

## **Chapter II**

### **Novel and Feminist Literary Criticism**

In this study, researcher will use feminism theory by using the approach of feminist literary criticism. In discussing the novel *Looking for Alaska*. Before analyzing the value of feminism in this novel, The writer tries to retell briefly the feminism theory. After understanding the theory of feminism, it will be discussed how the theories of feminism evolved into a tool to criticize a literature work. The theory feminist literary criticism will refer to theory of feminism.

The use of feminist theory in analyzing this work related to the structure of this novel like plot, characters and setting. Those are implicitly symbolizing their feminist value on the story in the novel. For the feminist approach is required to seek the truth in analyzing this novel. Otherwise it will be explained in this chapter also about literature, novels and intrinsic elements in it. There are several terms which need to be clarified in this research in order to avoid misunderstanding, the following terms are:

#### **2.1 Definition of Literature**

When doing literary criticism, as a good reader we should understand in advance what is literature. Although it is absolutely difficult to explain the meaning of literature. First, it is quiet necessary for us to know the definition of literature. Literature is a creative act.

It is an art. On the other hand, literature study is knowledge about literature itself. Since long ago, there are some efforts to differ them. Literary theory is study of the nature of literature. It is not concerned with the evaluation or description of any particular literary work for its own sake. But these efforts only make literature and literary study come to a very complicated relation. To overcome this, there are some problem solving, first some literary theories who did not agree that literary study is the knowledge about literature.

It said that wiser to say that literary study is a "second creation". The second theory come to the extreme point that both literature and literary study cannot be studied at all. For the rest we can accumulate all lends of information "about" literature. (Wellek and Warren. 1977:15).

Another opinion talking about literature "*Literature is a fine piece of writing (belle letters) is a work recorded form of the language, daily in various ways with the language solidified, lapped, extended and reversed, made odd*" **Eagleton (1988 : 4). Based on the explanation before, we can make it a simple conclusion that literature is a beautiful work. It created through in the form of writing. It can describe all aspects of life.**

**Literature such as pieces of art, because every people can enjoy it. Beside that, by understanding literature, it means we will know the**

**various aspects of life. It is because literature is a bridge between the arts and culture. It can describe the relationship between both of them, as well as between social and philosophy. There will always relevance to the literature. Thus, it is important for us before doing literary criticism to understand the meaning of literature itself.**

Literature is a broad term that encompasses almost everything we read, see, and hear. It helps to break it down into categories, for ease of understanding and analysis. There are some genres of literature that will be explain such as **poetry, prose, drama, nonfiction.**

**a. Poetry**

This is often considered the oldest form of literature. Poetry is typically reserved for expressing something special in an artistic way. Before writing was invented, oral stories were commonly put into some sort of poetic form to make them easier to remember and recite. Poetry today is usually written down, but is still sometimes performed. The language of poetry tends to be more expressive or decorated. If it compared by rhyme, and rhythm contributing to a different sound and feel.

According to Mulyana (1956: 112) says that “ ... *puisi ini terdiri dari unit yang disebut ayat, sedangkan dalam bentuk prosa kesatuan disebut paragraph...* ”

“ the poem is composed of units called verse, whereas in prose unity called paragraphs...”

Poetry uses line breaks for various reasons to follow a formatted rhythm or to emphasize an idea. Lines can run extremely long or be as short as one word or letter. The shape of poetry can vary depending on line length and the intent of the poet.

### **b. Prose**

**Prose** refers simply to any written piece of work that is built on sentences and paragraphs rather than lines or verses like poetry. The kind of prose divides into two. There are fiction and non-fiction. Most typical varieties of fiction, prose are novels and short stories, while non-fiction are include letters, diaries, journals, and non-fiction (also discussed below). Prose is written in complete sentences and organized in paragraphs. Instead of focusing on sound, which is what poetry does, prose tends to focus on plot and characters.

Fictions are just entertainers. The writer intends to make the audience believe that the whole things, which they read, or view, are occurring. Fiction writers create stories without any commitment to their readers. They only elaborate on their ideas and views. Non-fiction can be creative, such as the personal essay, or factual, such as the scientific paper. Sometimes the purpose of non-fiction is to tell a story (hence the autobiography), but most of the time the purpose is to pass on information and educate the reader about certain facts, ideas or issues. Some genres of

non-fiction include histories, textbooks, travel books, newspapers, self-help books, and literary criticism.

### **c. Drama**

The **definition** of drama is a literary work that is intended to be presented on a stage or in contemporary times in a film by actors to an audience. It has characters who are in some sort of conflict that involves some sort of action. There is also a crisis with a resolution all occurring within a specified atmosphere. According to Dryden (1665) that :

Drama is defined as "just and lively image of human nature, representing its passions and humors, and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind." According to this definition, drama is an 'image' of human nature' and that the image is 'just' as well as 'lively'.

Since dramas are meant to be acted out in front of an audience, it is hard to fully appreciate them when looking only at pages of text. Thus, the drama as a work of art that can be enjoyed with their acting and dialogue and an interesting of storyline.

## **2.2 Definition of Novel**

Novel refers to a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. Even a definition as this, however, is still too restricted. Not all novels are written in prose. According to Sumardjo (1986:29)

*Novel adalah suatu karya sastra yang terkenal didunia, Bentuk karya sastra ini beredar sangat luas dan dicetak karena komunitasnya sangat luas dimasyarakat*

(The novel is a literary form that is very popular in the world. This literary form one of the most widely circulated and printed, because of the community very broad in society)

The term of novel is a truncation of the Italian word *novellas* (from the plural of Latin *novellus*, a late variant of *novus*, meaning "new". Therefore, most language a diminutive denotes historically the parent form. The *novella* was a kind of enlarged Anecdote like Reviews those to be found in the 14th-century Italian classic Boccaccio's Decameron.

*According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:10) mengemukakan bahwa novel merupakan karya fiksi yang dibangun oleh unsur-unsur pembangun, yakni unsur intrinsik dan unsur ekstrinsik. Novel juga diartikan sebagai suatu karangan berbentuk prosa yang mengandung rangkaian cerita kehidupan seseorang dengan orang lain di sekelilingnya dengan menonjolkan watak dan sifat pelaku.*

(Nurgiyantoro (2010: 10) said that the novel is a work of fiction built by builder elements, namely the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Novel it also be interpreted as a form of prose essay contains a series of stories a person's life with others in around her by accentuating the character and nature of the perpetrators).

Based on the quotation above, in the novel there are intrinsic elements such as, plot, character and setting, and narrator.

### **2.2.1 Plot**

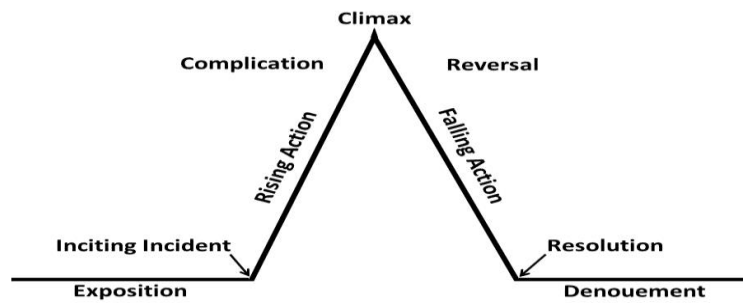
Intrinsic element in the novel that determines the course of the story well, namely Plot. The plot can be interpreted simply as a storyline that serves to explain how the behavior of the characters and events that will happen in a story. Plot is an ordered, organized sequence of events and

action. Plot in this sense are found in novels rather than in ordinary life, life has story, but novels have a plot and stories.

As E.M. Forster explain that a story narrative of events arranged in their time sequence, whereas a plot is a narrative of events with the emphasis falling on causality. Not all commentators would agree that causality is a distinguishing feature. But would agree that there is a necessary distinction to be made between the incident about which we are told in a novel. In their chronological order and actual narrating of these events. In perhaps quite a different order in the novel. (Hawthorn, 2001: 96).

In the other hand, According to Stanton (1965:14) the plot is story that contains the sequences of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to the occurrence of other events. In the novel, plot is the sequence of the event in the daily life of the character.

An ideal traditional plot line encompasses the following four sequential levels: Exposition - conflict – climax – resolution. There is similar with Freytag (1863) considered plot a narrative structure that divides a story into five parts, like the five acts of a play. These parts are: exposition (of the situation), rising action (through conflict), climax (or turning point), falling action; and resolution.



*Graphic Of Freytag's Pyramid*

Based on this graphic we can separate the story for help us to analysis the novel. Quoting from Ohio University, here are the explanations:

1. Exposition: setting the scene. The writer introduces the characters and setting, providing description and background.
2. Inciting Incident: something happens to begin the action. A single event usually signals the beginning of the main conflict.
3. Rising action: the story builds and gets more exciting.
4. Climax: the moment of greatest tension in a story. This is often the most exciting event. It is the event that the rising action builds up to and that the falling action follows.
5. Falling action: events happen as a result of the climax and we know that the story will soon end.



6. Resolution: the character solve the main problem/conflict or someone solves it for him or her.
7. Dénouement: At this point, any remaining secrets, questions or mysteries which remain after the resolution are solved by the characters or explained by the author. Sometimes the author leaves us to think about theme or future possibilities for the characters.

For some stories on the novel dénouement part quite hard to find, but in a novel that will researchers precisely this final section analyzes the main attraction as well, according to previous understanding, the novel's obviously raises the mysteries and questions that were created by the author.

### **2.2.2 Conflict**

Conflict is an important part of the story in the novel, without a conflict, it will not be called as a story. In the story and the message cannot be delivered. The kind of conflicts presents on any novel with a difference. Conflicts are created in the author of the story may be resistance among the main character with himself or his environment.

According to Wellek and Warren (1995: 285) stating that conflict is something that dramatic, referring to the battle between the two forces balanced, implying their action and counter action. Conflicts will occur if no agreement or arrangement on a regular basis between a desire and craving another one.

Conflict arises in a story based on experts, that every action that was created between characters in a story in the novel requires an agreement. The process of conflict which makes a story in the novel lively, so as to make the reader participate thinking to resolve the conflict in the story. Conflict itself has some type of internal conflict that is composed of a conflict of man vs. self, this conflict tells how figures conflicted with itself, morality, fate, desire, and belief, in such conflict, they are trying to resolve their problems by themselves.

Another conflict that arises is composed of external conflict: man versus man, man versus nature, man versus society, and man versus fate. In man versus man, conflict generally occurs between the main character with other characters, conflict usually arises from a moral, religious and social.

Man versus nature itself is contrary to the character of the conflict surrounding nature, while man versus society itself is a conflict by experiencing opposition figures and tried to against culture and government. Then, the conflict of man versus fate, which is the character as opposed to a destiny.

The emerge of these conflicts has effect for the characters, namely: anxiety disorder, mental disorder, Psychosomatic Illness. Conflicts appeared in a story allows us to analyze conflict by dividing the conflict into two dimensions of the conflict is the conflict of micro and macro conflict. Micro conflicts that occur in a story is always associated with psychological states, while in the realm of macro adjacent to the sociological conflict. The explanation of the conflict by Galtung (2003) explains that conflict has always had a relationship with peace, the conflict that arises is always associated with violence, it appears with the contradiction between the behavior and attitude.

A triangular conflict, that contradiction in a state of conflict that stems from the mismatch of interest perceived by the warring parties. Meanwhile, violence in any form is any form of action, whether physical, psychological, verbal, or structural, which causes harm or damage to a person, other living beings, the environment, or property rights of others.(Galtung 2003:161)

Based on the theory above explained that the relationship between characters with another character that produces conflict make the situation around requires peace, aspects of behavior and attitude figures that appear

contradict and led to a mismatch resulting in violence, either physical, psychological and verbal that make the environment around undisturbed and demand a settlement or in other words that a peace.

### **2.2.3 Character**

In a novel, the character is an absolute must have item, without a clear message from the characters of the story, the novel will not be carried out well. It is because the character is intrinsic element in a novel.

According to Robert (1983:54) states:

Character is one of intrinsic element of the novel; character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being, specially the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, literature captures some of the interactions of character and circumstance. Literature makes these interactions interesting by portraying characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters at whom you may laugh or whom you may dislike or even hate.

Based on the previous explanation, it could mean that the characters be an overview of the way story in a novel where the reader will have its own character steeped in perception on a novel. Though the author tried to portray characters through their versions. The character is shown through the dialogue that took place between characters. It is conveying an existing story in the novel. It is not only just that the characters are also

capable in value by how he talks, but also his personality and habits that often he shows

By knowing the characters in the novel, it would be seen how the characters behave. How attitudes appear in the story certainly has a linkage with other intrinsic aspects. Stance on the character of course influenced by the circumstance.

According to Robert (1990:45)

“ ... character is the imaginary person that the author creates and can be classified as major and minor character. Major character is an important figure at the center of story's action or theme whereas minor is the character which support the major character and to illuminate them...”

Character is one of the most important elements in literature. Character holds the main role in a story of literature such as novel, drama, tale, and poem. Bernad & Winn (2006: 118) also explained that a character is said to be a round character when he or she is more fully develop. We need to get a sense of their personality, motivations, habits of speech, gestures, behavior, and often-even habits of thought. Therefore, character is an important element that should not be forgotten when analyze a novel.

### **2.2.3.1 Characterization**

Karen Bernardo (2012) in *Types of Character in Fiction*, said that different types of characters fulfill different roles in the narrative process. By using a little bit of analysis, it can usually detect some or all of the types

such as : major or central, minor characters, dynamic, static, round, flat, protagonist, antagonist, symbolic.

As previously stated, characterization can be revealed by psychological description. It means how the narrator or another character describe it. By physical description, it is easy for the reader to know the character doing this way. It is because sometimes the author describe the character clearly. From what she or he says, the reader would know how she or he doing the conversation. From how she or he says it, the reader would know the character body language when say something in the novel.

By what she or he does it, the reader would know how the character act in the novel. It also can be revealed by what others say about him or her, by her reaction to others, and also by his reaction to himself. Besides explaining about the physical characteristics of the characters, characterization is also trying to analyze the meaning of all the characters name which also affect the attitude of the character.

Name in a novel is often neglected in the analysis. Although for some of the possibilities name that is given by author help to describe characters. Sometimes, the author also has his or her reason in naming the character. It is because the name itself sometime is a symbol that gives great effect on its own way for the storyline. *The name is the only piece of*

*absolute external evidence in a story told from a limited point of view (Hinz, 1972 :571).*

Based on the explanation above, the name that is given by the authors has sizable influence on the formation. The author not just randomly give name to a character. It is because the naming of character can also become the symbol of character himself or herself.

#### **2.2.4 Setting**

The background depict in a novel has an important role in supporting the fact of the story. Background makes the story seem real capably living in the reader's mind. The background of the story is always associated with the plot in the story. As mentioned by Kenney (1966: 38) that explains the background is the fictional element that shows where and when an event occurs. In other words, the term background refers to the point of time and space from the events in the plot occurs. However, the background of a story is not absolutely only describe the place where the character in a story speak.

According to (Wellek, 1962:221) In addition to explaining the function of the background as a depiction of the place (space) and time, the setting is also very closely related to the characters, because of it can express the character of the perpetrator.

Setting in this form only as the place and time of occurrence, nothing more nothing less. Spiritual background is a background that is not only physical but also bring certain values. Rural background, for example, not

only brings physical settings such as dirt roads, grass, trees, etc. But also bring the value of simplicity, friendliness, adherence to religion and so forth.

### **2.2.5 Narrator**

Story teller on a regular novel will be well over narration read or narrator. Narrator in a story has a closeness with the plot in the story. When one reads the novel, the reader feels as if someone is telling the reader the content of the novel. The researcher choses a particular type of based on Dr. Hallett (1993), some kind of narrator can be described briefly as follows:

1. First person protagonist

The plays in the novel often acts as narrator. Because of the character as narrator, it is expected that the language which is should be good.

2. The secondary character first person

Besides the main protagonist, there are two levels protagonist. Usually the protagonist of this type is a friend of the main protagonists. Although almost the same as the narrator protagonist, the secondary character is not centered on the incident. Therefore, it is not a strange thing to find one or two missed events (usually to deceive the reader) where the events are opened at the end of the story.



### 3. Third Person Omniscient

The omniscient narrator. This narrator can tell the whole mind of character in a third person perspective. The author can explain the story very deeply when uses this type of narrator.

### 4. Third Person Limited

It is a little bit same with the number 3. The difference lies in the exposure of character's mind. It is only certain figures who know the mind of character.

#### **2.2.6 Young Adult literature**

Young adult literature has become an increasingly popular grouping of reader, one author has come to the forefront of the type that is John Green. According to Carlsen (1980) ‘‘ *Young adult literature is literature where in the protagonist is either the teenager or one who approaches problem from a teenage perspective*’’. Young adult novels reflect changing that experienced by teenagers.

They tried to try out the adult world and learn to accept the consequences of his actions. Therefore, young adult novels describe the experience of the younger characters (teens) on facing of the problem. It is focusing on themes that interest teens and teenagers by using spoken language. It usually has an interesting plot and characters. Young Adult is

not a genre, but the grouping of readers age appropriate for this type of fiction.

Such novels are generally moderate length and told from the first person. Typically, they describe initiation into the adult world, or the surmounting, of a contemporary problem force upon the protagonist adult world. Though generally written for a teenage reader, such novels like all fines literature address the entire spectrum of life.

Young adult different with the novel written by adults. It aimed at teenagers, but in the point of view of adults. Its whose goal is to teach adolescents, by imposing upon adolescents that they view the world and the kind of thinking adults. The main characteristic of young adult in which the author writes novels that are directly highlighting, analyzing and understanding the world of teenagers from the viewpoint of the teens themselves.

### **2.3 Definition of Feminism**

Bowen and Wyatt (1993:2) noted that there are a number of statements that might ease the understanding, such as: feminism is concerned with women's lives; theories about humans; the nature of knowledge; the way in which knowledge is generated and legitimated; the "canon" of traditional knowledge; and process and connection. Feminism is the way in which literature reinforce or undermine the economic, political,

social, and psychological oppression of women. According Kasiyan (in Sugihastuti and Ithna Hadi Saptiawan, 2007: 86-89) “ feminism as a movement of women appear in different characteristics due to the underlying assumption that look at issues that led to gender inequality”.

Talking about feminist, Yale Professor Paul Fry in his lecture *The Classical Feminist Tradition* (25:07) explained that there have been several prominent schools of thought in modern feminist literary criticism: **first wave feminism (Men's Treatment of Women)**, in this early stage of feminist criticism, critics consider male novelists' demeaning treatment or marginalisation of female characters. **Second wave feminism (Gynocriticism)** is Elaine Showalter (1941) by pioneering gynocriticism with her book *A Literature of Their Own* (1977).

Gynocriticism involves three major aspects. Third wave feminism, resisting the perceived essentialist (over generalized, over simplified) ideologies and a white, heterosexual, middle class focus of second wave feminism, third wave feminism borrows from post-structural and contemporary gender and race theories to expand on marginalized populations experiences.

There are several term in feminism: liberalism, radical feminist, marxist feminists and feminist psychoanalysis. General sense of Liberalism saw that human nature lies in consciousness. This uniqueness to each individual and to be free a human must use ratio. Since rationality is crucial

to achieving freedom. Feminist state liberals would agree that state power is limited. Meanwhile the radical feminism agree that the public and private sectors should be separated. According to this flow of women historically oppressed groups, women oppression form the most extensive and profound than existing forms of oppression.

Beside liberalism and Feminist radical, the basic concept of Marxist and socialist feminism is based on Marx's theory. It invented new man by shooting their productivity activities. Hence that it can be said that human society through the production then create or establish them. The oppression of women is a result of product structure of political, social and economic.

Hence the emphasis on Marxist feminism is over the issue of class, meanwhile from psychoanalysis point of view, the term of this feminism cannot be separated from the psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud. It is said that the level of development of women's super-ego is very much different from the men. It is because they can never be too impersonal, or too independent of their emotions.

According to Beauvoir (1949) "*Hence woman makes no claim for herself as subject because she lacks the concrete means, because she senses the necessary link connecting her to man without positing its reciprocity, and because she often derives satisfaction from her role as the Other*". According to Beauvoir (1949) in her essay *Women as Other* said

next I shall try to show exactly how the concept of the 'truly feminine' has been fashioned, why woman has been defined as the Other, and what have been the consequences from man's point of view. Then from woman's point of view I shall describe the world in which women must live; and thus we shall be able to envisage the difficulties in their way as, endeavoring to make their escape from the sphere hitherto assigned them, they aspire to full membership in the human race.

Beauvoir who is a figure feminist of the second wave also led to a stream that is essential feminism, the emergence of this flow is influenced by Sartre, a French philosopher are creating the concept of "existence" to the man who is famous for being itself, being for itself, and being for other, this is what influence of Beauvoir thought of essential feminism which analogizes how the presence of women as objects in the environment. Feminist flow describes how a woman should be able to resist pressures for women as an object by the environment, this flow also invites women to be fully female. *"One is not born, but rather becomes a woman. No psychological or economical fate determines the figure that the human female presents in the society. It is civilization as a whole that produces this creature"* (Beauvoir, 1940: 301)

Many of the argument feminist that have made about western philosophy and social theory might be described as post-modern. It is because feminist have had to take on the dominating assumption within the

academy that prevailing positions were encompassing and ‘‘objective’’. In contrast to the limited and biased nature of objectivity and universalism.

Showalter (1986) identified feminist to be biological model, linguistics model, psychoanalyst model and cultural model. On biological model, it explains that the text somehow mirrors the body or reducing women merely to bodies. While linguistic model talks about how the language explain of sexism. Psychoanalyst model talks the identification of gender differences as the basis of the psyche. It is focusing on the relation of gender to the artistic process. Cultural model explains about feminist places in social contexts concern by acknowledging class, racial, national, and historical differences among women.

Feminist thought resists categorization, especially categorization based on fathers labels. Tong (1998:1) in her book *Feminist Thought*. Yet the history of feminist thought has provided its own labels. Which, however said that signal to the broader public that feminism is not a monolithic ideology, that all feminists do not think alike, and that, like all time-honored modes of thinking, feminist thought has a past as well as a present and a future.

Based on explanations before, we can summarize that the rapid development of feminism from time to time with various differences make the reader can infer the type of a literary work. Especially in the form of

writing such a novel. Feminist efforts in raising equity for women through an article turned out to have a great influence for the development of the literary world. Because of the emergence of feminist theory among the writers, hence arise feminist criticism. It is used as a tool to analyze a literary work with a feminist approach.

The emergence of feminist theory also made the feminist literary criticism which is based on feminist theory. Feminist criticism is also concerned with less obvious forms of marginalization such as the exclusion of women writers from the traditional literary canon: *"...unless the critical or historical point of view is feminist, there is a tendency to under-represent the contribution of women writers..."* (Tyson 82-83).

In its development, there are several varieties of feminist literary criticism. Showalter (1986) distinguishes two types of feminist literary criticism, such as: 1) The feminist literary criticism which sees women as readers (the woman as reader / feminist critique), and 2) the feminist literary criticism which sees women as a writer (the woman as writer / gynocritics).

From the explanation above, the feminist critique is needed in analyzing this novel. This is because the relevant relationships intrinsic element in the story that has the effect of feminists.

Feminist literary criticism stream of women as a reader (woman as reader) to focus the study on are the images and stereotypes of women in literature, ignorance and misconceptions about women in the previous criticism, and the gaps in the history of literature formed by men (Showalter, 1986: 130).

Following the explanation of Showalter that feminist criticism can be done if the reader of the novel is a woman. And have a female perspective, the writer as the female reader has a position to product a feminist critique in the end.

### **2.3.1. Feminist Literary Criticism**

The history of feminist literary criticism properly began around forty or fifty years ago with the emergence of what is commonly termed second-wave feminism. Elaine Showalter (1949) has defined late twentieth-century feminist literary criticism as developing out of two kinds of writing.

In the first place, she suggested that there is feminist critique, which focuses on the analysis of women as readers and as textual subjects. Both of male and female authored works. In other words, feminist critique is concerned with woman as ‘the consumer of male-produced literature’. We consciously reflect on what it means to read as a woman, and to become aware of the significance of the sexual codes and stereotypes embedded within a given text.

Showalter identified a different kind of feminist critique in ‘gynocritics’. Which focused on the theory and practice of women as writers or ‘woman as the producer of textual meaning’ (Showalter, 1979: 25). The identity of ‘woman’ the center of the feminisms have developed in the sixty



years since *The Second Sex*. From liberal to psychoanalytic, from socialist to postmodern, from material feminism, 'woman' hovers over each one of them. Each begins and ends with an understanding of the identity of woman both philosophically and socially.

Feminist literary criticism is "read as women", which meant "to read as a woman" is awareness the reader that there are important differences in the sexes the struggle for meaning and significance of literary works. (Culler in Sugihastuti, 2000: 7)

Feminist literary criticism, arised in conjunction with sociopolitical feminism, critiques patriarchal language and literature by exposing how these reflect masculine ideology. It examined gender politics in works and traces the subtle construction of masculinity and femininity, also their relative status, positioning, and marginalizations within works.

What does all this mean for a history of feminist literary criticism. It is crucial not to regard these medieval critical gestures as 'protofeminism'. It is because such a view narrows them instances of what we now appreciate as the robust feminism of modernity.

## **2.4 The Novel Looking For Alaska**

### **2.4.1 The Synopsis of Looking For Alaska**

Miles was a boy who ordered by his father to school in Culver Creek, and met with Colonel named Chip Martin, Alaska, Takumi and Lara. Later Miles was given name by Colonel as Pudge. This was when their journey started. Pudge was interested in Alaska a very unique and different with women in general. When Pudge was very interested in all the last words of the famous figures, while Alaska liked to solve the puzzle out of a labyrinth which was the last words of a famous figure.

There were lot of juvenile delinquency in general which did in Culver Creek. But everything changed when Alaska who they loved was found dead in a car accident. Pudge and Colonel who still did not believe that Alaska was killed in an accident and they tried to find other evidence. Until in one time, they found a book which has the last words of her favorite famous figure. It is written ‘how do I get out of this labyrinth?’.

### **2.4.2 Biography of the Author**

John Green was born in Indianapolis, Ind. Soon afterward, his family moved to Florida where he grew up in Orlando. For his last three years of high school, he attended Indian Springs School, a boarding school in Indian Springs. After graduating, Green enrolled at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. He majored in English and religious studies, earning his BA

in 2000. Green served as a hospital chaplain briefly after college, then moved to Chicago and worked at Booklist magazine as an editor and a book reviewer. He was also a commentator on the National Public Radio program *All Things Considered*.

While Green was living in Chicago, he began writing a novel based on his years at Indian Springs. *Looking for Alaska* was published in 2005. His second and third novels were published in 2006 and 2008, respectively. The success of his books enabled Green to resign from Booklist to write full time. He moved from Chicago to New York, then from New York to Indianapolis. In 2007, Green and his younger brother launched an experimental video blog, *Brotherhood 2.0*, in which they communicated with each other via videos they posted daily to the blog site.

The site proved popular with fans, and the brothers continued posting videos after the one-year experiment ended. John Green writes young adult novels about bookish teenage boys trying to figure out their place in the world. *Looking for Alaska* is set at a fictional version of Indian Springs School in Indian Springs.