

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Humans continuously generate memories, along with the events that occurred. Those memorable events help create memories in the sense of human history. That is, memory is the return of images of life experiences in reflecting on events. However, even though it produces memories, it does not mean that literary works can be considered as facts or facts, even though literary works are based on past memories which are part of the history of human life, especially a writer who, of course, has various events or memories. what is meant is flexible towards events that are directly experienced by the author, as well as events that are not always related to reality events or it is said that some of them are fiction, including the use of diction in literary works, such as novels. , short stories, poetry and other forms of literary works.

The main function of the writer is to make people enjoy and be amazed at seeing as values then activities of daily life and then convey through imaginary work, imagining conceptually is the actual form in accordance with what is known (Welleck & Warren, 1990:3). And what needs to be realized that literary works are essentially imagination and creativity. So that the reference in literary works is the world of fiction or imagination, the conception of literary works is contained in the form of

poetry, rhymes, plays and novels. And those are only written forms of real reality and also fiction, what distinguishes it is the use of diction. So that literary works still exist when literary works are poured into writing.

On this occasion, the researcher tries to use simulacrum analysis from the father of postmodernism, namely Jean Baudrillard who is known as a figure who defines modernity which has long been maintained through previous understandings in the mid 19-20 centuries. With the ideas of traditionalism, structuralism, and formalism. Here the researcher touches on Baudrillard's thought, namely simulacrum plural: simulacra, Latin simulacrum from. both real and imaginary, a copy of reality or an entity that has been lost or even have no basis whatsoever in reality. In another sense, representations that appear to originate from things that are ontologically wrong so that their existence is only invalid based on their reality status. This concept is one of the strong components of postmodernist discourse and its age is related to the critical expression of reality which is considered as a disturbed representative relationship between signs and their meanings. One common example of simulacrum discourse is the many buildings and models that are made and presented to the public in various places in the world. Humans live in a world of simulacrum pictures, images or markers of an event that replaces experience. (Baudrillard: 1998:43).

According to Baudrillard (Haryatmoko,2016:79) simulacrum is the construction of a concept or model of reality (second reality) without origins or references from reality which is then imitated and made into reality itself. Meanwhile, hyperreality is

a condition in which imagination merges or merges (second reality/reality model) and actual reality still takes into account its truth value.

Hyperreality is the meaning of interpreting how consciousness defines "true reality" in the world, where the diversity of media can take root, shape and filter actual events or experiences. Jean Baudrillard's hyperreality challenges simulation and representation.

Thus the object of study in this research is a novel with the title *A Monster Call* by Patrick Ness, which is taken from Sobhan Dowd's Idea. The main character is Conor O'Malley, a 17-year-old boy who is faced with two challenges at once. The first one accepts an incident gracefully with the condition of his mother (eg Kwan) who suffers from terminal cancer, while the second challenge is facing reality or dreaming of an interpretation that researchers are amazed to analyze with a simulation approach between (real) and (virtual). In this case, "Real" is always related to events directly experienced by Conor O'malley and "virtual" is always related to indirect events, in this case the subconscious.

1.2. Statement of problem

Based on the background stated above, the researcher raises two problem formulations as follows:

- 1.2.1. How does the outhter describe the hyperrelity of the main Character in “A monster Call” by Patrick Ness?

- 1.2.2. What impact does hyperreality have on the main character in “A Monster Call” by Patrick Ness

1.3. Scope Of Research

This research examines two interrelated relationships based on the formulation of the problem, firstly its relation to the truth that the monster wants to whisper to Conor, and secondly, how can the appearance of the monster be present in Conor, the dimension that is considered a dream for Conor is the activity of "Jean Baudrillard's simulacra to Conor O'Malley in the novel A Monster Call. To find out the truth about Conor.

1.4. Objectivities Of the Research

- 1.4.1. The object of research here is what makes the monster present to himself by the Monster in “Conor O' Malley in A Monster Call in the novel A Monster Call, by Patrick Ness
- 1.4.2. Events related to how the monster appears before Conor O'Malley in the novel A Monster Call, by Patrick Ness

1.5. Significance Of the Research

- 1.5.1. Theoretical Base

This research is expected to provide knowledge to readers through various analytical tools and research methods in an effort to identify various icons and signs according to the problem formulation above.

- 1.5.2. Basic Practice

This research is expected to be able to analyze literary works and understand the novel "A Monster Call", as well as being a source of reference for future researchers at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences at Khairun University, Ternate.

1.6. Review Of Related Study

To develop this research from various irresponsible plagiarists. Thus this study seeks reference support and previous journals to strengthen this research.

First, the research conducted by Ezra Misael Kumanau, a student of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, English Literature Study Program at Gadjah Mada University, analyzed the novel "A Mustard Call" with the title "Psychoanalytic Perspective in the Novel "A Monster Call" by Patrick Ness. Using the psychoanalytic theory put forward by Sigmund Freud as a theoretical reference, it is understood that Monsters denote existence in existence as real and illusory. First, the research conducted by Ezra Misael Kumanau, a student of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, English Literature Study Program at Gadjah Mada University, analyzed the novel "A Mustard Call" with the title "Psychoanalytic Perspective in the Novel "A Monster Call" by Patrick Ness. Using the psychoanalytic theory put forward by Sigmund Freud as a theoretical reference, it is understood that

In the research above, it is a behavior of the character with the theory being backed by a theory of behavior, the difference with current research is in the hyper aspect of the character with the delusional form that covers it.

And the third, is research conducted by Karmila AS Wellem Achmad Munjid, MA, Ph.D, the thesis entitled "The main character's ambivalence towards death in the novel A Monster Cxalls by Patrick Ness: a psychoanalytic study, this study aims to look at nature conscious and subconscious main character named Conor O'Mellay near death in Patrick Ness novel A Monster Calls. This novel tells about the strange experience of the main character named Conor who the figure meets about the Yew Tree Monster when his mother is in a critical period due to her malignant disease. This research uses the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freund and the five stages of Kubler-Ross attitude towards death.

In this latest research excerpt, examines the strange attitude of the Tooh towards the Monster, which haunts him every time, the difference with the current research is, in the hyper aspect of the Character by making himself carried away with hallucinatory thoughts that lead him to delusions, an obsession with death her mother.

1.7. Theoretical Base

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forward by Sigmund Freud as a theoretical reference, it is understood that Monsters show existence as real and illusory. Perspective in the Novel "A Monster Call" by Patrick Ness. Using the psychoanalytic theory advanced by Sigmund Freud as a theoretical reference, it is understood that Monsters exhibit existence as both real and illusory.

1.7.1. **Hyperreality**

Hyperreality was originally used in, a study of philosophy and semiotics, an activity as a method used postmodern with the alibi of bringing a hypothetical awareness to distinguish reality and fantasy, especially in high-tech postmodern culture. Hyperreality has a meaning that is universally recognized as an understanding as awareness between real objects and fantasy, then explains how awareness defines true "reality" in the world of various media that root-shape and filter real events or experiences.

Jean Baudrillard, hyperreality contrasts simulation and representation. Simulation for Baudrillard is a simulacrum with a special meaning, which is actually a true simulacrum. In the sense that something does not duplicate something else as a reference model, but duplicates itself, in other words that the simulacrum itself is a general concept of hyperreality but hyperreality still has a duplication model that has references to the real world, but the simulacrum itself creates an image of itself. In his work entitled *Simulacrum and Simulation* (1985:26), Jean Baudrillard states that a simulation society is a form of contemporary societal identity in which its life is

always disturbed by ambiguity of code signs, signs and symbols, with models as production And reproduction in the theory he calls a simulacrum, initially the simulacrum tries to eliminate the dichotomy in humans about the existence of the real world and the fantasy world, but the rapid development of technology and information makes humans unable to distinguish between what is original and what is duplicated in the real world. Therefore what is produced by reality is a virtual state and false simulation results (Hyper-Reality). . In the world of simulation, what becomes a description of a reality is the manipulated model, not the actual reality (Baudrillard 1985:17). Simulacrum is intended to control society in a subtle way, namely to deceive and believe that the simulation is a real reality so that people become dependent on the simulation and possessive of it. And in the end, humans become unaware of the presence of a simulation. Depart in a concept that has been described

1.7.2. Simulation

Reality is a form in itself and has a real nature, the chaos that often occurs in reality due to the decline of a view of reality that is no longer complete, a simulation that makes humans demonstrate and create a fantasy world through simulation, the word simulation is a training method that demonstrates something in the form imitation that is similar to its real state. So that at the opportunity to determine which ones are real, the reality has now blended and left no trace of blemishes to determine which are real and not. The veil between reality and fantasy is getting thinner. Many

things that were once considered fantasy have now become reality (Yasraf Amir Piliang 1998:133). And greatly affect the culture of objects. An object that can represent reality through its view (Signifier) that has a certain meaning or sign (Signified).

1.7.3 Sign

Sign is a special concept that is often used by the community as or in the midst of communicating, while in linguistics, there is a subdiscipline that discusses signs, namely semiotics. According to Tinarbuko (2008). Semiotics is the study of signs so that it is easy to know that signs function and produce a meaning, meanwhile, according to Christomy and Yuwono (2004). Argued that semiotics is the study of signs (Sign), sign function and sign production.

Meanwhile, Jean Baudrillard (1929-2007:33), a French philosopher and cultural theorist known for his theory of hyper-reality, one of the postmodern figures is important to read the signs of a consumerist society in social and cultural dynamics, when space and time have been mediated. by technology and information. To read a phenomenon, what is called a consumer society emerges. Through signs produced by social media with an abundance of means of production

Signs are used as a concrete picture to be able to find symptoms or signs in a storyline "A Monster Call" by Patrick Ness.

1.7.4 Hallucinations

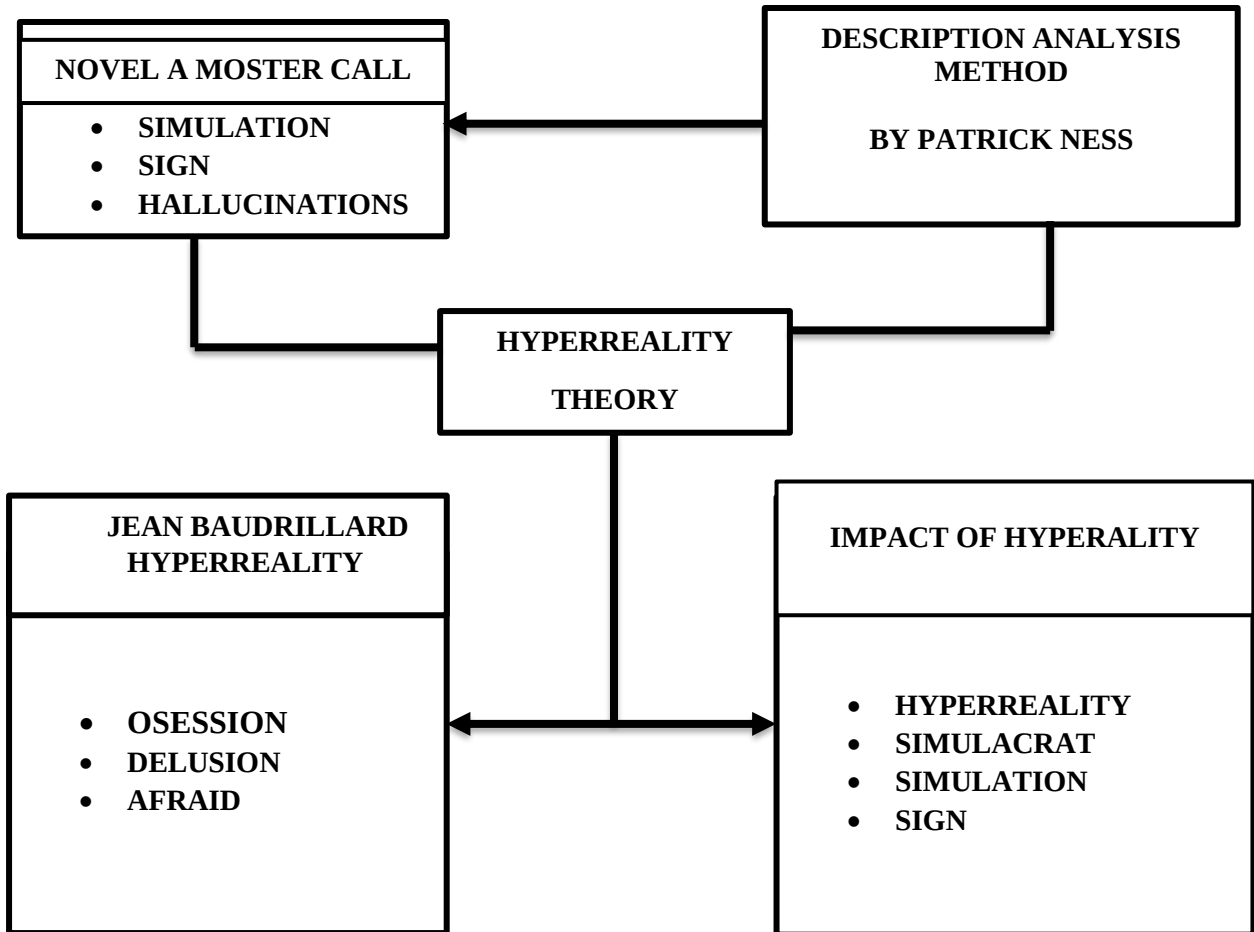
Hallucinations are perceptual disorders in which a person hears, feels, smells or sees things that are not there. Under certain conditions, hallucinations can result in threats to one self, mysterious-as a result of-hallucinations". Hallucination sufferers often have a strong belief that what they experience is a real perception, so it often causes problems in life. In accordance with the definition by definition, we all know that hallucinations make the mind dependent so that it is different from society in general. As a result, the risks posed have a negative impact on activities. In another sense, quoted (Yosep,2011:45) is to Stuart (2007:13-14) Hallucinations are impressions of responses and sensory experiences that are wrong. Hallucinations are also expressed as a person's perception of the environment without a real stimulus. With the above quote that hallucinations occur not solely on the basis of real external reality, but are caused on the basis of perception. This means that someone interprets something real without external stimulation (Direja, 2011:43). Auditory hallucinations are hearing sounds or sounds that range from simple voices to voices that talk about someone so that someone hears the voice (Stuart, 2007:78). With regard to Baudrillard's view of hyperreality which is referred to as the second reality, the changes in models and styles are increasingly significant so that the formation of models is also up to date, as well as hallucinations that have images and sounds which greatly affect patterns of human activity, so that changes in human patterns especially human activities are determined by hallucinations.

1.7.3 Impact of hyperreality

Jean Baudrillard is a cultural theorist, contemporary philosopher, political theorist, sociologist, and photographer of French origin. Baudrillard is often associated with postmodernism and poststructuralism, she is an important post-structural social theorist. Within certain scope of the 1980s decade, Baudrillard was known as the new McLuhan or leading theorist about media and society in the modern era which is also called postmodern. His theory of postmodern society is based on the main assumption that the media, simulation, and so-called "cyber" space have constituted a new field of experience, Baudrillard was born into a poor family in Reims on 20 June 1929. He studied German at the Sorbonne University in Paris and taught German at an "lycée" (1958-1966). Andreas Ehrencrona's style of thought, the writings of Jean Baudrillard remind one more of poetry than the usual philosophical texts. According to him, Baudrillard constantly plays with words and makes wild metaphors from astronomy and tempts the reader to have more structured contrasts with language users than his opinions. "His style of writing seems to illustrate the thesis that in the midst of modernization life is making reality increasingly ambiguous in the eyes of contemporary society, and is on its way to and entering what is called 'hyperreality', a place where we hide from the illusions we fear. Baudrillard's philosophical foundation is criticism. towards traditional and scientific thinkers who according to him have arranged external reality, meanwhile simulacra is a term used by Baudrillard to denote a simulated condition that is already

acute or appears spontaneously which has a basis in Reality. While simulation is always associated with signs, symbols and images that appear, they do not have references in reality, instead the signs, icons, symbols and images that are created and considered as representations of signs, icons, symbols and signs are also the result of from the simulacra. In a communication medium that is very complex with very significant changes, it makes solid information which lights up faster than human activity which is said to be not in the same direction so fast, a series of events that are instantaneous and fast, finally humans get information that has been somewhat repeated with modifications and a mixture of biased information, so as to give meaning to information that is so fast it is inevitable with overlapping meanings. Indirectly, the reality that is followed by technological information is also difficult to distinguish. This is where hyperreality affects the main character's story in dealing with the Monster, too with Obsessions, Delusions and, Fear. The novel written by Patrick Ness with the title "A Monster Call"

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher analyzes events on the elements which include themes, characters, plot, setting, and in the novel "A Monster Call" by Patrick Ness by using phenomenological theory in general with benchmarks through the perspective of Jean Baudrillard and analytical methods descriptive, Jean's perspective. Baudrillard is used as a determinant of how real Conor is in the novel "A

Monster Call" as an object of study in this research. Then the supporting theory is to describe the reality that is present in Conor as the main character which ends in an event that really belongs to Conor. The supporting theory in question is hyperreality

1.9 Research Method

Research in English is called research, when viewed from the wording it consists of two syllables, namely re which means to repeat or repeat and search can be interpreted as a series of actions carried out to obtain results that are more complex, more detailed, and more comprehensive. About rock. From what is being learned. Method is a way to understand reality, systematic steps in analyzing cause and effect. Therefore, the role of the method is very important in determining the relationship between theory and reality, even though the truth is not completely correct, it can be closer to the truth of reality. Its function is only to simplify the problem to make it easier to understand the problem. According to Ratna, method is a strategy to understand reality, systematic steps in solving a continuous causal chain. Problem simplification method, so that it is easier to solve and understand (Ratna, 2015:34)

1.9.2.Descriptive Analysis Method

Research in English is called research, when viewed from the wording, it consists of two syllables, namely re which means to repeat or repeat and search can be interpreted as a series that is carried out to get a more complex, more detailed, and more comprehensive understanding of stones. Of the thing being studied.

1.9.2.Descriptive Analysis Method

Research in English is called research, when viewed from the word order it consists of two syllables, namely re which means to repeat or repeat and search can be interpreted as a series that is carried out to obtain results that are more complex, more detailed, and more. Comprehensive understanding of rock. From the things that are being studied. According to Denzin & Lincoln (1994) states that qualitative research is research that uses natural settings with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving existing methods.

That is why qualitative research is the most natural in finding the most basic foundation to serve as data for analysis, still relevant to what was conveyed by Kirk & Miller (1986: 9) defining that qualitative research is a certain tradition in social science which basically depends on observation. Human beings both in its territory and in its terminology. The identification above implies a phenomenon that is relevant to good meaning in various conditions of the world of human diversity.

1.10 Data Collection

The identification above implies a phenomenon that is relevant to good meaning in various conditions of the world of human diversity.

1.10.1 Primary Data

The primary data or main data is the novel “A Monster Calls” by Patrick Ness.
Bookmarked by Conor O'malley, 216 pages

1.10.2 Secondary Data

Researchers use the library method used in library studies where the data collection process refers to books, articles, lecture materials and dictation or theses and literature, internet media related to the content in this study.

1.11. Data analysis technique

In this section the researcher uses several data analysis techniques, namely reading comprehension, classification, interpretation, and explanation, as follows.

1.12.1 Thorough reading

The researcher read the novel "A Monster Call" by Patrick Ness twice from page to page to get an understanding both textually and the meaning of the novel.

1.11.2. Classification

Research needs to identify the contents of events that will be used as material for study or special analysis material related to the title of the discussion.

1.12.3 Interpretation

In this section the researcher interprets the contents of the novel and the events that occur to then become a bright spot, because the title which the researcher then takes fulfills relevance.

1.12.2 Systematic writing

Systematizing writing in a simple and structured way so that it can be understood, and as a scientific work step and making it systematic. The systematics of writing begins with the first chapter which contains the background, the background is an overview or general description of the problem phenomena taken, and the synopsis is the initial reference for introducing the novel. In the research problem formulation, the technical formulation is inductive and deductive, in the first problem: 1. what is the most important event in "Conor O'Malley"? Phenomenology in Patrick Ness novels. 2. How to understand the events in the novel "A Monster Call"? With the supporting theory of hyperreality. Researchers use supporting theory on the grounds that the theory is still relevant to the formulation of the problem that has been described. Thus, in order to provide specific knowledge to researchers and generally to future readers or researchers as a reference. Practically, this researcher is expected to be able to help reading in analyzing literary works and in the novel "A Monster Call", as well as being material or reference for researchers. Other. Especially in the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Khairun, Ternate. To support this research, and as a rare thing to avoid plagiarism, the researcher looked for three previous researchers from a psychological aspect.

Chapter III consists of research results or findings based on the problem formulation described in accordance with the approach used.

Chapter IV Contains the researcher's conclusions and suggestions presented narratively.