

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Emotion must be owned by every human being and have an important role in the life of each human being itself, because these emotions clearly describe what human being feel in living the daily lives even though there are emotions that human can hide from people. Emotions can also have an important role in shaping the character of every human being. There are many kinds of emotions based on the human feel. There is the emotions which are express an evaluation or feeling of harm and express an evaluation or feeling of profitable. The examples are sadness, anger, disappointment, hate, happy, cheerful, peaceful, gratitude, etc.

Emotion can be found and felt everyday in life and very attached to humans which can be influenced by two factors, there are internal factor and external factor. Emotion practically can be defined as a condition in which the feelings is not controlled so that it affects the behavior. The emotion often arise as a result of certain events that are human can feel, because of that emotion can also be understood as a response to external events.

Emotion is one of the important aspects of human life, because emotion can be a motivator for behavior in the sense of increasing the mood from inside and outside, but also can interfere with human intentional behavior. It is true that the emotions that are felt can affect a behavior of a

person towards others such as stimulation of a reaction depending on whether the reaction is good or bad. However, there are also people who are able to hide the emotions and don't actually show them to other people or being kept perhaps for the some reasons.

The plot and emotions that exist in the characters are related to each other. Not only these two elements, but all the intrinsic elements that exist in a literary work are interconnected. The plot tells how the story goes in a structured manner, while the characters formed by the author reflect how emotions arise from the way they think, speak, or behave in the story. The two are related to each other because they need each other to form a good and beautiful literary work.

Every character must have emotions that are sometimes explained directly by the author so that we know it immediately but sometimes the author also explains it indirectly to let us look for ourselves or see it for ourselves in the behavior, conversation and thoughts of the characters in a literary work. The plot that occurs in the story presents several kinds of emotions is shown through how the author describes it in the writing. For example, there is a plot in which there are characters who show their emotions so that they can affect the storyline so that it can develop.

There are several meaning of emotion according to experts. According to Soegarda in Mohammad Ali and Mohammad Asrori (2004 : 62-63) states that emotion is a response to a stimulus that causes physiological changes accompanied by strong feelings and usually contains

the possibility to erupt. There is also an opinion from Goleman about the meaning of emotions, emotions refers to a typical feeling and thought, a biological and psychological state and a set of tendencies to act (2002 : 411).

So, emotion is where a person's feelings are influenced by experience so that they can make people feel it, feel changes that can be from physical or expressed expressions.

From the explanation above, talking about emotions has a wide scope, including when it comes to literature. Some literary works require emotions that are obtained and then felt in order to channel ideas through these emotions into writing. Emotions are not only found in real life, but we can find it in not real life or fictional, such as novels. When reading novel, there must be several characters in the novel that show different emotions related to the problems or life paths experienced by the characters, readers can also feel it.

Researcher use novel to be used as study material in this research. In the novel there are depictions of emotions from different characters in the story. The behavior of each character in a literary work reflects different characters through the emotions and attitudes in the story.

Through the explanation before, the way of the study is going to be applied in this research is by looking the concept of intrinsic elements which are plot and character's emotions then it is going to be analysed with structuralism approach. Therefore, the researcher is interested in raising the

topic about emotions that are built by the characters in the novel because the researcher feels the different emotions of each characters due to the murder case that occurs which is the author describe in the novel are unexpected with their true nature. Also, this novel is about mystery but the emotions can be different, even from the negative to positive so it can surprise the readers.

The novel that the researcher studied is the novel that illustrates the different emotions due to a murder case, entitled 'The Dry' by Jane Harper. The story in the novel 'The Dry' is very interesting and full of mystery related to the murder case. In the murder case that is told in this novel, where the perpetrator of the murder is actually very clever at hiding the actions of the perpetrator by showing different emotions where the perpetrator should feel afraid or feel guilty, but on the contrary, the perpetrator can confidently mingle with the community and even the police who investigate the case. That is because the murder case is made to look like a suicide case and the public believes it. Some of the emotions of the different characters responding to the case also affect the main character who tries to solve the case.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background's explanation, the researcher raises the following issues, such as:

- 1.2.1 What elements of the novel contribute to the development of the emotions of the characters in the novel "The Dry" by Jane Harper?

1.2.2 What kinds of emotions reflected by the characters in the novel “The Dry” by Jane Harper?

1.3 Scope of the Research

The scope of a problem aims to avoid the occurrence of deviations or expansion of the problems that the researcher have studied to make it more focused and facilitate the discussion related to the statements of the problem above so that the research objectives will be achieved properly. Some of the scope of the problem are:

1.3.1 The broad scope includes only a few intrinsic elements and their relation to emotion, namely plot and character.

1.3.2 The information presented is related to one of the elements in the story, namely the plot where this element contributes to develop the emotions of the characters.

1.3.3 The next information presented is about the character where the kind of emotion being studied is seen from how the characters reflects it in the story.

1.3.4 The last information presented is the relationship between one element and another so that it can show how the character develops in showing emotions.

1.3.5 The problems studied above using a structuralism approach which is the approach used to see how the elements work together and interrelated in forming a beautiful literary work through the language used by the author.

1.4 Objectives of the Research

Based on the statements of the problem above, this research has several objectives. The objectives are:

- 1.4.1 To analyze what elements of the novel that contribute to the development of the emotions in the characters in the novel.
- 1.4.2 To analyze what kind of emotions reflected by the characters in the novel.

1.5 Significances of the Research

In this section, there are two significances that can be achieved. They are:

1.5.1 Theoretical significance

This research will provide several theoretical significances, they are:

- 1.5.1.1 It is hoped that this research can be a reference for other researchers who are interested of studying about literary work such as novel by using structuralism approach.
- 1.5.1.2 It is hoped that this research can add the knowledge about theories related to plot, emotions and character.
- 1.5.1.3 It is expected that this research can broaden the kind of emotions, plot and character.

1.5.2 Practical significance

The researcher hoped that with this research will provide several practical significances, they are:

1.5.2.1 It is hoped that this research can add practical knowledge to readers who also examine the emotions of the characters in the novel "The Dry".

1.5.2.2 It is hoped that this research can make readers understand how to divide kind of emotion.

1.5.2.3 The researcher hopes that with this research the reader can take the moral values contained in the novel "The Dry".

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In this section, researcher look for the research results of previous studies already done related to the this research as an additional information and one of the requirements for good results is a literature review so that the researcher collect these data and then develop it to be an idea in the preparation of this research. The previos research are:

The first is the study done by Tarmila (2013:1) with the title "Kajian Emosi Tokoh Utama dalam novel Pesan Dari Sambu karya Tasmi P.S". This study uses a behavioristic psychology approach and the data source of this research is the novel "Pesan dari Sambu" with the methods used are descriptive methods and data collection techniques using documentary studies. This research explains the emotions of the main characters in the novel. This study analyzes the positive and negative emotions of the main characters in the novel under study, namely "Pesan dari Sambu" by Tasmi

P.S. This study shows some positive and negative emotions found in the main character in the novel "Pesan dari Sambu" by Tasmi P.S. This study produces a conclusion that there are positive emotions (love, happiness or joy) and negative emotions (anxiety , fear, anger, and sadness). This study looks at the emotions that exist in the character with the dialogue, behavior and thoughts of the character.

The second is the study done by Shabrinavasthi (2017) with the title "Klasifikasi Emosi Tokoh Utama Erika dalam Roman "Die Klavierspielerin" karya Elfriede Jelinek". This study uses a psychological analysis of literature. This study describes the classification of emotions of the main character in the novel. This study analyzes the classification of emotions of the main character in the novel under study, namely "Die Klavierspielerin" by Elfriede Jelinek and found 18 basic emotions (happy, angry, fearful, sad), 22 emotions related to sensory stimulation (pain and pleasure), 10 emotions related to self-assessment (success and failure, pride and shame, guilt and regret), and those related to others (love and hate).

The third is the study done by Hastuti (2012:1) with the title "Novel Padang Bulan karya Andrea Hirata". This study uses a structural approach and the data source of this research is the novel "Padang Bulan" with the methods used is descriptive qualitative method and data collection techniques using document analysis and interviews. This research explains the structure and moral values in the novel. This study analyze about what structure and the moral values found from the story in the novel under study,

which is novel "Padang Bulan" by Andrea Hirata. This produces the conclusion that there are the plot which is regressive-progressive mixed plot and some moral values which are individual, social and religious in the novel "Padang Bulan" by Andrea Hirata. This study looks at the intrinsic elements that are exist in the novel with the dialogue, behavior and thoughts of the character.

From the three literature reviews above, this research analyzes about two intrinsic elements, they are plot and the character's emotion in the novel, namely "The Dry" by Jane Harper.

The difference between the first and second literature review above with this research is in the characters analysis. The studies above analysed only the emotions that exist in the main character, while this study analysed the emotions that stand out from each of the characters in the novel "The Dry" by Jane Hraper. The content of the story of the novel or romance that is studied are different so the emotions that found is also different. Meanwhile, the difference between this study and the third literature review is that this study only examines one of the intrinsic elements in the novel which is plot, while in Hastuti's research, it examines two elements, they are plot and moral values contained in it.

1.7 Thoeretical Basis

In analyzing the literary work such as novel "The Dry" by Jane Harper, the research has selected several theories as follows:

1.7.1 Literary Work

Before going into the explanation of literary works, the researcher would like to explain that a literary work that we must have often heard or is familiar with is a work that is strung together with beautiful words into a written form of various ideas, thoughts or motivations from who made it. In our daily life we cannot be separated from literary works, especially when we are in an educational environment, we must learn a lot about it.

Literature is an expression of human expression in the form of written or oral works based on thoughts, opinions, experiences, to feelings in imaginative forms, reflections of realities or original data wrapped in aesthetic packaging through language media. This understanding is reinforced by Sumardjo & Saini who argue that literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of concrete images that arouse fascination with language tools (Sumardjo & Saini, 1997: 3).

Esten argues that literature is the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as a manifestation of human life and society in general, through language as a medium and having a positive effect on human life. While, a literary work can be defined as a branch of literature dealing with words as raw material to create a picture, an idea or a story in a meaningful pattern. Yet words, being the backbone of the pattern, are not really of great importance if not carefully manipulated into good syntactically structured sentences so as to convey the target idea in an artistic way. By this it is

meant that the work is valued as work of art with a literary style which is, of course, different from that we use in colloquy (Esen, 1978: 9).

From the statement above, literary work that was born by the author that can emerge through ideas by looking at things that are around or with the imagination that is in the author's head so as to create a beautiful literary work and has a deep meaning. Literary work can make the reader jump directly into a series of words that have been made as beautiful as possible and contain a deep meaning which are can touch the heart so that sometimes can make the reader think that it has happened in life or in the surrounding environment, or also can make the reader ever think about imagining things like this.

1.7.1.1 Novel

After discussing about literary works and types of literary works above, the researcher will describe a little about what is novel and their constituent elements because novel are also one part of literary works that are widely favored by readers of a literary work and the material objects that the researcher use in this research is novel. Novel is literary works in the form of prose which have intrinsic and extrinsic forming elements.

Novel as stated by Tarigan (1991 : 164-165) is a fictitious prose story in a certain long story by describing the characters as well as real scenes that are represented in a plot or a situation that can be forward or backward. Novels have characteristics such as depending on the character, presenting

more than one impression, presenting more than one effect, and presenting more than one emotion.

Scholes in *Junus* (1985 : 121) also defines the novel as a story that is related to events imaginatively or fictitiously or in real terms where the story is part of the shadow of the author of the novel and the author gets an image in the mind through observation or experience.

From the statement above, novel is a narrative prose whose content is longer and more complex for us to read and contains both intrinsic and extrinsic elements in it. There are characteristics of novels that give impressions, effects and emotions through characters or other elements in the novel so that they can make the reader feel the same way as the characters feel. In the novel there are elements of formation, these elements are divided into two, namely intrinsic elements which are elements from within or are the main elements that build the whole novel, including the theme, plot, setting, character, characterization, point of view, story style, and mandate. Also, extrinsic elements which are elements from outside that contribute to building and supporting a novel such as the setting of religious, cultural, social, economic conditions and the values held by society.

1.7.2 Structuralism Approach

Structuralism approach is discussed in this part because it is used as the research's approach. There are some experts who express their opinion about structuralism in a literary work. The researcher examines the plot and

character's emotion, therefore the novel that the researcher studies used structuralism approach to analyze the related titles studied, namely the emotions of the characters and also the plots related to it.

Wellek and Warren provide a limitation that structuralism is incorporated into content and form, while both are aimed at achieving aesthetic purpose. The structure of literary works (fiction) consists of content and form. Content is the idea expressed by the author in his writing, while form is the author's method of writing (1989:196).

To support the explanation above, there is one who also expresses his opinion about structuralism. Endaswara (2003 : 49) states that structural work of literature can be interpreted as the arrangement, affirmation, and description of all materials and parts that are components that together form a beautiful circle. Structuralism is basically a way of thinking about the world that is primarily concerned with responding to and describing structures.

In this view, literary works are assumed to be phenomena that have structures that are interrelated with each other. Damono (1978: 2) also argues that in literary research, an objective analysis or approach to the intrinsic element (literary structure) is the initial stage to examine literary works before entering further research.

The researcher applies this approach because the way it works is analyzing the structural elements that build literary works from within, and

looking for the relevance or interrelationships of these elements in order to achieve unanimity of meaning so that it can be said to be a complete literary work where in this study examines the relationship between plot and the character's emotion that make up each other.

1.7.3 Intrinsic Elements

In the intrinsic elements there are themes, settings, plots, characters/characterizations, point of view, language styles and messages. These elements are interrelated with each other so that they can form a good and perfect literary work. In this research, only two of these elements are examined, namely plot and character.

The researcher feels that these two elements are the most powerful elements in the novel, especially when talking about emotions in characters, plot elements really contribute to the formation of those emotions by characters so that they can develop them..

Structural analysis of literary works, which in this case is fiction, can be done by identifying, reviewing and describing the functions and relationships between the intrinsic elements of the fiction concerned (Nurgiyantoro, 1995 : 37).

So, intrinsic elements are elements that build from within to form a story itself such as theme, character/characterization, plot, setting, point of view, language style and moral values. However, the researchers examined in this study only two, which are plot and character.

1.7.3.1 Plot

Stanton in Nurgiyantoro (1995:113) argues that the plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each incident is only connected by cause and effect, one event is caused or causes another event. According to Foster in Tuloli (2000 : 64) the plot is a series of events in short stories and fiction novels, which are set in time and based on the law of cause and effect. The action is in accordance with the story framework that represents the structure of the story structure. So, the plot is a series of events and conflicts or it can also be several things that happen in the story so that it forms a story flow which is also divided into several stages.

According to Nurgiyantoro, in the order of time there are 3 types of plots. The first is forward plot, when the author in sorting the events uses a forward and straight time sequence which is marked by the beginning of problem recognition and ending with problem solving. The second is backward plot, if the author sequences the events, it does not start from the initial event which is marked by starting from the middle or final event. The third is mixed plot, when the story runs chronologically but often there are highlight-back scenes. In the novel that the researcher examines, the author uses a mixed plot because in the middle of the running story there is often a flashback story to the past and then back to the story as before. There are also three stages of plot which will be examined in this research and it will show how the plot contribute to the development emotion of the characters.

1.7.3.2.1 Stages of Plot

Aristotle in Nurgiyantoro (1995:142) suggests that the plot must consist of three stages, namely the initial, middle and final stages. The stages of the flow are:

a). The initial stage, usually the introduction stage, contains important information related to the following stages. The function of the early stages of a story is to provide necessary information and explanations, especially those related to setting and characterization.

b). The middle stage, also referred to as the conflict stage, presents a conflict or conflict that has begun to arise in the previous stage. In this middle stage, the story described by the author is the longest and most important part of the work in question. In this section, where the main story is presented, functional events are narrated, the conflict grows increasingly tapered, tense, and reaches a climax. In general, the theme and meaning of the story is revealed at this stage.

c). The final stage, can also be called the escape stage because it displays a certain scene as a result of the climax. At this stage it contains the final part of a story, whether with a closed ending or an open ending. Closed completion refers to the final state of a work of fiction whose story has been completed in accordance with the demands of the logic developed. While open-ended, the author gives the reader the freedom to imagine, think and create how the story ends.

1.7.3.2 Character

From some of the novel elements above, the researcher will describe a little about one of the intrinsic elements that quite influences the story's content, namely character because character are also as object of the focus that the researcher examines in this study. According to Jacob Sumardjo in Fenanie (2001: 87) that character is the most important part in building a story. The characters not only function to play the story, but also play a role in conveying ideas, themes, plots and motives.

From the statement above, character is an important element in the novel because this character plays an important role in how the story is built so that it has a plot that makes the stories in the novel feel alive and able to build the reader's imagination. The characters in the novel are also divided into two, namely the main character and the supporting character.

1.7.3.1.1 Main Character

The main character is the character whose storytelling is prioritized in the novel in question and is the character who is told the most, both as the perpetrator of the incident and the subject of the incident (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:176).

From the statement above, the main character is the character who is told the most in the story and appears most often in the story, also the main character is the most important role and has a lot of the spotlight. The main character can be divided into two, namely:

a. Protagonist

The protagonist is related to other characters, while the characters themselves are not all related to one another (Sudjiman, 1988:16)

From the statement above, protagonist character is often known as a good character (hero character) or ideal character who tells about hopes, values and norms or can also be called an admired character. The protagonist character or what we often know as a good character in a story where its role in the story always behaves well and becomes a favorite character of the readers. In the novel that the researcher is studying, there are several who are included in this protagonist character, namely Aaron Falk, Luke Hadler, Karen, Gerry Hadler and Barb Hadler , and Sergeant Raco.

b. Antagonist

The character who is the main opponent of the protagonist is called the antagonist (Sudjiman, 1988:19). There is also according to Nurgiyantoro that the antagonist is the cause of the conflict (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:176)

According to the statement above, the antagonistic character is often known as the evil character or what we often know as character who has an evil character where this character always seems to dislike or hate the protagonist character because of the opposing nature of these two character.

Not only the protagonist character can become the main character in the story, but the antagonist character can also become the main character

because with this character a story is not flat which makes the reader quickly bored, therefore this character is there to create agree and disagree in the story so it will make the story is interesting to read. In the novel that the researchers studied, there are several who are included in this antagonistic character, namely Scott Whitlam, Deacon Mal, and Grant Dow.

1.7.3.1.2 Additional Character

Additional characters appear in the whole story are fewer, not too important, and their presence is only if there is a connection with the main character, directly or indirectly (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:176).

According to the statement above, apart from the main character, there are also those called additional characters. That is, these additional characters will play a role in accompanying the main characters to play their stories. Additional character are also very helpful in building a story where some of them belong to the same character protagonist or antagonist so that the presence of these supporting character can make the story look crowded because there are more character so that the storyline can also be more longer.

In the novel that the researcher studied, there are many characters included in the supporting character, namely Billy, Charlotte, a farmer, Gretchen, Lachie, David Mc Murdo, Doctor Patrick Leigh, Jamie Sullivan, Barnes, and Erik Falk.

So, those are the types of characters in this novel that are studied by researchers, there are several characters who are protagonists and

antagonists who are included in the main character and there are also supporting characters so that the story is more interesting and full of characters.

1.7.4 Definition of Emotions

In studying structuralism, there will be a lot of topics that can be discussed when analyzing a literary work and if it is related to character and its emotion also the plot. Examples such as character behavior, traits possessed, emotions displayed, and much more. Emotions themselves are also closely related to the character, which allows people to judge what our mental state is when viewed from the emotions we display. There are many definitions related to emotions both in general and according to the opinion of experts.

According to Hockenbury D. and Hockenbury E. (2007 : 338), an emotion is a complex psychological state that involves three distinct components: a subjective experience, a physiological response, and a behavioral or expressive response.

To support the statement above, Hathersall in Ina (2017) also state that emotion is a psychological condition which is a subjective experience that can be expressed or seen from the reactions of the face or body.

From the statement above, the researcher can conclude here that what is meant by emotion is the expression of our body in receiving a stimulus from within or outside so that a reaction is carried out or shown and

it can be seen or not because we can show an emotion clearly and sometimes people can hide it.

There are several theories that discuss about emotions. First is James-Lange theory in Sarwono or the theory of William James and Carl Lange, they say that emotions arise after the body's condition reacts so it can be said that the condition of the body causes emotions. Second is the theory of Cannon-Bard (1927) in or Walter B. Cannon and Philip Bard in Wikipedia, the contrary from the James-Lange theory because they say that the reactions of the body and emotions do not cause each other to arise, instead they occur simultaneously and are independent. Next is the theory of two-factors from Stanley Schachter and Jerome E. Singer. In their theory, it said that emotions arise from two factors, namely physiological changes where the emotions that are felt can be explained and cognitive interpretations where the emotions are felt by thinking about information from what has happened in the past. In this theory it is explained that the stimuli received are either harmful or pleasant but the physiological reactions are the same.

1.7.4.1 Kind of Emotions

According to Krech (Elements of Psychology, 1969 : 521) in his theory of classification of emotions are delight, anger, fear, sadness, pain, disgust, enjoyment, success, failure, shame, pride, guilt, regret, love and hate.

From the different emotions above, the researcher took some to be analyze which the researcher felt was the most prominent and which is developed by the character through the plot in the novel to be discussed in this study. Among them are delight, pride, guilt, regret, anger, hate, pain, sadness and fear.

a. Pride

Pride is a feeling of pride that arises when his behavior is in accordance with what is required by his ideal conception and emotion that is felt when someone have achieved the goals well so that that people can feel satisfied with themselves, we also can be proud of ourselves and others. As Krech puts it in the following quote:

“When successes or failures in goal achievement are perceived as significant basic accomplishments or defects of the self, deeper and more central emotions of pride or shame may be engendered. In general, the feeling that his behavior is in accord with what is called for by his ideal-self conception. Instead, the feeling of shame result from his perception that his behavior falls short of what is required by his ideal picture of self. For example, as part of the social training of children, parents and others deliberately try to induce such self-evaluative attitudes in them. They may say to the errant child, Aren't you ashamed of yourself?” “Do you think you have behaved the way you know is right?” or they may call his attention to the “model” behavior of another child in the situation: “Why can't you act the way Johnny does?” (Krech, 1969:530).

Herli also states that proud is natural which it can appear without realizing it. It can happen in any place and in all kinds of events. Motivators often emphasize the need for us to have a high spirit of life in order to achieve a result or goal that we can be proud of in the future. In psychology, pride is considered a positive energy (Herli, 2013).

b. Delight

Delight is a positive emotion where in the emotion of love there are positive things which is affection, compassion, kindness or the feeling of like each other so that someone can feel the emotion of love that occurs from these things. This emotion can be interpreted as a happy emotion because the feeling is the same. As Krech puts it in the following quote:

“A vast array of objects and events have the power to evoke pleasurable feelings. We may call these emotional experiences delights; they vary in intensity from minor enjoyments, satisfactions, and likings to the utmost ecstasy. The sources of delights are well-nigh inexhaustible. Some are the pleasant sensations in the body as it is touched, stroked, or caressed. Some come from perceptions of body movement and functioning (delights in muscular activity, rhythmical dancing, singing) and from the feelings associated with mild degrees of body need (pleasant hunger, pleasant weariness). Other sensory delights pertain to external objects, their textures, colors, and shapes, their sounds, tastes, and smells. There are limitless varieties of activities surrounding and engaging us that give

enjoyment-playing games, reading, thinking, sports, pleasant work, the ballet, the burlesque, the ball game” (Krech, 1969:527).

To support the explanation above, Aristotle in Adler (2003) states that sense of pleasure or happiness comes from the word "happy" or happy which means feeling good, having fun, having a good time, or something that makes a pleasant experience.

c. Guilty

Someone can feel guilt when after someone do an act where later if the action is bad then that people will feel very guilt about it and it is impossible to change so that people will continue to feel guilty, so here describes someone's emotions against many events that have happened in the past. As Krech puts it in the following quote:

“The basic source of the individual's belief in the “rightness” or “wrongness” of certain acts, as we noted earlier, may or may not be conscious, but given the fact that he does perceive acts in this way, the emotion of guilt flows directly from his perceive transgression of the morality. It is important here to understand that there are wide differences in the way a person perceives the guilt-inducing situation. He may see quite clearly how he has violated this requirement. His consequent feeling of guilt is likely to be directly and explicitly attached to the action: “I feel guilty because I allowed the store clerk to give me too much change” (Krech, 1969:531).

To support the explanation above, Chaplin (2006) states that guilt is an emotional feeling associated with the realization that a person violates social, moral, or ethical rules.

d. Regret

The emotion when we feel sorry are not much different from when we feel guilty because of that guilt which will make us feel sorry later after realizing that what we have done is not good or bad. As Krech puts it in the following quote:

“The basic source of the individual's belief in the “rightness” or “wrongness” of certain acts, as we noted earlier, may or may not be conscious, but given the fact that he does perceive acts in this way, the emotion of guilt flows directly from his perceive transgression of the morality. It is important here to understand that there are wide differences in the way a person perceives the guilt-inducing situation. He may see quite clearly how he has violated this requirement. His consequent feeling of guilt is likely to be directly and explicitly attached to the action: “I feel guilty because I allowed the store clerk to give me too much change” (Krech, 1969:531).

e. Anger

Anger is one of the most basic emotions where when in achieving certain goals someone is faced with obstacles so that it is like the goals cannot be achieved or when someone does not like the circumstances around so that angry emotions arise. As Krech puts it in the following quote:

“The essential condition for arousing anger is the blocking of goal attainment, especially when there is persistent frustration of goal attainment, with the gradual accumulation of tension. At first there may be nothing more than a slight feeling of exasperation or vexation; with prolonged frustration the person may become truly angry and eventually may reach a state of rage or fury” (Krech, 1969:522).

Novaco in Giuseppe and Tafrate (2007: 21) describes anger as a negative emotion that is the result of a person's subjective experience of another person or of a situation that is perceived as an unpleasant state.

f. Hate

Hate is a feeling that arises when there is a feeling of dislike, dissatisfaction, reluctance or even wanting to destroy objects that are hated either by individuals or in the form of groups. As Krech puts it in the following quote:

“Hate, like love, are two characteristics of enduring disposition and periodically intense emotional feelings. An obvious condition for evoking the experience of hatred has to do with self-disclosure to the hated person or object. That feeling of hate is emphasized in situations that tend to evoke other negative emotions as well. Being hindered in the pursuit of goals, being deceived, jealous or envious reinforces the emotions of hatred. The essential essence of the emotion of hatred is the desire to destroy the object of hatred. Hate is not just a feeling of dislike, aversion, or hatred, because these feelings will only lead to avoidance tendencies. We don't try to destroy

what we don't like; we just avoid it. But hatred is basically an emotion that involves approach. We seek the object we hate, cannot escape obsessive thoughts about it, and are not satisfied until we destroy it" (Krech, 1969:533).

According to Freud in Penguin Dictionary of Psychology (Wikipedia) also states that hate is a deep and persistent emotion, which expresses hostility and anger towards a particular person, group, or object.

g. Pain

The pain that someone felt and the emotion displayed from that pain will feel when our body feels the condition from good to worse both physically and mentally. As stated by Krech in the following quote:

"Physical pain is the most important cause of intense physical stimulation leading to emotional arousal. At low intensities the pain sensation may be perceived as peripheral to the self, and it may evoke neither an emotional feeling nor an avoidant action. At higher intensities an unpleasant emotional state is aroused, and with extreme pain may come the most acute emotional agitation. One's understanding of the "pain situation" has much to do with the intensity of emotional arousal. The physician warns, "this will hurt a bit," and usually it does hurt a little less because we know the cause of the pain" (Krech, 1969:526).

h. Fear

The emotion of fear felt by a person can be in the form of danger or threat experienced so that a reaction occurs such as avoidance in response to the stimulus received to avoid it. As Krech puts it in the following quote:

“The essential situation for the onset of fear is perception of a dangerous object or condition that threatens. The key fact in the situation seems to be lack of power or capability to handle the threat. If a person does not know how to ward it off, especially if he sees his escape route blocked, fear is induced by his feeling of powerlessness in the grip of overwhelming forces, an earthquake or some other natural cataclysm, for example, or-as an example on a more modest scale-a father’s harsh threats as they appear to a child” (Krech, 1969:524).

To support the explanation above, in Wikipedia also states that fear is an emotional response to a threat. Fear is a basic survival mechanism that occurs in response to a particular stimulus, such as pain or the threat of danger.

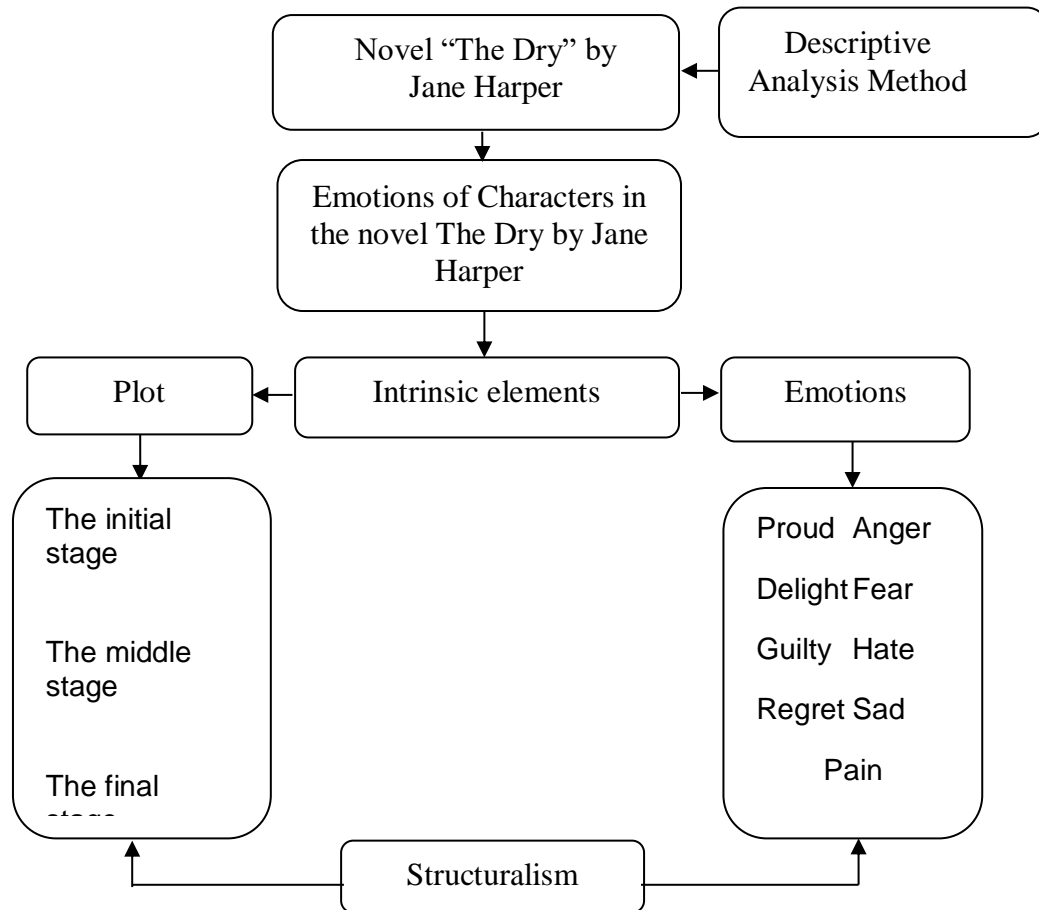
i. Sadness

Sadness is an emotion characterized by feelings of disadvantage, loss, and helplessness. This emotion will clearly displayed by someone when they lose something valuable or very important in their life or when someone is unable to achieve that they are aiming for, sadness will inevitably arise. As Krech puts it in the following quote:

“Excitement, anger, and fear have to do with seeking purpose or running away from danger. Grief relates to the loss of something sought or valued. The intensity depends on the value; Usually the deepest sadness comes from the loss of a loved one, and deep feelings of grief may also come from the loss of valuables. These cases are examples of intense and

enduring grief; there are all nuances of grief, sadness, to the simplest sense of disappointment or regret” (Krech, 1969:526).

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher uses a literary work which is the novel as a study material, so decides to examine the emotions reflected by the character so that it gives idea to the title of this research through descriptive analysis method so that there are several discussions that will later be raised in this study, namely related to intrinsic elements where only two elements of the existing elements are studied, namely the plot and characters that reflect emotions. So, from the elements

studied it can be seen that in the plot there are 3 stages, namely the initial stage, the middle stage and the final stage.

Meanwhile, there are several types of emotions that are reflected by the characters, namely feelings of delight, pride, guilt, regret, anger, sadness, pain, hate and fear. In reviewing some of the things above, the researcher uses a structuralism approach where the analysis is done by looking at the elements that build a novel from within or what is called the intrinsic element

1.9 Method of the Research

In this section, the researcher describes the methods. Researcher used descriptive analysis method.

1.9.1 Descriptive Method

Descriptive method can be interpreted as a procedure for managing problems that are investigated by describing the condition of the subject or object of research in the form of people, institutions, society and others who are currently based on visible facts or what they are. Descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make descriptions, descriptions, or paintings systematically, factually and accurately regarding the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated (Nazir, 1988: 63). In this research, the researcher also uses a

descriptive method where later the researcher will describe the object related to what the data of this research.

1.10 Kinds of Data

The researcher use two kinds of data in this research. The data are:

1.10.1 Primary Data

Primary data or main data is the novel "The Dry" by Jane Harper, which with this main data, the researcher read it first before analyzing what happens in the novel so as to get an idea of a concept and give birth to it as a title to be studied further in this research that the researcher make.

1.10.2 Secondary Data

To enrich information related to this research, so the sources are not only from the primary data but also from secondary data which are found through the novel and form of previous studies in the form of documents and some book via the internet and library. So, this research can be even better with additional data as a reference and learning for the researcher also the readers.

1.11 Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher use several techniques used in collecting data, so that this research becomes even better. The techniques are:

1.11.1 Reading Comprehension

The researcher read the main data in this study which is novel "The Dry" by Jane Harper which the researcher examines by looking at what could taken the expression given by the characters in the novel "The Dry"

by Jane Harper and then be a suitable problem to be appointed as a research title. By reading the novel "The Dry" by Jane Harper, the researcher will know well the story in the novel, so that it can help to write this research.

1.11.2 Internet Browsing

Researchers use the internet or Google Chrome to access related information as additional material in this research in order to assist researchers in analyzing, this is also as reference for the research to make this research. Because only by relying on novel, researcher will not be able to make this research well, therefore references from other media which is the internet are also needed to help the researcher make this research well.

1.11.3 Library Research

Researchers also obtained some information, sources and references in completing this research through a library that provides a lot of related information to support the analysis.

1.12 Technique of Analyzing Data

Not only collecting the data, but also analyzing these data, so in this section, the researcher uses some techniques for analyze the data, such as:

1.12.1 Classification

The researcher used a technique to classify the data based on the story in the novel where there was a conversation between one character and other character, also from what happened in the story from the plot the author describe in the novel. Then, the researcher arranged the data

according to the title the researcher take and based on the statements of the problem.

1.12.2 Interpretation

After classified the data, the researcher interprets the data by reading again the story in the novel “The Dry” by Jane Harper carefully in order to get a rational interpretation of the problem.

1.12.3 Explanation

After interpreted it, the researcher also uses an explanation technique where the researcher later write the results of an interpretation related to this research.

1.12.4 Conclusion

The last technique used is the concludes after all the data are analysed and interpreted then the researcher conclude.