

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is an expression of human expression in the form of written or oral works based on thoughts, and experiences, to relate to imaginative feelings, mirrors of reality, or original data wrapped in aesthetic packaging through language media. The explanation above is reinforced by Sumardjo and Saini's (1997: 3) opinion that literature is an expression of individual human beings in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, and beliefs in the form of concrete images that evoke the attraction of languages. Besides that too, Literature is basically the result of human creations that describe life and life. With language as the medium, literature displays a picture of human life which includes the relationship between society and one person, between humans, and also between events that occur in one's mind, this is often a literary study.

Literature is also a reflection of one's relationship with other people or with society. (Damono, 1978:1). But according of Saryono, (2009:18) opinion that a literary work has the ability to record empirical-natural experiences or non-empirical-supernatural experinces. The literature written is usually based on other works that have existed before, either directly or indirectly, either by continuing or deviating (rejecting, twisting the essence) of convestions. (Zainuddin, 1992: 99)

Novel is one of the literary devices as a means of expressing or presenting the feelings and ideas of a researcher to describe certain aspects of humans. According to Nurgiyantoro in Siti Hartini (2020: 10) opinion that novel is a work of fiction that offers an idealized world model of life, an imaginative world that is formed through various kinds of intrinsic factors such as events, plots, characters and characterizations, setting, point of view, and so on, others also imaginative. According to Ginanjar in Selfiana Herman, (2020: 11) Novel is the disclosure of fragments of life in the longer term. Based on explanation above, the researcher can draw a conclusion that the novel is a form of fiction literary work, in which there are ideas and imaginative play of the author.

The novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" tells the story of Clay Jensen who gets sent a box containing a stack of cassettes. The sender was Hannah Baker, a schoolmate who died by suicide two weeks ago. In the tape, Hannah explained the reasons why she committed suicide and who was involved in it. Since Clay got the package containing the tapes, he was one of those involved. Before Clay got the cassette package, someone had slipped a map into his locker. Apparently, the map was sent from Hannah too before she died. The map had something to do with the tapes sent to Clay. Through a tape sent from Hannah, Clay learns that the map describes places that have a connection to the reason Hannah committed suicide. Clay was curious about the entire contents of the tape that was sent to him. He spent all night walking through his small town listening to

the entire contents of the tapes. It's clearer that this story starts from the subject of the first tape is a man named Justin Foley who is Hannah Baker's classmate he is Hannah's love and first kiss when Hannah got her first kiss on the "Eisenhower" playground under a rocket slide. They just kissed like people dating. Then after more than a Month, Justin started making up stories that were not true about Hannah after a week had passed finally the rumors were known to Hannah. He started hearing bad rumors about him being spread by Justin, since then Hannah's school life is no longer the same as it was the day before. Some of her classmates also treated Hannah with very bad treatment such as stealing, physical violence, verbal abuse, etc.

In this novel, there are several antagonists who play an important role in Hannah's life so that she becomes depressed. In addition, this novel also contains various characters in it, and the author is interested in discussing the characters in the novel. Therefore, in this study, the researcher will discuss several points, including how the author describes the characters in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher and how the author describes the types of characters in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background described above, the researcher raises several statements of problem as follows:

1. How does the author present the characters in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher?
2. How the types of characters in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher?

1.3 Scope of The Research

In terms of problems, the writer only focuses on the two statement of problem above, among others: how the author present the characters in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher and how the types of characters in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher.

1.4 Objective of The Research

The aim of this research is:

1. Identify how the author presents the characters in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher.
2. Identify and analyze how the types of characters in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher.

1.5. Significance of The Research

The results of this study are expected to provide the following benefits:

1. Theoretically, the researcher believes that hopefully, this research will provide understanding to the readers. Especially for students who want to learn about character theory in a literary work, especially works with the theme of the character.

2. Practically, the researcher hopes that this research can provide knowledge to the readers about the depiction of characters in literary works.

1.6. Review of Related Literature

To support this research, the researcher is looking for several scientific studies that have been done previously, namely in articles and another research thesis as a step to avoid plagiarism. Thus, several forms of script belonging to other researchers will be described as follows.

First, the research conducted by Naufal Surya Ibrahim (2018) entitled "Tom Sawyer's Character And Moral Values In Mark Twain's in the novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Samuel Langhorne Clemens". Diponegoro University Semarang. He uses the theory of Nurgiyantoro (1998), this final project aims to analyze how the character of Tom Sawyer is described in the novel and its relationship with the moral values contained in it using the structuralism method.

Second, research was conducted by Nurul Fazri Adha (2018) with the thesis title "Hannah Baker's Depression in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher". Muhammadiyah University of Sukabumi. In this study, the researcher discusses how depression depicts the character of Hannah Baker and why the character of Hannah Baker experiences depression in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" using a literary psychology approach.

Third, research was conducted by Hanisa (2016) with the title "Analysis of Main Character, Plot and Conflict" in the novel *The Witch of Portobello* by Paulo Coelho. Mataram University. He used the structuralism theory by Endraswara, this final project aims to describe the characterization of the main character, plot and conflict.

From the three literature reviews above, the first is the research conducted by Naufal Surya Ibrahim, in this study the researcher only focuses on how to discuss the character of Tom Sawyer that is described and its relationship with the moral values contained in the novel. Second, the research conducted by Nurul Fazri Adha, in this study the researcher only focuses on how depression depicts the character of Hannah Baker and why the character of Hannah Baker experiences depression in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher. Third, in the research conducted by Hanisa, in this research, the researcher only focuses on analyzing the characteristics of the main character, plot, and conflict in the novel "The Witch of Portobello" by Paulo Coelho. Then from the three studies above, there are some similarities and differences in them. This research, research only focuses on how to analyze a character and type of character in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher.

1.7. Theoretical Base

According to Marriam, (2001) theoretical base provides the researcher the lens to view the world. Besides that, Sekaran, (2003) theoretical base as a conceptual model of how a researcher theorizes

about the interrelationships between factors that have been identified as important to the problem, these factors are obtained from various literature or previous research, observations, and interviews.

To support the research in analyzing the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by Jay Asher, the researcher uses several definitions related to the theory described below:

1.7.1 Structural Theory

A Structural can be seen as a literary approach that emphasizes the study of the relationship between the building blocks of the work in question.

The theory of literary structuralism is a theory to approach texts. Literature that emphasizes the overall relationship between the various elements of the text. Structuralism strive for a scientific basis for literary theory. Teeuw expresses the basic assumption that literary texts are a whole, unity round and have inner coherence. Structuralism refers to the practice literary criticism whose analytical model is based on modern linguistic theory, which approach to the intrinsic element. (Syuropati, 2011:46)

Nurgiyantoro, (1995: 37) opinion that structural analysis is an analysis that aims to describe as accurately as possible the functions and interrelationships between various elements of literary works that together produce a whole. Structural analysis is not enough to just list certain elements of a work of fiction, but shows how the relationships between

these elements are, and what contribution is made to the aesthetic goals and overall meaning to be achieved. Besides that according to Wellek and Warren in Ramli, Y.K. (2018: 13) that structuralism is incorporated into content and form, while both are aimed at achieving aesthetic purpose.

The reason the researcher uses the structural theory is because the workings of this structural theory can thoroughly explore the structure in literary works and are very suitable for analyzing the characters contained in this novel. In analyzing the structural of character in the novel need intrinsic element.

1.7.2. Intrinsic Element

In reviewing a literary work, in this case the study of characters, of course, the researcher uses the intrinsic element, because the intrinsic element is the building block of the literary work that comes from within the work itself. In the intrinsic elements, there are several parts such as themes, characters, plots, setting, and so on. According to Nurgiyantoro in Elizabeth Wahyuni (2018: 6), intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself, these elements are what cause factual elements will be discussed if the author reads a literary work.

In this study, the researcher only focuses on intrinsic element of character. Because the researcher have to use elements to be able to determine or describe a character in a literary work.

1.7.3. Characters and Characterizations

According to Jack and Thomas Philip in Yusmania, (2018: 23) that character is a person's attitudes and habits that enable or facilitate moral action. Then, Jones in Nurgiyantoro, (1995:165) characterization is a clear picture of a person who is shown in a story. In character studies, of course, there are protagonists and antagonists.

According to Altenbernd and Lewis in Nurgiyantoro, (1995:178-179) protagonist is a character we admire, one of which is popularly called a hero, a character who is the embodiment of ideal norms, values for us. While the antagonist character can often be called a preposition with the antagonist character. Besides that, according to Sudjiman in Eka Sumaryati, (2009: 10). The protagonist is related to other characters, while the characters themselves aren't or related to each other, then the character who is the opponent of the protagonist is called the antagonist.

1.7.4. Types of Character

- a. Flat Character, is a character who only has one particular personal quality. Nurgiyantoro, (1995: 181)
- b. Round Character, is a character who has and revealed various possible sides of his life, personality and identity. Nurgiyantoro, (1995: 183)
- c. Static character, is story characters who essentially do not experience changes and or development of character as a result of the events that occur. Altenbernd and Lewis in Nurgiyantoro, (1995: 188).

- d. Dynamic character, is story characters who experience changes and developments in character in line with the development (and changes) of events and plots told. Nurgiyantoro, (1995: 188)

1.7.5. Character Drawing

According to Aminuddin, (2014: 80) explains that in understanding the character of the perpetrator, the reader can explore it in different ways:

1. The author's speech on the characteristics of the perpetrator.
2. The picture given by the author through the description of his life environment and the one given by the author through the description of his environment and the way he dresses.
3. Show how the culprit.
4. See how the character talks about himself.
5. Understand how his mind works.
6. See how other characters talk about him.
7. See how other characters talk to him.
8. See how the other characters react to it.
9. See how the character reacts to the other characters.

Besides that, Semi in Sri Ayu Warsari, (2020: 20) there are two ways to introduce characters and dispositions in fiction. First, Analytical, the author directly describes the character, the author states that the character is stubborn, compassionate, and so on. And the second is a dramatical

way, namely the depiction of the character that is not told directly by the author but is conveyed through the name of a character, the physical depiction of the character, and dialogue.

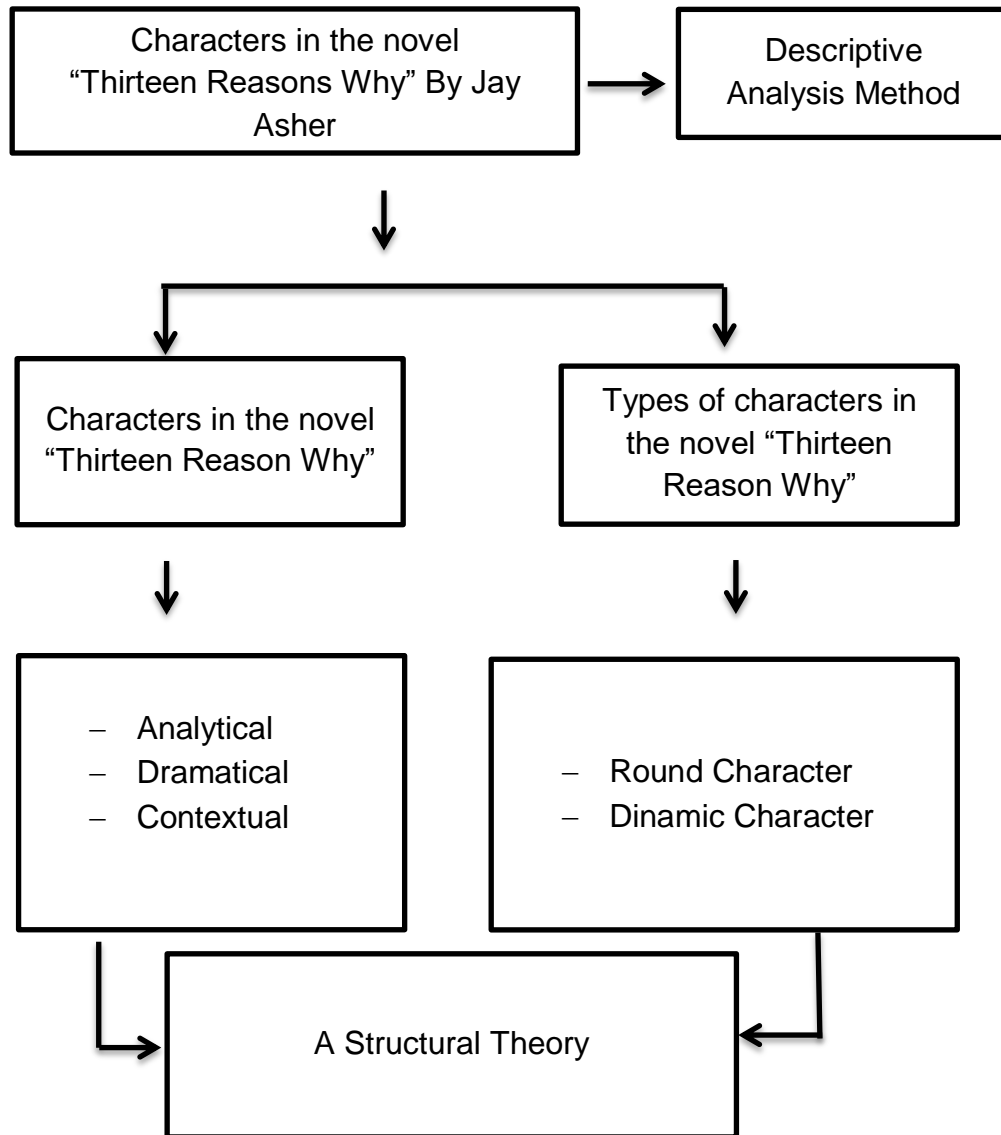
In this study, the researcher uses three ways to describe or introduce characters as follows:

- a. Analytical, the depiction of the story character is done by providing a direct description, description, or explanation. The character of the story is present and presented by the author to the reader in an uncomplicated manner, but simply and immediately accompanied by a description of his personality, which may be in the form of attitudes, traits, character, behavior, or even physical characteristics. Nurgiyantoro, (1995: 195)
- b. Dramatical, the appearance of story characters in dramatic form, meaning similar to that shown in drama, is done indirectly. That is, the author does not describe explicitly the nature and attitudes, and behavior of the characters. Nurgiyantoro, (1995: 198)
- c. Contextual, the main and additional characters of the story, as stated, appear before the reader not at once revealing their entire self, but gradually in line with the needs of the development of the story. Nurgiyantoro, (1995:211)

Through the researcher's explanation theory character above, the researcher understands to analyze a character in the novel. Therefore, to

support analyzing the data character in the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" the researcher still explains the plot and setting elements.

1.8. Conceptual Scheme



1.9. Method of The Research

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

first describing the object of research and then analyzing it using certain theories to get results ". Nyoman Kutha Ratna (2010: 467)

1.9.1 Descriptive of Method

According to Sugiyono, (2009: 29) descriptive method is a method that serves to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are without analyzing and making conclusions that apply to the public.

Based on the statement above, descriptive the of method can be used to analyze an object as long as the methods are related to each other. This method is relevant for conducting research on primary data that researchers need to analyze the results obtained from the data itself.

1.10. Technique of Collecting Data

1.10.1 Reading Comprehension

Reads the novel "Thirteen Reasons Why" by using a structuralism theory approach about the characters described in the novel repeatedly and continuously, then mapping the whole story which consists of each part, per chapter, per paragraph and per chapter. sentence.

1.10.2 Internet Browsing

The researcher uses the internet to browse several articles related to this research , as well previous research and several theories that support this research.

1.10.3 Library Research

The researcher reads several thesis books and journals belonging to other researchers as a comparison material to avoid plagiarism, besides that additional references are also used in the preparation of this study.

1.11. Techniques of Analyzing Data

1.11.1 Classification

In this section, the researcher reads the novel repeatedly and then classifies it based on the part to be studied analysis. This technique aims to find things in story fragments or paragraphs in stories that are related to the statement of problem in this study.

1.11.2 Interpretation

The researcher interprets the novel's story and then finds the problem to be analyzed which is then presented in the title of the study.

1.11.3 Explanation

The last technique used by the researcher is to provide an overall explanation consisting of each part based on complete methods and techniques. This is so that the reader or researcher is able to understand it comprehensively.