

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literary works are essentially the embodiment of life, the result of literary observations of the surrounding life. The author in creating literary works is based on the experiences he has gained from the reality of life in society that occurs in the role of characters in the real world and poured into the form of literary works. Language in literary works becomes a tool to create a special taste that contains aesthetic value, in addition to being a means of communication, which is able to convey various information to its audience or readers. The aspects of beauty in literary works can be viewed from two different aspects, namely in terms of language and beauty itself. A literary work is created based on the author's imagination. One thing that cannot be denied is the fact that the author always lives in a certain time and space. In it, he is always involved in a problem. A literary work is an author's creative process towards the reality of the author's social life. A literary work is an artificial or fictional life of the author. The life in a literary work is a life that has been colored by the author's attitude, educational background, beliefs and so on. Therefore, the reality or truth in literary works cannot be equated with the reality or truth around us (Suhariantono 1982: 11).

Etymologically, the novel comes from the Latin novellus. The word novellus is formed from the word novus which means new or new in English. Novels are said to be the latest because the novel form is a literary work that comes later after other literary works. According to Tarigan (2011: 45), a novel is a story that has a long plot in a book which is an imaginative story in the life of the characters in the story. According to Wellek and Warren in A-Ma'ruf (2010: 16-17), the elements that build a novel consist of two conventional elements, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. As one of the literary works, novels have their own characteristics when compared to other literary works, in terms of the number of words or sentences, novels contain more words or sentences, so that the meaning is relatively much easier than poetry, and tend to contain a variety of distinctive languages and in terms of story length, novels are longer than short stories.

Structuralism in literary, linguistic, and cultural research can also be called a said to be an understanding, a belief that everything in this world has a structure. working structurally, creating structurally, speaking structurally, even culturally. structurally. This refers to the view of Hawkes (1977) who states that structuralism is basically a way of thinking about the world that is primarily tied to perception and that primarily binds itself to the perception and description of structure. In other words, structure is what it

says it is. If it is associated with the research problem, it means that what is stated needs to be careful planning, purposeful organization (structure), and a concept map of the research. research. In connection with the topic planned by the workshop committee, The author describes the structuralist approach in literary research, Structuralism is an intrinsic approach, which deals with the work itself on the elements that build up from within. This approach examines the literary work literature as an autonomous work and independent of the social background, history, biography of the author, and everything outside the literary work (Satoto, 1993: 32). The structural approach tries to describe the interrelationships and functions of each element of the literary work as a structural unity that is each element of a literary work as a structural unit that together produce an overall meaning. (Teeuw, 1983: 135). In other words, the elements of elements of a literary work can be said to be intact, if the interrelated elements can give an overall meaning to the literary work. meaning as a whole to the literary work. Therefore, in simple terms Therefore, in simple terms, the above explanation can be concluded that the structuralism approach is a approach in literary science that works by analyzing the structural elements that build a literary work from within, as well as looking for the structure that builds literary works from within, and looks for the relevance or interrelationship of these unusr in order to achieve a unified meaning.

Atonement is a 2001 British metafiction novel written by Ian McEwan. The novel is set in three periods, England in 1935, England and France during World War II, and England in the present. The first part of the novel begins in the summer of 1935 when 13-year-old Briony Tallis tries to direct her three cousins in a play written by herself to celebrate the homecoming of her beloved older brother, Leon. The children's lives are supposed to be idyllic in an upper middle class, interwar environment, but real life events soon fascinate Briony more than the play. She witnesses a moment of sexual tension between her older sister Cecilia and Robbie Turner, the housekeeper's son, whose education was paid for by Cecilia's father. Assuming he forced Cecilia into sexual intercourse, and then intercepted a letter Robbie sent to Cecilia expressing his lust, Briony decides that Robbie is an evil animal. When her cousin Lola is mysteriously attacked, Briony wrongly accuses Robbie, who is arrested and imprisoned. Cecilia, heartbroken by her lover being locked up and never stopping trusting him, leaves to become a nurse in London and refuses to speak to Briony. In the epilogue, McEwan depicts Briony as an old and dying novelist revisiting her past in fact and fiction; in fact, readers surprisingly learn (to the anger of some) that Briony is actually the author of the book, parts of which are untrue and fictional. The novel is, ultimately, not just about love, faith, and

war, but about the pleasures, pains, and challenges of writing, the burden of guilt, and, most importantly, the dangers of interpretation

1.2 Statements of Problem

1. What are the kinds of the characteristics of the main character in the novel "Atonement" By Ian McEwan ?
2. How does the conflict that occurs in the main character in the novel "Atonement" By Ian McEwan ?

1.3 Scope of the Research

According to the statements of problem above, the researcher want to analyze the intrinsic elements contained in the novel Atonement and the main character in novel Atonement by Ian McEwan.

1.4 Objective Of the Research

1. To find out the characteristics of the main character in the novel "Atonement"
2. To analysis the conflict that occurs in the main character in the novel "Atonement"

1.5 Significance of the Study

1. Theoretical Significances

In theory, through this research, readers can understand more deeply about Intrinsic elements Robert Stanton's perspective in novel Atonement.

2. Practical Significances

This research is expected to provide significances to the reader, both terms of theoretical significance and practical significan.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

This paper was inspired by some studies that also review stories, in the same way, first with the title *"REVELATION OF TRUTH AND REHABILITATION OF REPUTATION IN JOE WRIGHT' ATONEMENT: A PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE"* by Rusmonowati, Rusmonowati's script if find out some conclusions. First, based on structural analysis, it is clear that in this film, Joe Wright puts forward the idea that it is never too late to reveal the truth and do good for others. Second, based on psychological analysis; It is clear that to overcome anxiety, one needs to be honest with oneself and others

The difference between this research and Rusmonowati script is that uses based from psychological analysis and structural analysis. While this research want to analyze the intrinsic elements in novel Atonement.

The second, *Structuralist approach to personality A case study of the novel Al-Tantauriyeh*, by Razwa Ashour. Nasrin Abbasi, Salahdin Abdi, The author has used both direct and indirect methods in dealing with the characters. Although the direct method leads to simplicity and time savings, it eliminates the possibility of reading and curiosity of the audience. For this purpose, the author uses indirect methods to strengthen the structure and convey meaning better. Indirectly introduce characters through actions, naming, conversation, environment, analogies.

The third, *Character and Conflict in Jane Austen's Novels A Psychological Approach* by Bernard J. Paris (2017) Her analysis reveals that they are brilliant mimetic creations that often break away from the formal and thematic constraints Austen placed on them. Paris traces the powerful tensions between form, theme, and mimesis in *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Persuasion*. Paris uses Northrop Frye's theory of comic form to analyze and describe the formal structure of the novels, and Karen Horney's psychological theory to explore the personalities and inner conflicts of the protagonists. Jane Austen readers will find much that is new and challenging in this study, which is one of the few books to acknowledge and pay homage to Jane Austen's genius for characterization.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

Every successful work is something unique. However, as experienced by philosophy, biology and medicine, Robert Stanton divides fiction theory into three parts, namely story facts, themes and literary devices. Story facts consist of plot, character, setting, while story media consist of title, point of view, language style and tone, symbolism, and irony (Stanton, 2012).

1.7.1 Structuralism

The structure of literary work heading to the relationship among the elements. They influence each other and they make a unity. Each element can be very meaningful and important after having connection with the other elements as well as its contribution towards the story or play. Structuralism can be seen as one of literary approaches which give more attention on the relationship among the elements involving in a certain work. In another side, according to Hawkes (1978) “structuralism is basically about how we see the world as formative link not as a formative thing. An element in a system of structure will have a meaning after getting a link with the others.” . Structuralism claims that the nature of every element in any given situation has no significance by itself, and in fact is determined by all the other elements involved in that situation. “The full significance of any entity cannot be perceived unless and until it is

integrated into the structure of which it forms a part” (Hawkes,1978:11)

Structuralism is a way of thinking about the world which predominantly concerned with the perceptions and description of structures. These intrinsic elements can be formed and stand alone, and it carry out the functions of each element independently. Each element has its own role and function that support and connect to each other. This also provides a great opportunity for readers to interpret a literary work according to their own views, without any outside influences such as the background of the creation of literary works, writers, and existing social issues

1.7.2 Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are various elements in a literary work that play a direct role in the formation of the story itself. Examples of intrinsic elements are characters, plot, time setting, and location setting. In this study, researchers focus on two intrinsic elements, namely character and conflict.

1.7.2.1 Chacacter

The definition of character is a trait or personality that someone or something has that differentiates them from others. Characters can also refer to the symbols, letters, or numbers used to write a particular language. In literature, character refers to characters or actors in a story who have different roles and personalities.

According Stanton (Stanton, 2007:33) "Characters are usually used in two contexts. In the first context, characters refer to the individuals who appear in the story. The second context, character refers to the mixture of various interests, desires, emotions and moral principles of these individuals". A person who support the events in a story to produce a coherent storyline named character, while the way the author introduces and represents characters and their relationship with other characters is called characterization. character theory by developing character categories and analyzing their functions in the narrative. By distinguishing between main and supporting characters, protagonists and antagonists, and flat and complex characters, Stanton helped critics and readers understand the role of characters in establishing plot, theme, and message.

A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity "A character's reasons for acting as they do called motivation" (Stanton, 2007:33). The writer can conclude that character is one of the intrinsic elements of literary works. Characters are people or figures who carry out activities that support an event in a story. There are several types of characters, namely major characters and minor characters. Major and minor character refers to the role capacity taken by the character. In addition, there is another version of character division, it

divided into round and flat character. It refers to the characteristic delivered by the characters in a story.

Imaginative character refers to the traits or characteristics exhibited by someone who tends to use imagination creatively in thinking, acting or expressing themselves. People with imaginative character often have the ability to think outside the box, create new ideas, and see the world in unique or unconventional ways. Imaginative character refers to traits or characteristics that demonstrate a person's ability to use imagination creatively in various aspects of life. This includes the ability to think of things beyond the existing reality, create new ideas, and see the world in unique or unconventional ways. In more depth, imaginative character involves several aspects:

Overall, imaginative character reflects sensitivity and the ability to go beyond the limitations that may exist in the way we view the world. This is a valuable attribute in many life contexts, from creativity in work to the ability to overcome challenges and lead change.

According Niccolo Machiavelli (1513), A manipulative character refers to a person's traits or behaviors that tend to manipulate others for personal gain or to achieve certain goals. In general, these characters often use cunning tricks or strategies to control or influence others without

considering their interests. The following are some characteristics and a more in-depth explanation of manipulative characters: Manipulative and Controlling: Manipulative people tend to have a strong drive to control situations and people around them. They often use words or actions that can manipulate the feelings or thoughts of others for personal gain. Dishonesty and Cheating: They are often dishonest in their interactions, either by hiding important information or even by providing misleading information to achieve their goals. They may also resort to cheating or deceit to achieve their goals. It is important to remember that a manipulative character is not a good or desirable trait in social interactions. It can damage personal and professional relationships and create an unhealthy environment. Recognizing the traits of a manipulative character can help one to be more vigilant and prevent falling under their influence.

1.7.2.2 Characterization

The character can be divided into two types, namely minor and major characters. The major character is a character that plays the most important role in the storyline, while a minor character is a supporting character that has a minor effect on the storyline. Characterization is often delivered by the author by describing the behavior and the thought-processing of character. To achieve that goal the story is developed into a conflict that will

be resolved at the end of the story. The antagonist is the opposite of the protagonist, the antagonist character is usually the main character who prevents the protagonist from achieving his goals, causing conflict. Antagonists are usually described as characters with negative characterization.

Characterization is a fundamental aspect of storytelling that refers to the process of forming and developing characters in a work of literature, film, drama, or other form of narrative. This process involves various techniques and elements to create characters that are not only real and relatable, but also able to influence the storyline and contribute to the overall theme of the work.

1.7.2.3 Conflict

According to Michel Foucault (1976), false accusations can be seen as part of a strategy of power that shapes what is considered right or wrong in society. The concepts of power and knowledge are relevant to understanding how false accusations can function in a social context.

Foucault argues that power and knowledge are intertwined. In this context, false accusations can be seen as a product of power relations that influence how information and truth are produced and controlled. False accusations often occur when those with power dominate the narrative and

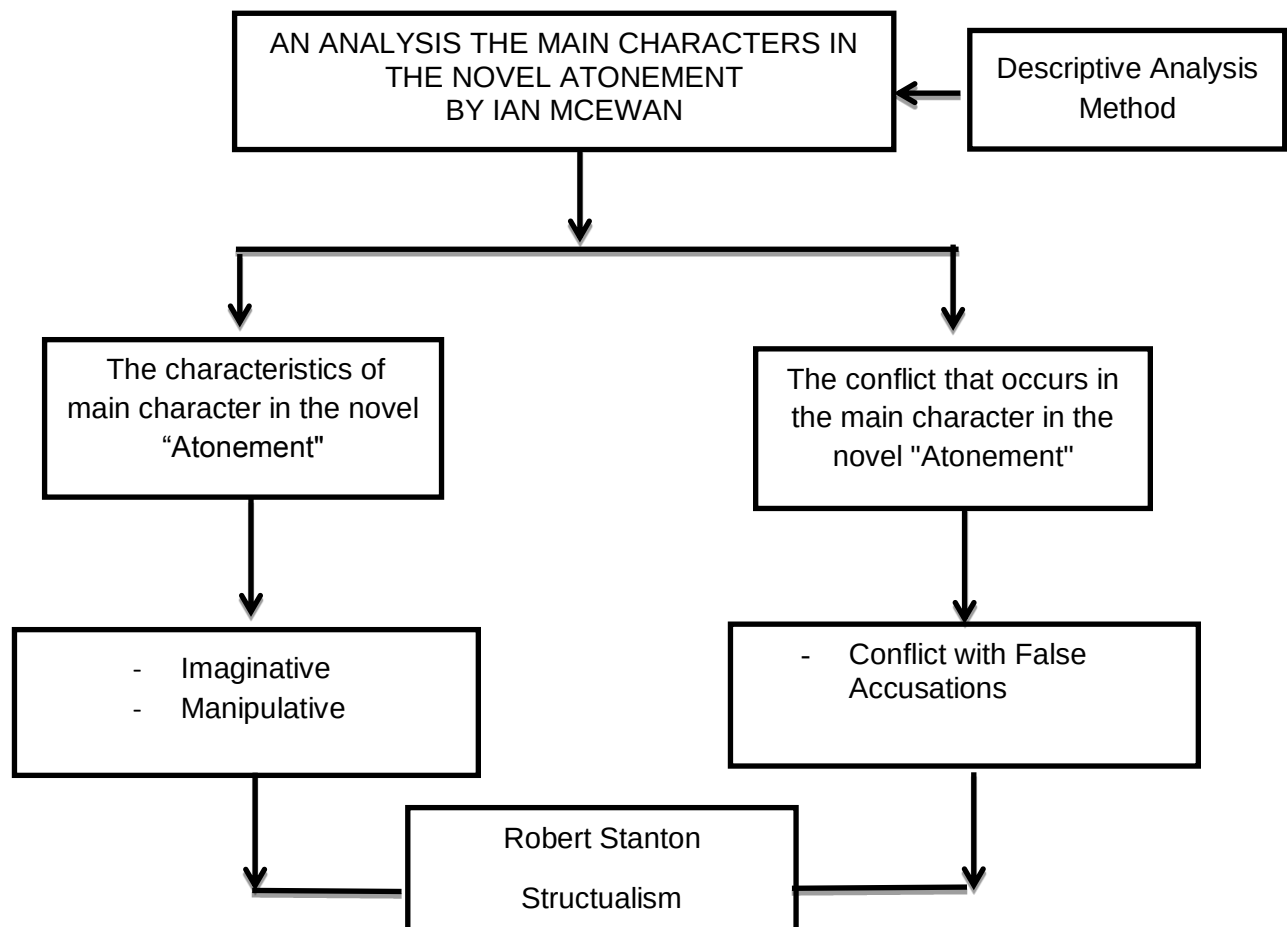
disseminate untrue information to serve their interests or defend their position. Foucault also discusses how truth and knowledge are not objective but constructed through power relations and discourse. False allegations, in this framework, can be understood as a social construction where the "truth" about the allegations is not based on objective facts, but on how the narrative is constructed and accepted by existing power structures.

False accusations are often influenced by certain ideologies that support the interests of certain parties. A false accusation is a statement or claim that falsely accuses a person of an act or crime that the person has not actually committed. False accusations are a form of distortion of the truth that can have a serious impact on the life of the accused individual, both personally and socially. Here is a long and clear explanation of false accusations. In everyday life, of course, we will never be free from conflict. This happens because humans themselves are social creatures who will always interact with each other. Conflict here is a social process in which one party will try to get rid of the other party by destroying it. These problems can occur between individuals with individuals, individuals with a group, or groups with other groups. Generally, conflict can occur due to differences in interactions that cause opposition. In essence, conflict will not only have a negative impact, but sometimes it will also have a positive

impact. Conflict is a situation where there is a disagreement or difference of opinion, interests, or values between two or more parties. Conflict can occur in various contexts, such as in personal relationships, groups, organizations, or even between countries.

Conflict can arise for many reasons, including differences in values, needs, wants, or limited resources. Although often perceived as negative, conflict can also be a driver of change and innovation if managed well. Conflict resolution usually involves communication, negotiation or mediation to reach a mutual agreement or understanding.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



1.9 Method of the Research

Qualitative research can be understood as a research method that uses descriptive data in the form of written or spoken language from people and actors who can be observed. This qualitative approach is carried out to explain and analyze individual or group phenomena, events, social dynamics, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions. Qualitative research can be understood as a research method that uses descriptive data in the form of written or spoken language from people and actors who can be observed. This qualitative approach is carried out to explain and analyze individual or group phenomena, events, social dynamics, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions Moloeng, (2007: 6)

1.10 Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher uses technique of collecting data by collect the data related the title. First the researcher read the novel repeatedly and carefully, the second taking the notes and the last analyzing the theory by Robert Stanton.

1.11 Technique of Analyzing Data

In this part, the researcher uses several technique of analyzing the data, such as reading, classification and explanation.

1.12 Conclusion

The last, the researcher concludes all the data based on the data that already being interpreted. It can make the reader easier to understand the research as well as conclusion, in this part all the important aspect will be contained.