

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is the art of writing. Derived from the Latin "littera" which means "art and literature". As a human written work, literature must be viewed from two points of view. It is the value of the language and its content. Well-organized written work without any value is meaningless. On the other hand, a good value paper with a paper that is not well organized will be difficult for the reader to understand. the researcher argues that literature is an expression of how human expression is how to convey a work of art through language speech that is moral values that can be conveyed between people.

The intrinsic element is one of the elements that build literary works. Pradopo (2003: 4) the intrinsic elements of a literary work have concrete characteristics, these characteristics include the type of literature (genre), thoughts, feelings, language style, storytelling style, and the structure of literary works. Furthermore, the analysis of the intrinsic element by experts is referred to as a structural approach or structuralism. (Sangidu, 2004: 16) Structuralism is a discipline that views literary works as a structure consisting of several elements that are interrelated with one another.

One of the literary works that will be taken in this research is a novel. This novel is a story that tells about the meaning of life which contains a long series of stories about someone's life that happened. According to Yudiono 1986: 125 Novel is a type of literature that more or less provides an overview of social problems.

Novels cannot be separated from the environment of writers and readers. Usually the events that occur in the novel are a problem in life. So that in this research the researcher uses a novel entitled "Tuesday With Morrie. By Mitch Albom" for analysis.

In addition, this novel is also a work of prose fiction, which tells the events of life. This event is in the form of destiny, love or inner kindness. This novel also clearly tells the life journey of the characters through the author. In addition, the reason for making this novel as the object of research is because this novel describes human life with the elements of life.

This study focuses on the intrinsic elements in the novel to explore each of his literary works and how the author deals with the problems that exist in his life and then identifies the life lessons that have been taught. This is the background and the reason why this research is focused on analyzing every intrinsic element in the novel by Mitch Albom.

1.2 Statement of Problem

1.2.1 What is the intrinsic elements of the novel Tuesday With Morrie By Mitch Albom?

1.2.2 How is the unity of each Elements In the Novel Tuesday With Morrie By Mitch Albom?

1.3 Scope of the Study

Based on this background, the focus of this research is on intrinsic elements which include themes, plots, characterizations and settings in the novel Tuesday With Morrie by Mitch Albom and this study uses a structural approach to describe each intrinsic element in the novel Tuesday With Morrie By Mitch Albom.

1.4 Objective of Research

1.4.1 To identify what is the intrinsic elements in the novel "Tuesday With Morrie" By Mitch Albom.

1.4.2 To elaborate the unity each element in the novel "Tuesday With Morrie" By Mitch Albom.

1.5 Significances of The Study

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

The results of this study can be used by other researchers in the analysis of a novel, which can be in the form of concepts and theories, and can contribute directly or indirectly to researchers in the future.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research is expected to be a field of information for researchers and readers about the intrinsic elements in novels contained in literary works such as the novel "Tuesday with Morrie" and can also enrich the reader's understanding of good values.

1.6 Review of Related Study

To support this research, the researcher tried to find previous research or other research related to this research.

First is David R Widiyanto (2011) English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Literature, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta with the title of the thesis "***The greatest life lesson from the Morrie point of view" (moral-philosophical approach)***". David focuses his work on analyzing the greatest life lessons from Morrie's point of view philosophically. David saw the significance of moral teachings

about how to be human and how to be alive as a human being to find values and meaning in life.

Second, research conducted by Asmarani Fidelis Aprelia (2012) in his research on the **"Morrie method to guide Mitch" (educational psychology theory)** Asmarani focuses on analyzing the methods used by Morrie to guide Mitch in developing his personality. Asmarani finds this novel interesting and inspiring because it shows a very good relationship between teacher and students. As a teacher, Morrie has his own method for guiding Mitch in developing his personality, because a teacher, lecturer or instructor must have different methods of guiding students personality.

The Third, Febriana Eka, 2018. Has a research entitled "Analysis of intrinsic elements (characters, plot and setting)" in Novel 9 Summer 10 Autums by Iwan Setyawan. The difference in this thesis is to use a scientific approach, this approach is used to see and facilitate students' learning through the stages, namely observing, asking, reasoning, trying and communicating how the intrinsic elements contained in the novel "Novel 9 Summer 10 Autums" by Iwan Setyawan Systematically. Therefore, researcher will focus more on describing the analysis of intrinsic elements (characters, plot and setting) and using a scientific approach. Meanwhile, the researcher uses the analysis of intrinsic elements by using a structural approach to describe a literary work of intrinsic elements in a novel structurally.

The similarity between the two researchers is analyzing the same novel, "Tuesday With Morrie" by Mitch Albom. And the similarity with the third is to analyze the thesis title using intrinsic elements analysis. The purpose of this research is to be able to contribute to future researchers about the analysis of the intrinsic elements

contained in the novel *Tuesday With Morrie* and to provide an understanding of the intrinsic elements in the novel.

1.7 Theoretical bases

1.7.1 Strukturalism Approach

Structuralism approach is a study of the elements that make up literary works (intrinsic elements) such as themes, characters, figures, plots, settings, and mandates which are a unified whole. The goal is the unification of existing elements to obtain total meaning. The formal structure of a literary work is a structure that is reflected in a text. Therefore, the formal structure of literary works can be referred to as elements that make up literary works. This can be interpreted that the nature of each element in the structural system only has meaning after being in relation to the elements contained in it (Fananie, 2001: 83). Therefore, structural analysis of literary works can be done by identifying, reviewing, and describing the functions and relationships between the intrinsic elements concerned. first identified and described, for example, theme, plot, character, setting, mandate, and others (Nurgiantoro, 2010:

37). Basically, the analysis aims to describe as accurately as possible the functions and interrelationships of various elements of a literary work that simultaneously produce a unanimity.

In addition, according to Hawks (in Jabrohim, 2012: 69) structuralism is a way of thinking about the world that is associated with the perception and description of a structure or a structure with its elements or parts are interconnected between one part and another. An element in a literary text does not have its own meaning if it is separated from other elements in its entirety.

The concept about that structural approach is an element of the structure of literary works that can be used to understand a literary work. The structural approach can be done by identifying, reviewing, and describing the functions and relationships between internal elements. Conduct a structural study so that each study is internal and does not ignore the existing elements. Therefore, if analyzing literary works, and in this case, using structural methods to analyze folklore with a structural approach, then architectural elements are the main object. This is a feature of structural analysis, because through this method literary works can be described in detail according to the function of certain elements in the folklore in question. In addition, they can see, understand, and evaluate the quality of literary works based on the location and function of each of the existing elements. In addition, the reason the researcher uses structural theory is to see how the elements of literary works that build and relate to one another.

1.7.2 Intrinsic Elements

The intrinsic elements of literature include: theme, plot, atmosphere, point of view of storytelling, setting, characterization, (Ngafenan, 1990). In addition,

according to Nurgiantoro (2013: 23) says that the intrinsic element is a basic tool or medium in a literary work that can have an impact on the achievement of the author to realize his literary work.

The researcher argues that intrinsic elements are elements from within that include functionally which can be related to others that are essentially used by the author. Like the meaning that touches the reader's feelings, attracts the reader's attention and arouses the reader's emotions.

1.7.2.1 Theme

According to Keraf (1980:107) the theme is a main message conveyed through the essay. The problems presented must be found a way out so that the problems conveyed by the author through his work carry a message to the reader. So, the theme is a mandate or the author's view of the problems faced in life. In addition, according to Rusyana (1988: 67) theme is the basis or meaning of a story, theme is a certain way of life or certain feelings that form the basis of the main idea or build a literary work, and all fiction must have a basic theme or that says a purpose Sudjiman (1992) argues that the theme is the idea that underlies a story.

Regarding the theme, Saad in Ali (1967:118) argues that the theme is something that becomes a problem for the author, in which he imagines the author's view of life and ideals, how he sees the problem. Furthermore, Brooks and Warren (in Trigan, 1984: 125) state that a theme is a certain view of life or a certain set of values that form or build the basis or main idea of a literary work.

1.7.2.2 Plot

According to Stanton (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 113), the plot is a story that contains a sequence of characters events, but each event is only connected by cause and effect, one event caused or caused another event to occur. Appearance event by event which only bases on the time sequence alone is not a plot. So that into a plot, the events must be processed and manipulated creatively, so that the results of the processing and tactics themselves are something interesting and interesting. beautiful, especially in relation to the work of fiction as a whole.

In addition, according to Tarigan (2008: 156) argues that the plot is a series of events that are arranged logically and chronologically that is interrelated and caused or experienced by the actors in a story. Thus, the events in the story are transitions from one state to another which are marked by the climax or climax of the dramatic action.

To analyze a work of fiction, it is necessary to explore the plot. According to Waluyo (2002:147-148) in the book Review of Design Literature, the storyline. includes seven elements of the plot, namely:

1. Eksposition means to tell the beginning of the story. The author begins to introduce the place, time, topic and characters. The character is the main actor in the story, the scene is the place where an event occurs. At the scene of the incident the author describes the places that are used as the background of the incident and the topic is the title that is used as inspiration by the author in making his work.
2. Inciting Moment is the event that the problems that are displayed by the author begin to be developed. At this stage the author tries to present an event that ignites so that it attracts the attention of the reader. So it can be

said that this stage is the initial stage of the emergence of problems (conflicts).

3. Rising Action is an increase in conflict which then continues to increase in conflict. The problems that have been raised in the previous stage are increasingly being developed in terms of intensity. The events that occur make the story even more interesting.
4. Complication is an increasingly difficult conflict. Dramatic events that become the core of the story are getting more and more tense. Conflicts that occur, internal, external or both, conflicts, conflicts between interests and characters that lead to a climax are increasingly unavoidable.
5. Climax is very important in the plot structure. Climax is only possible and occurs when there is conflict. A conflict will be a climax or not (solved or not), in many ways will be influenced by the attitude, will and the main goal of the author in building the conflict according to the demands and coherence of the story. The climax determines how the problem (conflict) will be resolved. It can be said that in the climax the fate of the main character of the story will be determined.
6. Falling Action is the final stage of a story. At this stage will display certain scenes as a result of the climax. So, this section contains how the story ends or suggests how to end a story. How the form of completion of a story, in many ways is determined by the relationship between the characters and the conflict (including the climax) that arises.
7. Denouement Conflicts that have reached a climax are resolved, tensions are loosened. Other conflicts, sub-conflicts or additional conflicts if any are also

given a solution, the story ends. The completion of a story can be categorized into two groups:

a). Closed solution.

Closed completion refers to the final state of a work of fiction that is already finished, the story has been completed in accordance with the demands of the logic of the story being developed. In closed ending, the reader does not have the opportunity to participate in determining the completion of the story. The solution has been determined with certainty by the author and as a reader, you just have to accept it as it is.

b). Open solution.

Open-ended resolution refers to the final state of a story that has not actually ended. Based on the demands and logic, the story still has the potential to be continued, the conflict has not been fully resolved. In open settlement, on the other hand, it gives the reader the opportunity to participate in thinking, imagining and creating how the solution might be. Readers are free to create the completion of the story according to their wishes.

1.7.2.3 Characters and Characterizations

Characters are people who are displayed in a narrative work, or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action (Nurgiantoro, 2010: 165). Meanwhile, characterizations are depicting a clear picture of someone who is shown in a story (Jones in Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 165). Novel has a character with a very diverse character.

Wahid (2004: 76) divides the characters based on the function of the characters, namely the main character and subordinate characters. The main character is the character who plays the main role and becomes the main character the center of attention in the intensity of his involvement in a story. As for the character traits main are: (1) the characters who are most involved in the main problem (theme) of the story, (2) the character who interacts the most with other characters, (3) the character who interacts the most takes time to suffer. Meanwhile, the subordinate character is a non-central character position in the story, but his presence is needed to support or support the main character.

In addition, Wahid (2004: 84) also said that characterization comes from the word "character" which means actor, because what is described is about the characters or actors in the story. Through characters, readers can follow the story and experience various inner experiences as experienced by the story characters. Thus, characterization is the depiction of the characters/actors of the story through the characteristics and behavior in the story.

According to Mindrope (2005: 6) in presenting and determining the character of the characters, In general, the author uses two ways or methods in his work. Method direct (telling) and indirect (showing) methods.

a. Telling method

direct characterization technique. According to Albertine Minderop (2005:8), the direct method is the exposure done directly by the author. This method is usually used by ancient fictional stories so that readers only rely on explanations made by the author. Analytical or narrative characterization technique is a way of direct appearance of characters through descriptions, descriptions or explanations by the author. From this technique, the character is presented to the reader without

complicit nature, character, behavior, physical characteristics. This characterization technique is very simple and economical because it does not require much description. With this, the reader will pay more attention to the story and plot. Therefore, the analytical technique found in the novel is how the author directly mentions the author's characteristics which refer to "I".

b. Showing method

The technique of dramatic characterization is the way the character appears indirectly. The author does not explicitly describe the nature and behavior of the characters. Therefore, according to (Albertine Minderop 2005:22) the indirect method with the Dramatic method is to perpetuate the presence of the author, so that the characters in literary works can present themselves directly through their behavior. In this case the readers can analyze the characters themselves.

the use of a Dramatic or objective point of view in a story is not conveyed by the characters through dialogue. Due to the absence of the narrator, the story is conveyed through the appearance of the characters in a literary work in the form of Drama. The understanding of the story is completely left to the reader or audience through dialogue and the actions of the characters. The author usually gives an explanation at the beginning of the story. (Albertine Minderop 2005;117). In addition, to find out the character of the character, the reader must interpret his own words, thoughts, actions, physical form, environment, reactions, speech and opinions of the character. The appearance of story characters using dramatic techniques is done indirectly. The author allows the characters to show their characters through behavior, events that occur, and so on. Things like events that occur in a work of fiction are not only to develop the plot, but to tell the stand of each character.

1.7.2.4 Character

According to Muchlas Samani character can be interpreted as a basic value that builds a person's personality, formed due to the influence of heredity and environmental influences, which distinguishes him from others, and is manifested in his attitudes and behavior and his behavior in everyday life.

In addition, according to Nurgiyantoro (2007: 176-178) the characters in a fiction can distinguished based on several things including:

- a. Based on their role in a story, the character of the story is divided into two, namely the main character and the additional character. The main character is the character whose storytelling is prioritized in the novel in question, while the additional character is a character who is only a complement.
- b. Based on the function of the appearance of the character, namely the protagonist and the antagonist. The protagonist is a character we admire, one of which is popularly called a hero. The protagonist displays something in accordance with the view of the reader, the expectations of the reader. While the antagonist is the character that causes conflict.

1.7.2.5 Setting

The setting is also known as the fulcrum, suggesting the notion of place, the relationship of time and the social environment in which the events are told. The setting gives a realistic impression to the reader, creating a certain atmosphere that seems to exist and is happening.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 227) the background consists of three parts, namely:

a). The setting of the place is related to the location of the event. The element of place used may be places with certain names, certain initials, maybe certain locations without clear names.

b). Setting of time related to when the event occurred. The problem of when is usually associated with factual time. Even if it has something to do with or can be associated with historical events.

c). The social setting related to the social life of the community in a place that is told in a work of fiction. Social life in the form of living habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, views of life, ways of thinking and behaving, and others belonging to spiritual backgrounds suggest the social status and or position of the person concerned.

1.7.3 unity of each intrinsic element

To express a literary work, intrinsic elements can be used as a unit. The unit used in its expression is the figurative language used. Language style According to Gorys Keraf (2002: 124-145) divides language style based on sentence structure which includes figurative language styles, namely similarities or similes, metaphors, allegory, parables, fables, personifications, allusions, eponyms, epithets, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hypallage, irony, cynicism and sarcasm, satire, innuendo, and antiphrasis.

a. Simile

Simile is a direct comparison that states something is equal to something else. Commonly used words include: like, as, the same, and so on.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a style of language that compares objects with other objects that have the same nature. Gorys Keraf (2002: 143) directly, but in short form.

c. hyperbole

Gorys Keraf (2002: 141) states that hyperbola is a kind of figurative language that contains a statement that exaggerating, by exaggerating something.

d. metonymy

metonymy is a style language that uses a word to express something others, because they have a very close relationship.

e. Personification

personification is a kind of style figurative language that describes inanimate objects or things inanimate objects as if they have properties humanity.

f. Synecdoc

Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that uses part of something to express the whole or uses the whole to express part.

g. Allusion

allusion is a kind of reference that tries suggest similarities between people, places, or events.

h. Paradox

Paradox is a style of language that contradicts in one sentence. Gorys Keraf (2002: 144) states that Paradox is a kind of language style that contains contradictions real with the facts.

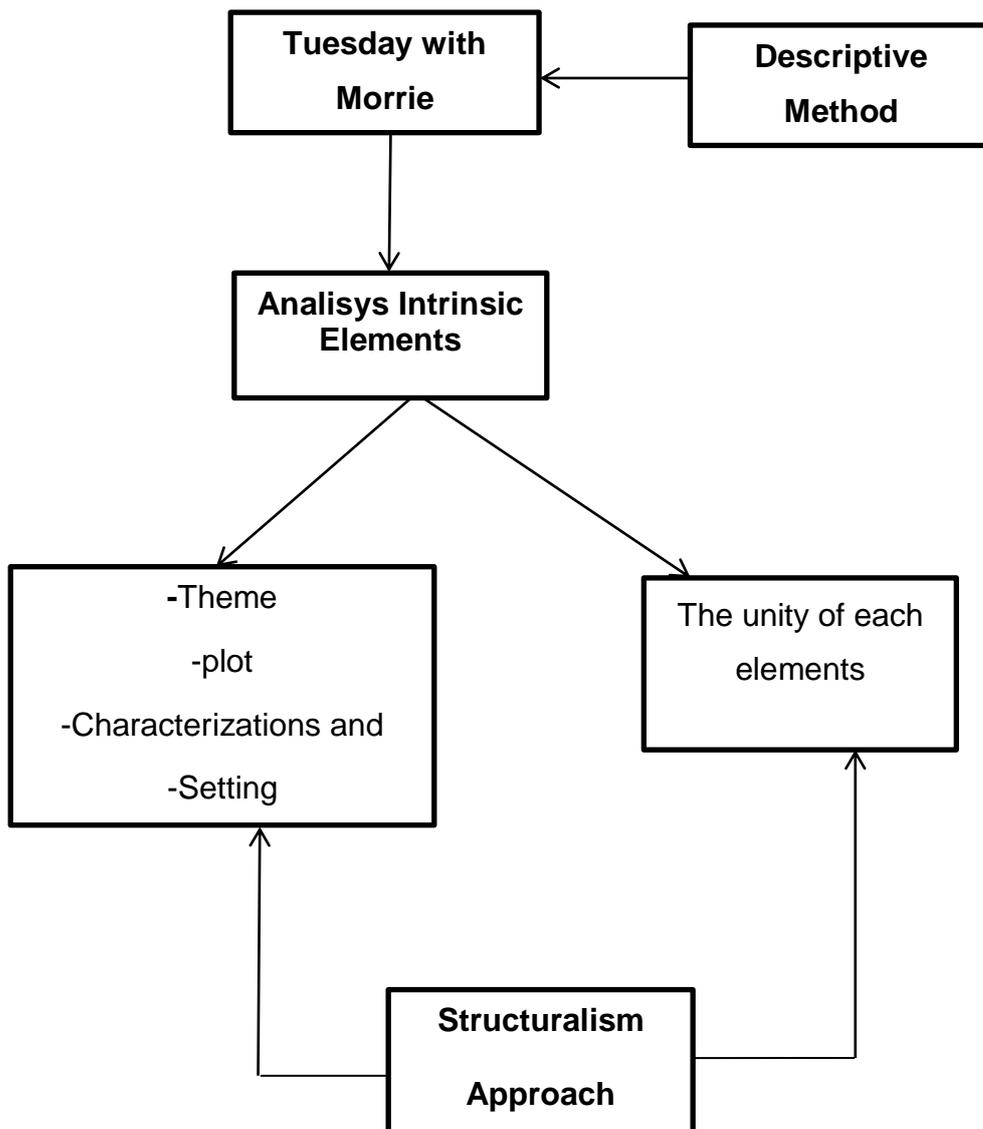
i. Satire

satire is an expression that laughs at something.

j. Innuendo

Innuendo is a kind of satire by belittling the actual reality.

1.8 Conceptual Sceme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher tries to analyze the intrinsic elements in the novel "Tuesday with Morrie" by Mitch Albom. In this analysis, the researcher finds out what the intrinsic elements in the novel and how the unity of each the elements in the novel. In this analysis the researcher uses a Structuralism Approach, because the researcher wants to see how an element of the structure of a literary work can be used to understand a literary work.

1.9 Method of The Research

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the methods and techniques used in this research. The full description is provided below.

1.9.1 Qualitative Method

The qualitative research method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words that the characteristics of an individual, state or symptom of an observable group (Moleong 2007: 6).

1.9.2 Descriptive Method

Descriptive method is a way of describing data and analysis in literary criticism. Criticism demands that the data be described as it is (Endraswara, 2013: 176). This method is very effective for finding data on a source that requires accurate results and facts on the data used.

1.10 Kind of Data

In this study, researchers used two types of data sources, namely primary data and secondary data.

1.10.1 Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained from the main data which is the main source of research. In this case, the novel "Tuesday with Morrie" by Mitch Albom, which was first published in 1997, consists of 14 chapters and 199 pages as the main source of primary data.

1.10.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is additional data that supports research conducted by researchers. Secondary data can be sourced from anywhere such as journals, papers, previous research and so on. In this case, the secondary data used are data related to the novel.

1.11 Techniques of Collecting Data

1.11.1 Reading Comprehension

This technique is a technique that uses the ability to read with accuracy every word and sentence contained in data and data sources. In this case, the novel "Tuesday with Morrie" by Mitch Albom must be read carefully in order to obtain accurate data.

1.11.2 Internet Research

Techniques Collection data using internet research, where this technique is a technique preferred by those who do not like reading. With the internet, everything becomes very instant. and the required data can be easily obtained.

1.12 Technique Of Analysis Data

1.12.1 Identification

After primary and secondary data are obtained by collecting data, the next step is to analyze. The analysis begins by identifying the data that has been obtained in the novel.

1.12.2 Classification

Furthermore, after identifying the data to be used, the next step is to classify the data that has been obtained so that they are easily interpreted.

1.12.3 Interpretation

interpretation, which means an attempt to explain something that is not clear who was done after all the data were separated into their respective fractions.

1.12.4 Explanation

After interpretation, it is further explained, which in this phase the reader is able to provide answers to the questions that arise and is also able to explain something that is not clear.