrative structure using Genette narratology theory. The narrative structure is analyzed in *1984* a novel from George Orwell. Examining the narrative structure as a building element for literature work is very important, especially if you look at the lack of references in research that uses the theory of Narratology Genette. However, this study tries to include scientific elements in literature. Therefore, the problem is focused as below:

1. How is the construction of the Order in the *1984* novel?

2. How is the construction of Voice in the *1984* novel?
3. How is the construction of Perspective in the *1984* novel?

1.3 Scope of Research

The researcher of this study focused on the narrative structure found in the 1984 novel, using three theories and methods coined by Gerrard Genette. The aim of this research are:

1. To find out the construction of Order in the 1984 novel.
2. To find out the construction of Perspective in the 1984 novel.
3. To find out the construction of Voice in the 1984 novel.

1.4 Research Significance

This research is expected to be useful in the wealth of knowledge for readers of literary works, especially those related to the narrative structure in a novel. In addition, through this research there are variations in the theory used in analyzing plots, which are derived from the figure of structuralism itself, Gerrard Genette.

Practically, the benefit of this research is expected to motivate communities to start to conduct criticism on literary work due to its nature in which to be open-discussed in the field of science. This research is expected to be a reference material for reviewers in examining the narrative structure, especially in the novel. The scope of this research is the theory narratology written by Gerrard Genette in a book entitled *Narrative Discourse: An Essay Method*. Narratology contains five aspect than can be used in analysing narrative text, namely Order, Duration, Frequency, Mood and Voice.

The five aspects can be applied to literature in the form of prose. Define prospects there are five aspects can you apply to literature in the form of prose. However, the author only chose three aspects, namely order, duration, and mood. The reason for only choosing these three aspects is because of the frequency aspects has similarities with duration, and voice has similarities with mood. The main study of this research is the

plot. Then the plot will be studied carefully to find the answers to the problem that have been presented above.

1.5 The Definition of Key Terms

Narrative : A narrative can be defined as narrative statement, the oral or written discourse that undertakes to tell of an event or a series of events (Genette, 1980, p. 25).

Narrative structure : narrative structure in a drama, folklore or novel called a plot, and the term may need to be maintained. The plot itself is formed of smaller structures (episodes or events) (Warren, 1995, p. 285).

Narrative discourse : Genette opine that narrative discourse is a relationship of the discourse and the story also relationship of discourse and the act which is produce it (Genette, 1980, p. 26).

Order : The analysis of the temporal order of a narrative is to compare the order in which events or temporal parts are organized in narrative discourse with the order of succession, to the extent that the story order is explicitly suggested by the narrative itself or inferable by an indirect clue, these same events of temporal segments have in the story order (Genette, 1980, p. 35).

1.6 Organization of Writings

The research starts from preface , abstract, then will be divided into five chapters. The first (I) chapter name is Introduction. The second (II) chapter name is Theoretical Bases of Narrative Structure. The third (III) chapter name is Research Methodology.

The fourth (IV) chapter name is Analysis of The Narrative Structure in George Orwell's *1984* novel. The fifth (V) chapter name is Conclusion and Recommendation.

Chapter I as the Introduction. In this chapter, the researcher will input the background of research, statements of problem, objective and significance of research, definition of key terms, and organization of paper.

Chapter II as theoretical foundation. The researcher will note down the theory which use in this research. It will provide definition of structuralism, narrative , narrative structure, and the narrative discourse purposed by Gerrard Genette.

Chapter III as research method. In this chapter, the researcher will note down the research design such as type of research, data, sample of data, technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV as analysis of data. In this chapter, the researcher will note down the analysis and the explanation about the narrative structure, especially the Order, Mood and Voice concepts in George Orwell's Novel 1984.

Chapter V as conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, the researcher will note down the conclusion from this paper and suggestion for another researcher.

