

Chapter II

Novel, Structure and Hedonism Issue

In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss the relate theory about the novel, structure, and theme in literary work that contains hedonism issue. This novel theme is told about hedonism and the contents a lot of events that expressing of the main character self-habit related to hedonism issue.

2.1 Literature

Literature is human creation used as a medium to express feeling, thought, idea, experience and so on that has a function to entertain people and gives a positive effect.

Mursal Esten (1978:9) mengatakan sastra atau kesusastraan adalah pengungkapan dari fakta artistik dan imajinatif sebagai manifestasi kehidupan manusia. (dan masyarakat) melalui bahasa sebagai medium dan memiliki efek yang positif terhadap kehidupan manusia (kemanusiaan). (Literature is an expression of artistic fact and imaginative as manifestation of human life (society) through language as a medium and it has a positive effect for human life (humanity). Literature is also gives us knowledge in a humanity, social and intelectual through of language.)

Literature is also can defined as expression in words of some though and feelings. Literature uses a language as a medium. It can be uses a beautiful language to express the idea about everything like social life, the reality of life or fiction that the story based on untruth or fairy-tale.

Menurut Damono (1979:1) sastra adalah lembaga sosial yang menggunakan bahasa sebagai medium. Bahasa itu sendiri merupakan ciptaan sosial. Sastra menampilkan gambaran kehidupan, dan kehidupan itu sendiri adalah suatu kenyataan sosial. (Literature is a social institution that uses language as a medium. Language is a social creation. Literature describing a life, and life is social reality. Literature is different with daily language. It has a certain language.)

Literature has a function to entertain someone by its literary works. Wellek & Warren (1990:319) said, if a literary work has a function as its nature those are entertainment and benefit. The both of them must not only exist but also complement each other. The function of literature is not only for entertainment, but literature is knowledge that can provide the reader some information. And then, literature has a power for criticism to society or government.

Literature has a genre consist of poems, play (drama) and prose. In this case, the writer choosing prose as an object of the research because it is talk about the prose in the form of novel. In every prose works has a role to the main idea, movement, place, and character of the story. All of this aspect well known with structure or intrinsic values of every prose works contains the main idea or theme, the movement of story or plot, place in the character life or setting, and all characters with their personality. And hereby following to explain about prose and its intrinsic values.

2.2 Prose

Prose is a piece of writing that can be oral or written. Prose also divided into two groups those are fiction and nonfiction. Fiction is a narrative literary work that its contents are not related to the truth. According to dictionary, fiction based from Latin is *fictio* or *fictum* that has meaning compose, create, making and organize.

Menurut Altenbernd dan Lewis (1966:14) dalam Nurgiyantoro (2007:2-3) fiksi dapat diartikan sebagai prosa naratif yang bersifat imajinatif namun terkadang masuk akal dan mengandung kebenaran yang mendramatisasi hubungan-hubungan antar manusia. (Fiction has a meaning as a narrative prose from imaginative idea, however sometimes it is real and contains dramatize truth of human relation.)

According to theory above that imagination is a basic of making a prose work. It was done by process to determine the idea or concept of story that would input to fiction work. It can be fantasy story that can't be accepted by logic or related to human life habitual. Prose is classified into three, they are novel, novelette and short story. In this part, the writer would explain about novel.

Novel is a part of the prose and then the prose is one of three genres in literary work with poetry and play. Welek and Warren (1990:281) said in the picaresque novel, the chronological sequence is all three is, this happened and then that. That adventures, each an accident, which might be an independent tale, are connected by the figure of the hero. A more philosophic novel adds to chronology the structure of causation. The novel shows a character deteriorating or improving in consequence of causes operating steadily over the period of time.

However in closely contrived plot, something has happened in time the situation at the end is very different from that at the opening.

In novel there are two elements, they are the intrinsic element and extrinsic element. The intrinsic elements are building elements of literature that can be found in literary text themselves. *Nurgiyantoro (2005:23) mengatakan bahwa unsur intrinsik merupakan bagian dari karya sastra yang memiliki keindahan dan membuat karya sastra yang baik. (Intrinsic values is the element of literary work that make literature to has aesthetic and become a good literary work.)* The intrinsic values those are :

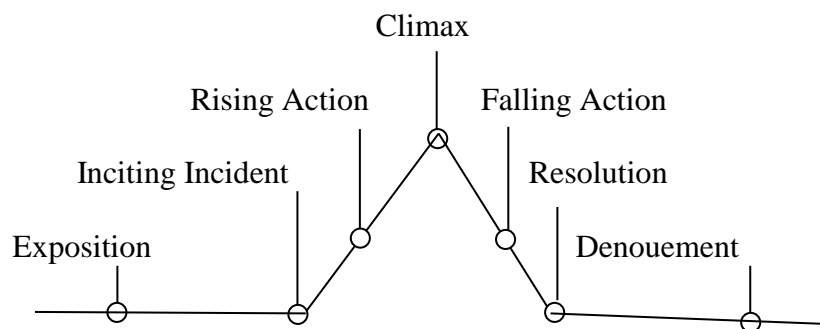
2.2.1 Plot

Plot is an important element of the story and every story should have a plot. Plot is the events that make up the story, linked together in a chain of cause and effect (Hall, 1983:12). Meanwhile according to Stanton (In Nurgiyantoro (2005:113)) *Plot adalah cerita yang memiliki serangkaian kejadian. Namun, kejadian tersebut berhubungan dengan alasan dan hasil dari cerita. (Plot is a story that has the series of moment. However, every moment connect to reason and result of story.)*

Plot has a meaning as the sequence of events showing characters in action. This sequence is not accidental but is chosen by the author as the best way of telling his or her story. According to Tomlinson and Brown (2002:97), if the

writer is chosen well, the plot will produce conflict, tension and action that will arouse and hold our interest.

There are the structure of plot. The structure which known as Freytag Pyramid.



In other opinion suggest the most common structure, regardless of the chronological order of the story, is the following:

1. Exposition, the author introduces the main characters and orients the reader to the setting, such as time and place.
2. Inciting Incident or the beginning of conflict. In this part conflict has become a broad term in literary works and it now includes almost any problem the protagonist may have.
3. Rising Action. The complications arise, decisions are made and actions are taken, all developing the central conflict and opening it up to different resolutions.

4. Climax or turning point, if the action was rising up until the climax, then the climax is the highest point of the action, from which tensions will fall.
5. Falling action, after the climax, all events leading to the resolution are the falling action.
6. Resolution: the character solves the main problem or conflict or someone solves it for him or her.
7. Denouement or conclusion or ending, the resolution. Problems are finally solved and the conflict resolved for good or bad. The importance of the denouement is to give the reader a sense of completion and satisfaction. Sometimes the author leaves us to think about the THEME or future possibilities for the characters.

2.2.2 Theme

Theme is a main idea of the story. It can be the main problem of story. Theme can be the main subject that is being discussed or described in a piece of writing, a movie, etc. According to Oxford Dictionary (2011:460), theme is a subject of talk or book. Meanwhile according to Stanton and Jenny (In Nurgiyantoro 2005:67) : Tema adalah makna yang dikandung oleh sebuah cerita. (Theme is a meaning of the story.)

The meaning described all of the author mind contains of movement of story, where are the place and how are the characters life. However, there are

many meaning that conceived of the story. It means that there are sub-theme or additional theme in one story and then the problem is the reader should find out a spesific theme that can be avowed as a main theme of story.

Theme was taken from motives of the story that determine an events, conflict and the certain situation. Theme underlie the developmnet to all storyline, it gives a soul of the story. Theme in a fiction work that not intentionally hidden because it is offered to a reader. In a fiction, theme uses as a main message of the story from the author to reader. Before they write a fiction works, the author thinking about the main idea of their story and choose a theme they gave to the reader. The reader can find it just from the conversation of character addition from plot and setting.

Aminuddin (1987:91) tema ialah ide yang mendasari suatu cerita yang berperan juga sebagai pangkal tolak pengarang memaparkan karya fiksi yang diciptakannya. (Theme is a basic of story. The function to describe an author fiction works.)

The function of theme to adjust the another element like plot, character, and setting. In the literary work, the function of the to making a summary of a story. It means that the author create a plot, the habitual of characters, characters mind and a place of story based on theme.

According to Shipley in Dictionary of World Literature (1962:417), interpret that theme as the subject of discourse, the general topic, or major issue that is poured into the story. Shipley distinguishes literary themes into all levels

there are five tiers based on the level in experience of the. The fifth level of the following themes are :

1. Physical Theme : Man as Molecules

The theme of literary works at this level is more suggested or indicated by the amount of physical activity rather than psychiatric. It emphasized the physical mobility of the psychological conflict of the characters.

2. Organic/Morality Theme : Human as Rotoplasm

The theme of this literary work more concerns to sexuality issues or an activity that can only be made by creature. Various issues of human sexual life were emphasized in the novel are anomalous, for example is a problem between husband and wife, or the others of sexual scandals.

3. Social Theme: Man as Socious.

Social life, which is the action-interaction between human and their fellow or with the natural environment. It contains of problems, conflicts, and others that became the object to find a theme. Social itself are economic, political, educational, cultural, struggle, love, propaganda, and other social relationships that usually appear in literary works that contain of social criticism.

4. Egoist Theme : Man as Individualism.

Besides as social, humans as well as individual creatures constantly demand a recognition of the right as individual. In the capacity as individual, humans also have a lot of problems and conflicts, such as

human reaction to social problems that it faces. The individual issues which include egoist issues, dignity, and other human attitudes which generally is more inward and perceived by the person concerned. Individuality problems usually show identity of individual, self-image, or someone figure personality.

5. Divinity Theme : Humans in a Highest Level

The theme of this literary related to situation where human as a God Creation. Human beings are not necessarily a high level in every human experience or achieve.

In this part, the writer would explain about the fifth levels that has relation with psychology. The writer think that the fifth levels of theme can't stand by itself because it is relates links each other. Example, divinity theme has a global quality. It has relation with other theme to determine a main theme of story. As a model like love feeling human to their God. The character should describe her/his self as a religious character. It has relation with morality theme because the character of the story should reflect an action as a good character who love his/her God. It also has relation to another theme levels like social theme. For example, how another character point of view to the character who love his/her God, however it can be positive or negative view depend on personality in each character.

In this case the writer has a research about hedonism issue. Hedonism is also has a global characters. It can be said that hedonism issue include to the five

levels of theme. Example, hedonist relation with physical theme because it is a desire to find a happiness as a reaction can be seen in a physical manner. Someone who has hedonism character would like to do everything to find a certain pleasure. For example like a shopper who spends their money to get the pleasure. Hedonism is also has relation with social theme because the impact of the character act to another character. Example, someone who hedonist has a negative view from their social circles. In egoist theme, hedonism also has relation because hedonism is an action of character where he/she just thinking about pleasure to him/herself. They do not care about people feeling because they avoid a hurt. The relation with divinity theme when the character is never think about sins and impact of what he/she doing. Example, they get a drunk or sex whereas every religion forbid it. And the last in morality theme is clear when the character doing something based on explanation above. Hedonism character impressed has a worse self-image. It means that, they are has a bad morality in people view.

Hedonism itself is a view of life that assume to find a lot of happiness and avoid something that making hurt. Hedonism view that a beautiful life must be pursued. According to Bentham (in Allport , 1954:20), hedonism is the value that individuals who make their behaviour is motivated by a desire to achieve pleasure and avoid pain. Value is the basic concept of the things that the individual wants.

All individual value formed by the result of learning and values have been formed, although it difficult and can be changed. Individual value formed from group where individual live together and formation of these values has influence

by group. This reference group can be different for each person and can be amended in accordance with the development of the individual. Examples of reference group, family or friends to play, every time individuals interact with others behaviour and speech of others may affect the individual, and vice versa, and greeting behaviour of individuals can influence others Myers (1992:50).

Hedonism comes from the Greek that is hedone who berate pleasure (Berten, 2001:45), in which this term has long been known and many people who have done studies about hedonism. Aristippus (435-366), a follower of Socrates, taught that pleasure is a human once to search. Fun can be obtained directly from the five senses.

In Greek era, hedonism has a positive meaning. In the expansion, someone who follows this ideology, try to finding a pleasure and avoid pain with ascetic way, like fasting and live as poor and isolate themselves to get the real pleasure. However, it changed to be negative in Roman era. In this era, pleasure meaning is the worldly bliss. (<http://www.wikipedia.com>. 2009. *Hedonism*. Accessed on August 20, 2009)

Veenhoven (2006:1) says that hedonism is a way of life, characterised by openness to pleasurable experience. Hedonism is rejected on moral grounds has many qualms about it as detrimental to long term happiness. For example is someone who pleasure seekers has ending up despair because hedonism works like paradox. At the individual level, it similiary correlated with hedonistic

behaviours and also linked with hedonistic attitudes such as consume the opium and frequent sex.

Hedonism is a beginning of libertine ideology that never attend to religion norms and suggest the gratification in all of thing, especially about sexuality. *Menurut Burhanuddin (1997:81), hedonisme adalah sesuatu yang dianggap baik, sesuai dengan kesenangan yang didatangkannya.* (Hedonism is something that has right impressed with pleasurable experience.)

Someone who follows hedonism ideology never think about sins and how the impact to their social life. They just pleasure seekers and try to avoid hurt as what as they can. They think what are them doing was right during it can gives a happiness.

2.2.3 Setting

Setting consist of time, place, social life and circumstance of story that will be the scene where the story takes place. Setting becomes one of the important elements of novel since it can create the atmosphere of the story and bring readers to the situation that the authors want to create.

Menurut Aminuddin (2010:67) setting adalah latar peristiwa dalam karya fiksi, baik berupa tempat, waktu, maupun peristiwa, serta memiliki fungsi fisik dan fungsi psikologis. Yang juga memiliki fungsi psikologis yang mampu menuansakan suatu makna serta mampu mengajak emosi pembaca. (Setting is an events in a fiction work. Setting consist of place, time and circumstance that has physical and phycological function. Psychological function are also able to controlling the reader emotion with a certain ambience.)

Setting has a function to describe the psychology and physical look of characters. Psychological function described about how the characters face the place where he/she live or the place that he/she visited linked with emotional condition of characters. While physical function explain the way of the characters described the place using the physical thing.

Menurut Abrams (dalam Nurgiyantoro, 2007:216) latar atau setting adalah landas tumpu, menyorankan pada pengertian tempat, hubungan waktu, dan lingkungan sosial tempat terjadinya peristiwa-peristiwa yang diceritakan.

Nurgiyantoro (2007:227-234) menjelaskan bahwa unsur latar atau setting meliputi latar tempat, latar waktu dan latar sosial.

a. *Latar Tempat*

Latar tempat menyorankan pada lokasi terjadinya peristiwa yang diceritakan dalam sebuah karya fiksi.(Nurgiyantoro, 2007:227).

b. *Latar waktu*

Menurut Nurgiyantoro (2007:230), latar waktu berhubungan dengan masalah “kapan” terjadinya peristiwa-peristiwa yang diceritakan dalam sebuah karya fiksi.

c. *Latar Sosial*

Selanjutnya Nurgiyantoro (2007:233), menjelaskan bahwa latar sosial menyorankan pada hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan perilaku kehidupan sosial masyarakat di suatu tempat yang diceritakan dalam karya fiksi.

(Setting is a basic definition of a place, time relation, and social environment of the events is told. Setting has an elements, actually can divided into three, that are setting place, time setting and social setting.

Nurgiyantoro (2007:227-234) describe that setting elements consist of setting place, setting time and setting social.

a. *Setting Place*

According to Nurgiyantoro (2007:227) setting place refer to location of an events is told in the fiction works.

b. *Time Setting*

According to Nurgiyantoro (2007:230) time setting linked ‘when’ the events of story happened in fiction works.

c. *Sosial Setting*

According to Nurgiyantoro (2007:233) describe that social setting refer to background of social behaviour that has relation with place and story in fiction works.)

2.2.4 Character and Characterization

Character is a subject of a story who acts on fiction. Characters is subject who establish a story. Character as a term is generally used means the aggregate of mental, emotional and social qualities that distinguish a person. According to Hall (1983:47) character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the words we read on page.

Characterization is a way to showing the attitude of character. Characterization refers to the way an author helps the reader to know a character (Tomlinson and Carol Lynch, 2002:25). The most real way is an author can do this to describe the character's physical appearance and personality. Portraying the character's emotional and moral trait or revealing his/her relationship with other characters are more subtle and effective techniques. In the most convincing characterizations, we can see the character start in combination of his/her own actions and dialogue, the responses of other characters to his/her, and the narrator's descriptions.

Characterization categories kind of character into several type, that are flat and round character. According to Perrine (1985:67-68) flat characters are characterized by one or two traits; they can be summed up in a sentence. Though

they touch life at only one or two points, may be made memorable in the hands of an expert author through some individualizing detail of appearance, gesture, or speech.

Based on the theory, it can be said that character has one or two basic personalities and they do not make any significant surprise in the story of the novel. Flat character has a special kind. That is stock character. According to Perrine (1985:68) stock characters the stereotyped figure who has occurred so often in fiction that his nature is immediately known; the strong silent sheriff, the brilliant detective of eccentric habits, the mad scientist who performs fiendish experiments on living human beings, the beautiful international spy of mysterious background, the cruel stepmother.

The last of character type is round character. Different with flat character, round has a complexity in its personality. According to Perrine (1985:67-68) round characters are complex and many-sided; they might require an essay for full analysis and live by their very roundness, by the many points at which they touch life. Based on the theory, round character needs comprehensive exploration and analysis to find the characteristic of them and how they mind, behaviour and habit of subject.

The writer think that character is not always figure of someone. It can be a thing or the authors him/herself. Story can be told interesting depends on the characters play, because characters is a key of story. Character has a main meaning in the literary works because they has a role to balancing a conflict and

events in the story. According to Abrams (1981:20) characters are the ones displayed in a narrative work, or play which is interpreted by the reader.

There are two kind of characters, they are main character and supporting character. Based on Aminuddin (1995 :79-80) who states that "*Para tokoh yang terdapat dalam suatu cerita memiliki peranan yang berbeda-beda. Seseorang tokoh yang memiliki peranan penting dalam suatu cerita disebut dengan tokoh inti atau tokoh utama. Sedangkan tokoh yang memiliki peranan yang tidak penting karena pemunculannya hanya melangka, melayani, mendukung pelaku utama disebut tokoh tambahan atau tokoh pembantu.*" (Characters in the story has a different role. Someone who has an important characteristic in the story is a main character. Meanwhile, character who unimportant because he/she just supprotng tha main character, it called an additional character or supporting character.) Nurgiyantoro (1995:176-194) explained that character can be collected into five categories, the explanation below:

Karakter dapat dibedakan menjadi lima jenis, yaitu:

- a. Berdasarkan tokoh utama dan tokoh tambahan: tokoh ini adalah yang diutamakan dalam penceritaannya.*
- b. Tokoh protagonist and antagonis: tokoh protagonis lebih sering disebut dengan sang pahlawan dalam cerita sementara tokoh antagonis sebagai penjahat dalam cerita yang menyebabkan konflik.*
- c. Tokoh sederhana dan tokoh bulat: bagaimana karakter ini diceritakan secara jelas dan lebih dekat, walaupun hanya mendapat sedikit bagian.*
- d. Tokoh statis dan tokoh berkembang: tokoh statis lebih menekankan pada perkembangan karakter. Sementara tokoh berkembang hanya mengikuti arahan sebagaimana alur diceritakan.*

e. *Tokoh tipikal dan tokoh netral: satu perbedaan yang terlihat adalah dari kehidupan sosoknya, baik dijelaskan maupun tidak.*

(Character can be collected into five categories, follows :

- a. Based on main character and additional character : this character is a main aspect of the story.
- b. The protagonist character and antagonist character : the protagonist character is often called a hero on the story, while the antagonist character as an evil that always make a conflict on the story.
- c. Simple and round character : how the character describe and disclosed.
- d. Static and developing character : static character describe the developing character's experience. While developing character only following the plot of the story.
- e. Typical and neutral character : describes about the differences of character's life, deliberately presented or not.)

In the character there are the development of character. The development of character enable to change their personality, mind and behavior of character. The development of character can be group into two kind, that is static and dynamic character. According to Perrine (1985:69) the static character is the same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning. Based on the theory, can be said that the character is relatively same from beginning until the end of story. This character personality never influence by another character.

Meanwhile, according to Perrine (1985:69) dynamic character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality, or outlook. The change may be a large or a small one; it may be for better or for worse; but it is something important and basic: it is more than a change in condition or a minor change in opinion. Based on theory above, the dynamic character can change because of influence by the other character. He/She can change to be good or bad

depend on the situation. The dynamic character definition is opposite to static character. The character is a main tools in the story. In can be a main message to a readers. The readers can interpret a character feeling and a main message of the author.

2.3 Novel Summary

The novel begins with Lord Henry Wotton observing Basil Hallward. Basil is an artist who painting the portrait of a young man namely Dorian Gray. After that, Dorian arrives and meeting Lord Henry at Basil's home. Lord Henry tell him about his world view. After Dorian heard a lot from Lord Henry, he begins to think that beauty is the only worthily aspect of life, and the only thing left to pursue.

The writer think it is a kind of hedonism because Dorian wishes to emulate Lord Henry. He suggests Dorian to pursue the beauty life and fulfilment of the sense that the only thing worthily aspect. However, Dorian claims to have loved a woman namely Sibly Vayne. He meet Sibly Vayne who performs at Shakespeare in theatre. Dorian approach her and he has a plan to proposes marriage soon.

Sibly has a protective mother and brother. Their relationship has no approved by Sibly's mother and her brother. When Sibly perform in Romeo and Juliet, she suddenly loses her acting abilities because the story has a same experience with them and her perform was very bad.

Dorian rejects her and he was no longer interested in her. However, Dorian has conscious if he was hurt Sibly and decides to reconcile with her. But Lord Henry arrives in the morning to say that Sibly has killed herself by swallowing prussic acid.

Before he leaves to Paris, Basil arrives to ask Dorian about the rumours. He takes him to the portrait which is revealed to have become ugly under Dorian sins. Dorian blames Basil and stab him until death. Dorian blackmails his friend named Alan Campbell to destroying Basil's body.

2.4 About the Author: Oscar Wilde

Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde was born on 16 October 1854 and he passed away on 30 November 1900. He was an Irish playwright, novelist, essayist, and poet. After writing in different forms throughout the 1890's, he became one of London's most popular playwrights in the early 1890's. He wrote Salome (1891) in French in Paris but it refused a licence for England stage.

At the height of his fame and success, while his masterpiece, The Importance of Being Earnest (1895), was still on stage in London. He had the Marquess of Queensberry prosecuted for libel. He also wrote books about Irish archeology and peasant folklore. A Renowed Philanthropist.