

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is an art or can be said to be part of art. Literature has been written or produced by extraordinary ideas from humans. Literature also has elements of high artistic and aesthetic value. According to Wellek and Warren (1971:3) state, "Literature is the mirror of human life that portrays human feelings, thoughts, perceptions which can be viewed based on personal judgement". Literature is a creative expression of human imagination or wishes that is almost impossible to create an exact definition of it.

Literary work is the result of literature which can not be separated from knowledge and experience of the author. Literary work consists of prose, poetry and drama. Prose consists of two types, fiction and non-fiction. Fiction consists of novel, novelette and short story while non-fiction consists of essay, biography, autobiography, history, memoir, diary and letters. In the sense of literary, prose also called fiction, narrative text or narrative discourse. Fiction is a narrative work that tells something that is imaginary, something that does not exist and happen in the real world. As a work of imaginary, fiction directs various problems of man and humanity, life and living. Fiction tells the various problems of human life in the interaction with the environment and others. Fiction of the result of

dialogue, contemplation and reactions to the environment and the life of the author.

As one of literary work novel is a long prose, containing a series of stories of a person's life with the people around her by highlighting the character and nature of each actor. Nurgiyantoro (2014,4) is points out that a novel built by two elements, namely the intrinsic element and the extrinsic element. The intrinsic element is the element that builds fictional prose (novel) from within, such as plot, theme, plot, message and others. While extrinsic elements are elements that build literature from outside such as education, religion, economics, philosophy, psychology and others.

Furthermore, as a part of a literary work, in a novel we can find characters, plots, settings, themes, and points of view. Like wise with writers who create novels, they create it using their own thought but sometimes also use the thought of people around their environment. That is why the influence of the environment is also quite large for their novels, because it must be enough to build the character and atmosphere in the novel. This can make the readers understand well and sometimes make the reader curious and confused about the storyline. The author also sometimes deliberately creates the novel and let the readers decide the ending themselves. As readers we can decide the sad or happy endings. It all depends on the character and personality that the writer describes in the novel.

The literary work chosen by the researcher in this research is a novel entitled "Five Feet Apart" by Rachael Lippincott, Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconis. The research focuses on character which is reflected in the novel using the point of view by the three authors Rachael Lippincott, Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconis and also using Literary Psychological Approach. This study teaches us how to survive against a chronic disease with a wide variety of characters and situations.

This novel tells the story of two people with cystic fibrosis, Stella Grant and Will Newman, where they have to struggle to survive in their own way. This disease is a chronic type of disease that is a deadly disease. The authors Rachael Lippincott, Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconis they also dedicate this novel to patients or families who are struggling with cystic fibrosis, one of which is to their friend Claire Wineland, who passed away when she was 21 years old. She also died of cystic fibrosis. She is also an inspiring speaker and activist, as depicted in the Stella character in the book, shared her life experiences with cystic fibrosis with her 307602 YouTube subscribers. Before her death at the age of 21 in September 2018, Claire had worked with the film's actors to create a reality She also founded an organization devoted to a nonprofit that offers a support network and hospital stay grants for families with cystic fibrosis.

The researcher choose this novel because she is interested in the characters struggle, namely Stella Grant and Will Newman in fighting against this chronic disease, namely cystic fibrosis. In this case, they have

to keep a distance from one another. This because this disease also can cause death if they touch each other and don't keep their distance and don't wear a mask. This research focuses only on the characters of Stella Grant and Will Newman. Who face various kinds of situations and different characters they both have. One is optimistic, never give up, helpful and one is pessimistic, surrender and stubborn.

Another reason is that this novel also describes an atmosphere similar to what is happening around the world now, that is the corona virus outbreak. The corona virus also comes from the lungs. Corona virus is a large family of viruses that cause mild to moderate upper respiratory tract infections, such as the flu.

There are also causes and symptoms of cystic fibrosis, which are caused by changes in genes that regulate the distribution of salt in the human body. Genetic changes or mutations will make the salt levels in sweat increase. This condition affects the mucus in the respiratory, digestive and reproductive systems to become thick and sticky. Gene mutations in people with cystic fibrosis are inherited from both parents. If a child receives this gene mutation from only one of his parents, he is only a carrier for cystic fibrosis. A carrier does not suffer from cystic fibrosis, but can pass the disorder down to the off spring.

Thick, sticky mucus can clog the respiratory tract, causing symptoms of cystic fibrosis, which include: Nasal congestion, Prolonged cough with phlegm, Get tired quickly while on the move, Wheezing (wheezing), Hard to breathe, Recurrent respiratory tract infections.

These respiratory tract symptoms may suddenly worsen over the course of days or weeks. This condition is called an acute exacerbation of cystic fibrosis.

1.2 Statement of Problems :

Based on the background that has been described above, there are two main problems that will be focused in the research, they are :

1.2.1 How does the authors present characters with cystic fibrosis disease in the novel "Five Feet Apart" by Rachael Lippincott, Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconis ?

1.2.2 How do the characters deal with cystic fibrosis disease in the novel "Five Feet Apart" by the authors et al ?

1.3 Scope of The Problem :

According to the statement of the problem above, this research is focused on analyzing the main characters they are Stella Grant and Will Newman who suffer cystic fibrosis disease and how they can deal as cystic fibrosis patients in the novel "Five Feet Apart".

1.4 Objectives of The Study :

The both of statement in above of the problem and the scope of the problem above, the following objective of the study :

1.4.1 To figure out how the authors present characters with cystic fibrosis disease in the novel "Five Feet Apart" by Rachael Lippincott, Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconis.

1.4.2 To elaborate how the characters deal with this disease in the novel
“Five Feet Apart” by the authors et al.

1.5 Significances of The Study :

This research is expected to provide readers with its theoretical and practical significances.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

This research has several theoretical significances, they are :

- a. The first, the result of this research is to enrich the existing theories, especially concerns character and characterization.
- b. The second, to contribute the theories concerning the point of view of the author, other characters and the main characters in the novel five feet apart.
- c. The third, to enrich the literary research on character analysis by using literary psychological approach.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

- a. The first, researcher hopes that this research can provide practical meaning to readers so that they can better understand about the characters problem in novel “Five Feet Apart”.
- b. The second, this research also helps readers to understand of cystic fibrosis disease so that they can be more aware and understand it more deeply.

- c. The last, readers can get moral and social values from the novel “Five feet apart”.

1.6 Review of Related Literature :

In supporting this research, the researcher tries to find out several previous studies or researches that related with this research. They are as follows, first with the title. **“Analysis Characters figures Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters inside the Novel *The Fault In Our Stars* by John Green” By Manderos (2016)**. Manderos described that There are eleven characters in this novel but this analysis only focuses on the two main characters Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters.

This research attempts to describe and analyze what are and who the characters are and the character development of Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters in the novel “The Fault in Our Stars” written by John Green. The data are taken from the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. The identified data are analyzed according to the concept of Wellek and Warren in describing character development.

In analyzing and describing the data the writer uses literary psychological approach according to Walgito (2004: 10). This research shows that the character development of the main characters in the novel is influenced by situation, people, and feelings. This research shows what are the characters and character development of the main characters Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. At first, Hazel Grace was a girl that loved to be alone, wasting her time only at home, reading books and watching tv. She then became a

girl that want to share with others and have friends. Whereas Augustus at first was a boy that thought and tried to handled everything by himself and ignored a help just because he did not want to be pitied, he finally realize that he needed others in his life and being thankful for what the others did to him.

Secondly is, **“A Description of Character in John Green Novel *The Fault in Our Stars*” by Sirait (2017)**. Sirait discuss about the main characters which exist in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel by John Green. Those main characters have kind of different characteristics and also have different behavior. In composing this paper, the writer uses the library research by reading some books that relevant to this title or as a source to get some information that can support this title and also by searching on internet. And finally, all characteristics and behaviors from each main character of this novel can be described.

The researcher chose to use **.”Analysis Characters figures Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters in the Novel *The Fault In Our Stars* by John Green” By Feronika Maderos**. Because it is related in two main characters that is Stella Grant and Will Newman which is also included in the novel "Five feet apart".

1.7 Theoretical Bases :

In analysing the characters of the novel, this research needs the following theories, they are.:

1.7.1 Characters and Characterization

A character occupies himself as a strategic position to convey a message, morals, or something that he wants to convey to his readers.

According to Abrams (1981: page 20) in Universitas Sumatera Utara that character is people presented in narrative work, or drama, interpreted by the readers having moral quality and certain tendency as being expressed in what they say, and what they do.

Although not a real person or a real one. Whether we realize it or not, a character is always taken from the side of a human's life. Character is a quite plausible facsimile of a human being.

According to Roberts and Jacobs (1995: page 131) in Universitas Sumatera Utara in fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters may be laughed at, dislike, or even hated.

According to Stanton (1965: page 17) in Universitas Sumatera Utara states that the use of character term itself in any English literature suggests two different definition, firstly as the characters of the story presented, and secondly as behavior, attraction, willing, emotion, and moral principal possessed by the characters

Since a character is depicted as a human representative, a character certainly has all the good and bad qualities of a human being. Traits are also the qualities of a thought or an ordinary way of behaving. It is

considered quite important to start and study characters by determining their traits first, because each character must have different traits. Sometimes, the traits we encounter are very small and therefore we can be ignored. However, often a trait is also the main characteristic of a person (not only in fiction but also in everyday life or in the real life of a person). Accordingly, a character may be ambitious or lazy enough, calm or anxious, aggressive or fearful, thoughtful or inconsiderate, open or closed, confident or self-doubtful, kind-hearted or cruel, moderately noisy or reserved, visionary or practical, cautious, snooty or careless, impartial or biased, straightforward or cheating, winners or losers, and others.

Characters can be defined as "story actors" or characterizations. It is a complete unity between the character and the characterizations, because it is not uncommon to mention the name of a certain character directly indicating ourselves in the characterization.

From the statement above, we can see that character cannot be separated from characterization. Like what Jacobus (1996: page 69) said that character is a person presented in a dramatic narrative work, and characterization is the process by which a writer makes that character seem real to the readers. Characterization is the method used by a writer to develop a character. The method includes: 1) showing the character's appearance, 2) displaying the character's action, 3) revealing the character's thought, 4) letting the character speak, and 5) getting the reaction of others.

According to Bennett and Royle in Cindy Putri (2004: page 65) Characterization in literature is the process of authors used to develop character and create images of the characters for the audience. In the other hand, it is a way in which the author revealed his character in a work of fiction or in another word characterization method of character portrayal.

According to John (1968) as cited in Hansyar (2003). Characterization is one of the intrinsic literary elements addition to the theme, point of view, commission, grooves and background or setting. The author describes the way of characterizations is the character of the characters in the story. Stated characterization as the presentation of the character nature, image creation or illustration of one who becomes the characters in the story. Furthermore characterization is a creation of imagination the authors in the form of a person so that it looks like a human being to support a story.

1.7.2 Cystic Fibrosis

Cystic fibrosis in Alodokter (2019) is a hereditary disease that causes the mucus in the body to become thick and sticky. Cystic fibrosis is not a contagious disease, but the sufferer is more susceptible to contracting the infection if it is close to or comes in contact with someone with an infectious disease.

Under normal circumstances, the mucus which acts as a lubricant in the body is liquid and slippery. In people with cystic fibrosis, there is an abnormality in the genes that regulate the flow of fluids and salts in cells.

This gene disorder causes mucus to become sticky and blocks a number of channels in the body. The respiratory tract is one of them

The causes and symptoms of cystic fibrosis, which are caused by changes in genes that regulate the distribution of salt in the human body. Genetic changes or mutations will make the salt levels in sweat increase. This condition affects the mucus in the respiratory, digestive and reproductive systems to become thick and sticky. Gene mutations in people with cystic fibrosis are inherited from both parents. If a child receives this gene mutation from only one of his parents, he is only a carrier for cystic fibrosis. A carrier does not suffer from cystic fibrosis, but can pass the disorder down to the offspring.

This condition is an acute exacerbation of cystic fibrosis suffered by two characters Stella Grant and Will Newman in the novel "Five feet apart" by Rachael Lippincott, Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconis.

1.7.3 Mental Health :

According to Magellan (2018) in Mental Health Insights. Mental Health refers to our emotional and psychological state, our social well being and how we feel about ourselves and interact with others. Mental health is not the same as mental illness, although poor mental health can lead to mental and physical illnesses. When we have good mental health, we are resilient, can handle life's challenges and stresses, have meaningful relationships and make sound decisions. Mental health, like physical health, is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood and old age. Being mentally healthy is

influenced by life experiences, relationships with others, physical health and one's environment. Just as people may experience physical problems over the course of their lives, they may also experience emotional or mental health problems that affect their thinking, mood and behaviors. This does not necessarily mean that a person who is going through a difficult time and is experiencing poor mental health has a mental illness. Feeling miserable and socially isolated are red flags that one's mental health needs attention.

The benefits of improving one's mental health are well worth the effort. Being mentally healthy helps you feel confident in your worth and abilities, accept your strengths and weaknesses, set realistic goals and create a sense of meaning and purpose in your life. Emotional health and mental health are closely intertwined, and both can positively or negatively impact physical health as well.

1.7.4 Emotion :

According to Griffiths (1997 page 02) in Michel Cabanac a definition of emotion is needed "Although an enormous literature exists on the psychobiology of affect, there is no singular or even preferred definition of emotion" (Chapman and Nakamura 1998). In 1981 Kleinginna listed 92 different definitions of emotion, plus their own, and nine skeptical statements compiled from the literature on emotion (Kleinginna 1981).

Emotion has been defined as a "sudden trouble, transient agitation caused by an acute experience of fear, surprise, joy, etc." (Larousse 1990), or a "mental feeling or affection (e.g. pain, desire, hope, etc.) as

distinct from cognitions or volitions" (Oxford English Dictionary, 1987). The Dictionary of Cognitive Psychology (Oatley 1994) does not formally define emotion, but an operative definition emerges from its five pages devoted to emotion: emotion is a mental state. This is not trivial, since emotion has been considered to be merely a somatic response (Cannon 1927).

Following Cannon, several authors see as being intrinsic of emotion the physiological responses that take place in emotionalized subjects. For example: "Although emotions have long been categorized as purely cognitive, it is now clear that the mental representation of an emotional experience includes motor and visceral components as well as cognitive ones." Dantzer (1989), Schachter and Singer (1962) define emotion as "a state of physiological arousal and of cognition appropriate to this state of arousal."

Whether the James Lange or the Cannon concept of emotion is preferred, a common factor emerges from these various sources: emotion is a mental state, even when somatic signals participate in this mental experience. For example, according to Scherer (1993) all cognition participates more or less in emotion and Griffiths (1997) considers emotion as an "irruptive motivational complex in higher cognition" (p.243). Problems begin when one tries to define further; dictionaries and specialists overcome the difficulty simply by adding a list of emotions: anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, and surprise (e.g. Lazarus 1991; Smith and Lazarus 1993).

1.7.5 Psychological State :

The concept of “psychological state theories” in Serena Chen (2002 page 02) is viable only if perceivers actually infer the inner workings of others. Research suggests that they do. For example, developmental work suggests that children as young as 18 months old may infer others’ desires and make predictions based on such psychological state inferences (Repacholi & Gopnik, 1997). Kalish’s (1998) work suggests that older children (i.e, age 5) are able to make still more sophisticated inferences about others psychological states (e.g., intentions) when making predictions about whether others will adhere to social laws. As a final example, Ames (2001) has shown that inferences about the mental states of a target often mediate the relationship between observations of the target overt behavior and impression judgments. Such findings suggest that inferences about mental states are common in everyday social perception.

Is there support for the notion that psychological state inferences might be involved in explanation? Malle and his colleagues have proposed that the traditional dichotomy that classifies explanations as either “person” or “situation” causes is suitable for understanding how people explain unintentional behaviors but that for intentional behaviors, a more complex scheme involving three different modes of explanation is needed (e.g., Malle, 1999). One of these modes, termed “reason explanations,” is of particular relevance to the present research. Reason explanations for an agent behavior involve inferences about the mental, subjective states of

the agent (e.g., his or her beliefs or desires). Thus, similar to the present approach, this work explicitly acknowledges a role for inferences about other internal states in explanations for their behaviors.

1.7.6 Social Well Being :

According to Although (Dodge et al. 2012 page 03) in Selwyn J and Wood (2015) the term 'well-being' is often used, there is no agreed definition and it is often used as an all encompassing concept to describe the quality of people lives there is considerable ambiguity around the definition of well being. For example, terms such as happiness, quality of life, and life satisfaction have been used interchangeably to mean well being (Allin 2007). Each represents elements of well being but individually do not reflect everything that well being entails. Many of those who have attempted to define well being see it as a dynamic process.

For example, the New Economic Foundation (NEF) described well being as: the dynamic process that gives people a sense of how their lives are going, through the interaction between their circumstances, activities and psychological resources or 'mental capital'. Other definitions emphasise attainment and the ability to achieve one potential in the future. For example, the World Health Organization working definition of well being is the realization of one physical, emotional, social, mental and spiritual potential.

According to Ereaut and Whiting (2008) explain that, well being is no less than what a group or groups of people collectively agree makes a 'good life'. However, while there may be general agreement about the

elements that contribute to a sense of well being, individuals will vary in the importance they place on each of the elements.

According to Dodge and colleagues (2012) have proposed a different approach envisioning well being as the balance between resources and challenges. Dodge and colleagues argue that stable well being is when individuals have the psychological, social and physical resources they need to meet a particular psychological, social and or physical challenge. They illustrate this approach as a seesaw (Figure 1). When individuals have more challenges than resources, the seesaw dips, along with their well being, and vice versa.

1.7.7 Literary Psychological Approach

The researcher also uses literary psychological approach to support this analysis. This approach is also used to identify and analyze the psychology of the main characters in this novel in literary work.

The relationship between psychology and literature, which gave birth to the approach to literary psychology, first describes the definition and branches of psychology. In Introduction to General Psychology, Walgito (2004: 10) in Wiyatmi (2011 – page 07) argues that psychology is a science that examines and studies behavior or activities that are seen as a manifestation of human psychic life. In psychology, the behavior or activities that exist in an individual or organism are considered not to arise by themselves, but as a result of a stimulus or stimulation that affects the individual or organism. In this case the behavior or activity is considered as an answer or response to a stimulus that hits it.

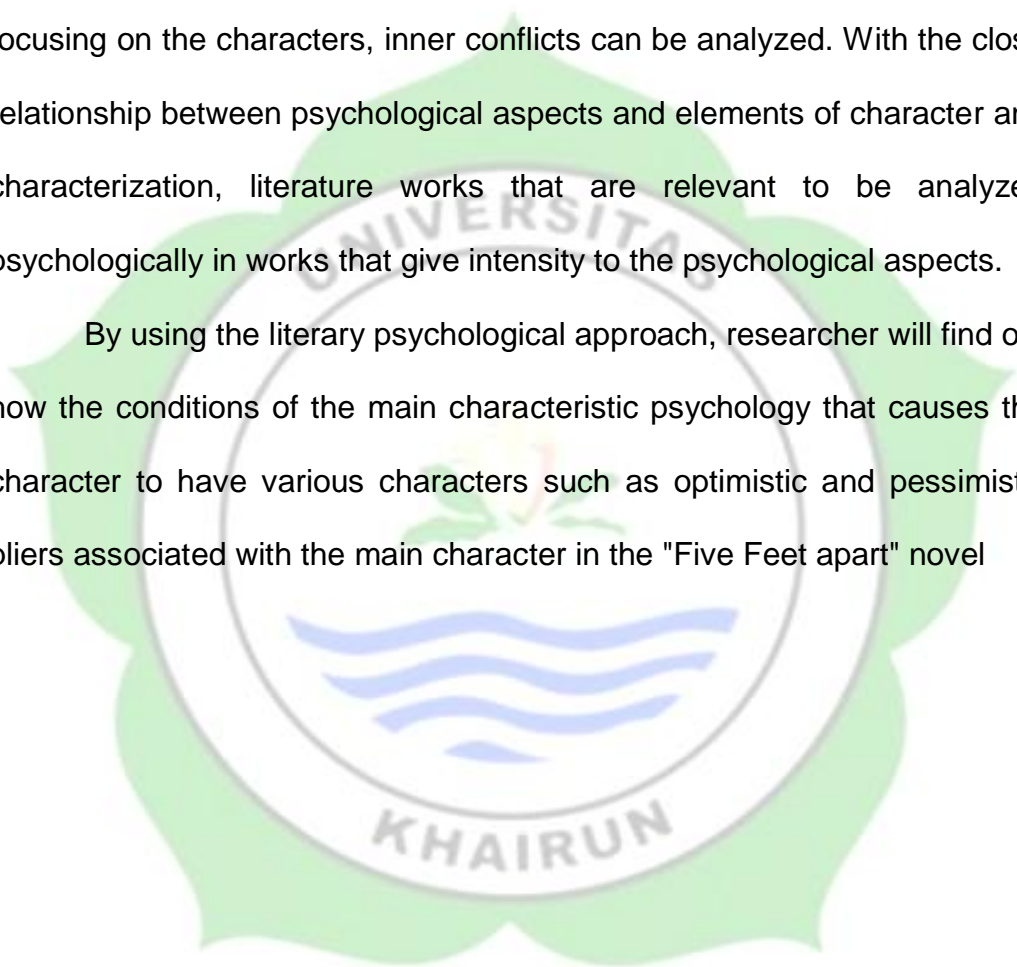
Definitively, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work (Ratna, 2004: 342). In addition, the literary psychology approach is an approach that views literature as psychological activity. The author will use his/her creativity, taste and style in creating literary works. Besides that, he also captures the mental symptoms which are then processed into text and completed with text psychology. The author's own experiences and soul experiences will be projected into an imaginary series of literary texts (Wellek Warren, 1989: 108). According to Wellek and Warren (1995: 90), the term literary psychology has four possible meanings, namely; (1) the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person, (2) the study of creative processes, (3) the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works, (4) studying the impact of literature on readers (psychology of readers).

The relationship between literature and psychology does have a close relationship, according to Endraswara (2003:97-99) that psychology and literature have an indirect and functional relationship. Indirect linkage, because both literature and psychology have the same object, namely human life, while functional linkage is because psychology and literature are both used to study the mental state of others, the difference is that in psychology the symptoms are real, whereas in literature they are imaginative. Furthermore, Endaswara said that human traits in psychology and literature often show similarities, so that literary psychology is appropriate. Even though literary works are creative and imaginary in

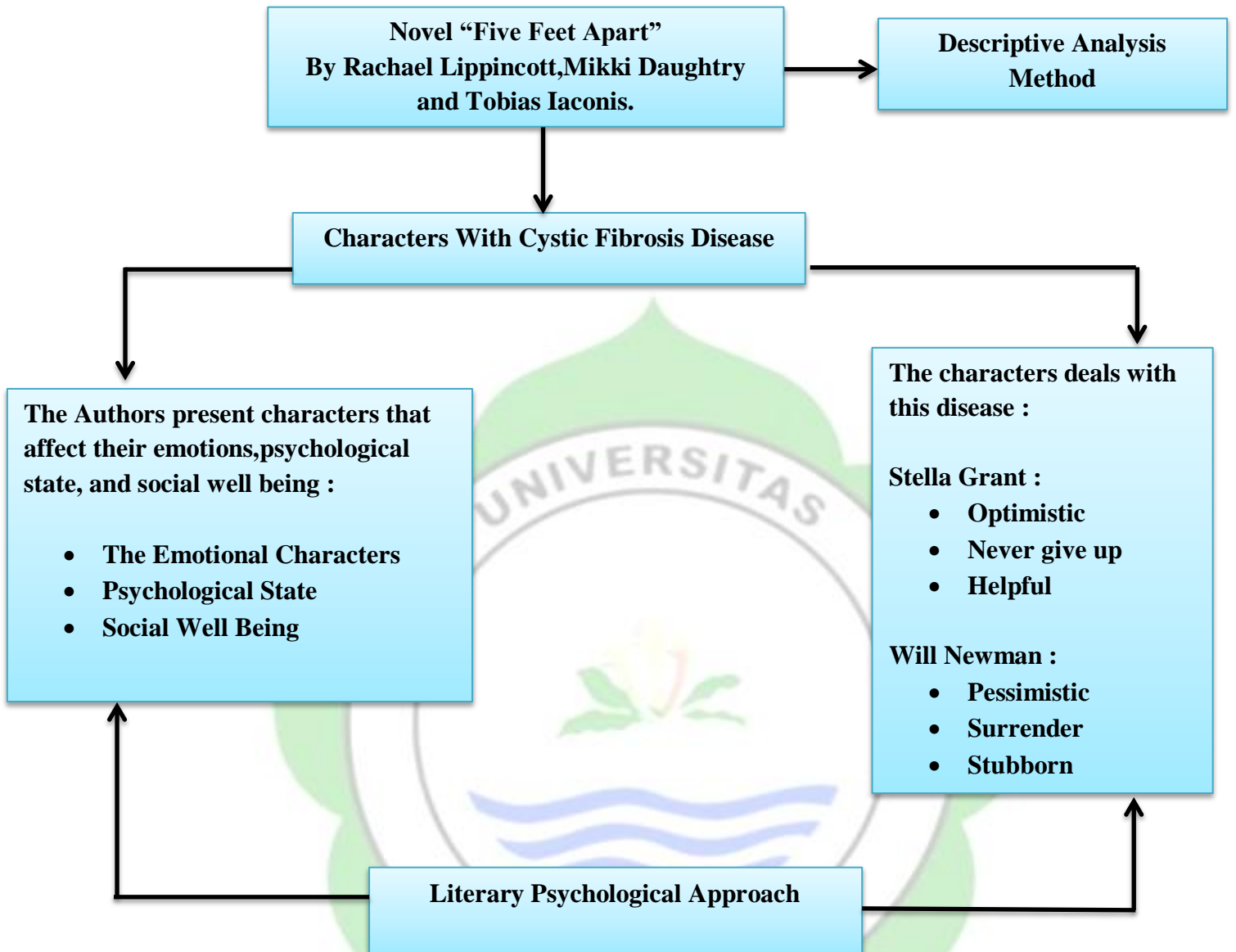
nature, writers still often make use of the laws of psychology to bring the characters to life.

Psychology of literature is a literary science that approaches literature from a psychology perspective. Literary psychology research focuses on psychological aspects. Literary psychology is the analysis of texts by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. By focusing on the characters, inner conflicts can be analyzed. With the close relationship between psychological aspects and elements of character and characterization, literature works that are relevant to be analyzed psychologically in works that give intensity to the psychological aspects.

By using the literary psychological approach, researcher will find out how the conditions of the main characteristic psychology that causes the character to have various characters such as optimistic and pessimistic pliers associated with the main character in the "Five Feet apart" novel



1.8 Conceptual Scheme :



1.9 Method of The Research :

A method is the way to understanding the reality, the systematically steps to analyse In this research, the systematically steps to are searcher only using one method, that method is descriptive analysis method, that will be explain bellow :

1.9.1 Descriptive Analysis Method

The descriptive method of analysis is carried out by describing the facts which is then followed by etymological analysis of the description and analysis means describing.

“According to Ratna (2010: 336); "descriptive analysis method is a method by means of elaborate while analyzing. By using both ways simultaneously then the expected object can be given a meaning to its full potential".

According to the statements above, descriptive analysis can be used to analyze an object as long as the method is related to one another. This method is relevant to do the research of the primary data which the researcher needs to analyze about the result that be found from the data by itself.

1.10 Data Sources :

In this study, the researcher used two types of data sources, namely primary data and secondary data

1.10.1 Primary Data

Primary data or the main data is the novel "Five Feet Apart" by Rachael Lippincott, and at all printed in United States of America, 2018, 281 pages.

1.10.2 Secondary Data

The researcher takes some references from different sources which refers to books, article, journal, and internet as well and also the dictates or thesis from the library college.

1.11 Techniques of Collecting Data :

1.11.1 Reading Comprehension

In this section, the researcher first reads the novel "Five Feet Apart" by Rachael Lippincott, Mikki Daughtry and Tobias laconis. many times. In this case, to analyze the novel the researcher tries to understand the contents of the novel. as much as possible.

1.11.2 Internet Source

The second is viewed from people on the internet as well as articles related to the characters Stella Grant and Will Newman in the novel "Five Feet Apart". There are also novels that are different but have a similar storyline to the main character, namely about diseases in the lungs.

1.11.3 Library Research

The last section researcher used library media for searching the script or journal that related with the title of research and approach.

1.12 Technique of Analysing Data :

For this part, the researcher uses several techniques in analyzing the data, including reading comprehension, classification, interpretation, and explanation :

1.12.1 Classification

In this section the researcher needs to a classify the content of the novel that is closely related to the title. Therefore researcher can look further into the relationship between the two of them about the characters they each have to deal with the disease.

1.12.2 Interpretation

Researchers interpret the contents of the novel and pay attention to how the characters speak, how the other character described about Stella Grant and Will Newman Characters from the novel “Five Feet Apart” as well as their expressions that have been described in the novel used by the authors in relation to the title.

1.12.3 Explanation

In this last section of the technique of analysing data, the researcher describe the data, give the clearer explanation and also put the evidence from the article,journal and script.

1.12.4 Conclusion

For this the researcher can conclude that all the data that has been interpreted, so that the reader can more easily understand the research as well as its conclusions, this section will contain all very important aspects.

Because the researcher wants the readers to be able to understand and understand what is the purpose of the contents of the proposal that the researchers have made, the researcher explains the two main characters of Stella Grant and Will Newman whose characters are related to the disease they suffer, namely cystic fibrosis. A chronic disease that is deadly and also has little chance of recovery.

In here also the researcher uses several theories, methods and approaches which are also related to what the researcher is studying, namely about character. The researcher wants everything to be sustainable with the title the researcher has taken. Therefore, the researcher takes the matter of the main characters described in the novel "Five feet apart". Their characters make them different and they can complement the differences with each other.