

ABSTRACT

Rayhan Fariq. 1175030215. *Intertextual Adaptation of Atmosphere from Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? (1968) Novel to Blade Runner (1982) Film*. An undergraduate Thesis, English Literature, Faculty Adab & Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. Advisors: 1. Deuis Sugaryamah, M.Pd. 2. Ika Yatmikasari, S.S., M.Pd

This research analyze the transformation of the utterances that contains ideas of atmosphere from *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* (1968) novel to *Blade Runner* (1982) film. The theory is using the intertextuality based on the dialogues of the utterances contained in both the novel and the film. The idea of atmosphere is seen from the perspective of new aesthetics that concerning in the production of atmosphere by the author or the filmmaker to communicate certain idea. With this manner, the researcher analyze the utterances in the novel and film's titles, themes, symbols, and the film's *mise-en-scene*. Based on the research findings, the researcher found that on both the novel and the film's utterances communicate certain idea of atmosphere that derived intertextually from other texts and the socio-historical conditons from the times each of works was born. The title of the novel brought such highly scientific notion of human mind, and the film has it's title rooted from another literary works. The themes of the novel and the film have the same idea of "dystopian" atmosphere but with different concern and styles. The symbolism, that is the generator of atmosphere in the film is more detail than in the novel counterparts. Furthermore, the cinematic transformation became the spotlight in the intertextual adaptation because the novel seems more bland and lacking in it's atmosphere of the setting and "world-building". However, the film did a great job transforming the utterances in its *mise-en-scene* by creating dystopian atmosphere world using intertextuality to create the post-industrialist atmosphere and the post-modernism aesthetics.

Key Words: Intertextuality, utterance, adaptation, Atmosphere, *mise-en-scene*.

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Penelitian ini menganalisis transformasi ujaran yang mengandung ide suasana dari novel *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* (1968) menjadi film *Blade Runner* (1982). Teori yang digunakan adalah intertekstualitas yang berdasarkan pada dialog diantara ujaran-ujaran yang terdapat dalam novel maupun film. Gagasan tentang suasana dilihat dari perspektif estetika baru yang menyangkut dalam produksi suasana oleh pengarang atau pembuat film untuk mengkomunikasikan gagasan tertentu. Dengan cara ini, peneliti menganalisis ujaran dalam judul, tema, simbol, dan *mise-en-scene* film dan novel tersebut. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, peneliti menemukan bahwa ujaran novel dan film mengkomunikasikan gagasan tertentu tentang suasana yang diturunkan secara intertekstual dari teks lain dan kondisi sosio-historis dari waktu masing-masing karya lahir. Judul novel membawa gagasan yang sangat ilmiah tentang pikiran manusia, sedangkan pada film memiliki judul yang berakar dari karya sastra lain. Tema novel dan film memiliki ide yang sama tentang suasana "distopia" tetapi dengan perhatian dan gaya yang berbeda. Simbolisme, yang merupakan pembangkit suasana dalam film, lebih rinci daripada novelnya. Selanjutnya, transformasi sinematik menjadi sorotan dalam adaptasi intertekstual karena novel ini terkesan lebih hambar dan kurang dalam latar suasana dan "pembuatan dunianya". Namun, film ini berhasil mengubah ujaran kedalam *mise-en-scene* dengan menciptakan atmosfer distopia menggunakan intertekstualitas untuk menciptakan atmosfer post-industrialis dan estetika post-modernisme.

Key Words: Intertextual, Ujaran, adaptasi, atmosfer, *mise-en-scene*.