

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES & THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Structuralism

Structuralism is an approach which is focus on the structure of the text in the novel. This approach has no relation with the author's life because it only explain about how the text could make a meaning on it. The text in the novel will be arranged and derived the story to the reader. The reader will unconsciously to understand about the story by reading the text. By using this approach, the researcher knows about every text that give an affection to the story.

According to Hawkes (as cited in Faruk, 2014), structuralism as a basic of people's perspective on describing the structures of text. People have different their own perspective in understand about the text. They will use the own perception to describe the thing that they have been getting from the story. Hence, every story will have different perspective in each person and none can force them to follow their own perception as there has an evidence to prove it.

Besides, Eagleton (as cited in Sanusi, 2012) stated that structuralism has a relation in affected to the text of story. Also, in the structuralism approach rarely to show the real meaning through the text. The meaning will convey by the structures of the text. Therefore, the author uses implicit meaning to make the plot of the story becomes more meaningful in the story.

According to Ratna (2015), structuralism as a function in the elements of literary works that has correlation each other. Each elements has different use in the literary works that depends on the characteristic itself. This approach attempts to show about the correlation of the text in the story which construct the story line in the novel. Therefore, from the correlation of the text can shows the meaning of the story in the novel.

Based on the explanations of structuralism above, the researcher conclude that structuralism is an approach that discuss about the text which does not show the real meaning on the text. It is arranged in the text to make people give about their perception through the relation of the text. It makes the reader to find the meaning itself because the structure will not give specific meaning. Therefore, the researcher needs to find the meaning through the structure especially in the narration of the novel.

2.2. Narrative Structure

There are some theory in structuralism approach. One of the theory is narrative structure which make the researcher analyze about the structure of the narration in the novel. The story constructed by the structure of the narration which make the story can go as well. By analyzing the structure of the narration, it could make the researcher know about the elements in the novel. Therefore, the researcher needs to analyze about the structure by using narrative structure theory.

The common assumption of narrative structure theory is about the representation. It describes the fully formation of the text which construct the

story in the novel. The perspective of the reader will configure the sequence of the narrative structure to move in the reader's mind as the progression through the story. Hence, the structure in the narration helps the reader to understand about the story line in the novel. (Phelan, Rabinowitz & Warhol, 2016)

According to Fludernik, (2009), narrative structure is a demonstration through analyze about development of the meaning in the narrative structure. In other side, narrative structure attempts to find the way of the sentences can be turn into a narration. The sequences changed of plot such as beginning of the narrative, in media res, an also flashbacks can be compared to variations in word order, or to the transposition of the parts from deep to surface the structures of the narration. As a result, narrative structure attempts to figure out the deep structure in the text of the novel.

Narrative structure as an ensemble the theory of narrative texts, images, cultural which tells the reader about the story. The theory helps to understand, analyze and evaluate narration. It makes a variety of purposes and giving some different functions through the narrative structures. However, everyone their own idea of in the text and it can be considered as the narrative structures. (Bal, 2009)

Based on the explanation above, narrative structure serves a theory which focuses on the structure of the narration. Also, this theory will show the influenced of the story from the structure of the sentence. In this research, the researcher uses Greimas' theory to reveal the narrative structures in the novel. Greimas (as cited in Susanto, 2012) proposed two parts of narrative structures,

they are actantial concept and isotopy. Therefore, the researcher could reveal the elements of narrative structure by using Greimas' theory.

2.2.1. Actantial Concept by Greimas

Greimas is one of the literature expert who came from France. He is also one of a structuralism expert. Ratna (2015) stated that, Greimas' theory has an unlimited genre which is not only focus on folklore. It can expand in any field of texts such as philosophical, religion, culture, etc. Also, his theory offers the sharper concept of narrative structure in a text that can serve the general purposes of narrative text. Therefore, Greimas' theory gives more attention to relationships of each text or narrative in the novel.

Besides that, Greimas's theory (as cited in Susanto, 2012) is more focus on the action of the character compared which impacted the narrative structure. The action and also the character in the novel also can be called as actant. The existence of the actant as the mover in the story. Actant is not always constructed as human, but it is also included as non-human, abstract, and others which constructed the narrative structures. Actants as the mover of the story through the narration. Therefore, Greimas' proposed that not only a human but also some non-human which could constructed the story.

Algirdas Julien Greimas (1966) proposed about actantial concept which is as the concept that show the relation of the structures in narration that impacted the story. There are two parts the first one is actantial schema, and another one is functional model which explains about the story line in the novel. This concept

tell about how the narrative can be constructed by some relation actant in the story (as cited in Susanto, 2012). Therefore, by using this concept the researcher can classify the structure in the novel that construct the story.

2.2.1.1. Actantial Schema

Greimas' actantial schema reveals the meaning and also give a description of action in the story. This schema mainly focus on actors and their actions in the novel which build up the story in the novel. Greimas (as cited in Hébert et.al, 2018) in proposed that there are three axis which shows the position of each actant. They are the axis of desire as the axis which shows someone who gets a desire and what desire they want to achieve. Then, the axis of power which shows that there will be something block and also get some helps in their way in achieving the object. The last is the axis of transmission as the base of the desire and to whom that desire will be given. Hence, the researcher explains about the three axis in the section below.

2.2.1.1.1. The Axis of Desire

The axis desire is has two actants, they are subject and object. Subject as someone that want to reach or achieve something. While, object as someone that has a desire of something. In here, subject will do anything until they can get what they want to for object. According to Hébert and friends (2018), a junction establishes the relation between the subject and object. Therefore, there will be a

junction for subject to do something for the object. Here are the examples from Bal (2009):

- A. John wants to marry Mery
- B. Anna wulf wants to become an independent woman

In here, John and Anna wulf are subjects who have different desire. John who has a desire to marry Mery, while Anna Wulf has a desire to become an independent woman. The words “wants to” as the junction between the subject and the object. Therefore, a junction will connect to the object that they want to achieve it.

2.2.1.1.2. The Axis of Power

The second axis is the axis of power which has two actant, they are helper and opponent. As its name, helper as an actant which helps the subject to reach or achieve an object. As same as the other actant, the helper is not only an actor, but also the abstract thing from the subject. The next one is opponent as the blocker for subject to achieve an object. This actant will always appear in some kinds where the subject is going to achieve an object. Here are the examples from Bal (2009):

- A. The killer wants to avoid Millhone’s discovery
- B. She has power over the whole enterprise that can give only incidental aid

From the explanation above, example A explains that the killer becomes an opponent who avoid to discover something. While, from example b explains about how the power can give an incidental help to people. As a result, the

opponent and helper can be clearly shown in how the action of the actors in a sentences.

2.2.1.1.3. The Axis of Transmission

The last one is axis of transmission in the three opposition in Greimas' theory. In this axis, the actant are sender and receiver. Sender as something that send a desire to the subject. Sender will drive the subject attempts to get the object with their own ways. Then, receiver as someone who receive the achievement that subject has done. A subject and receiver can definitely same because both of them are actant who is trying to attempt and receive the achievement. Here are the examples from Bal (2009):

- A. Her obsession and millhone's insight make it impossible for the killer
- B. Her psychological insight allows her to do so to the benefit of herself, the police, and the society.

From the example A explains about the subject's obsession and millhone's insight are being the desire that make the killer might get caught. The subjects will do anything to get their desire. And for the b explains about the subject's psychological insight is not only gives a benefit for herself, but also for people around her. As a result, sender as a desire that make the subject can give an object to receiver that can be some people that get an affection of it.

Greimas (as cited in Rokhmansyah, 2014) explained that an actant can occupied in some position. For example a subject could also be a receiver, a helper could be an opponent, and others. It depends on how the actant effected on

the narrative structure which is formed as the character or abstract thing. It shows the function of each actant that has function in the story. Also, Greimas proposed the schema which shows the relation of each actant. Below is the schema in Greimas' narrative structure theory.

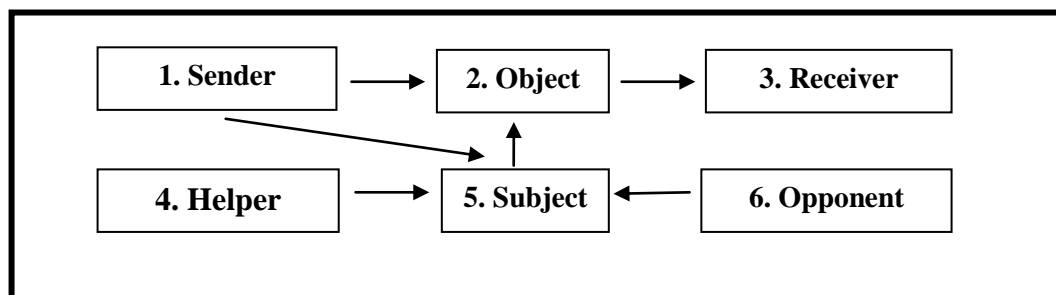


Figure 2.1 Actantial Schema

Based on the schema above, Greimas (as cited in Rokhmansyah, 2014) explains about the affection of the actant in a story. The first is an arrow from the sender to object which means that sender sends a desire to achieve an object. Then, there is an arrow from sender to subject which means the sender sends a desire to subject and an arrow from subject to the object means that subject as someone who do the desire to achieve something. Next, arrow from object to receiver means that something that has sent by the sender should be given to the receiver. The last are arrow from opponent to subject that has meaning subject will face some obstacles which is caused by the opponents, but there will be helper who will help them as seen in the arrow from helper to subject. Therefore, it shows that the relation of each actants and it reveals the action through narrative structures by using actantial schema.

2.2.1.2. Functional Model

Functional model is one of part in Actantial concept. Susanto (2012) explains that this model tells the events of the story. Functional model explains about the role of actants in the story. It tells about how the occupancy of actants that could construct the story. Also, it is formed by the functional model which tells about the events happen from the beginning until the end of the story. Hence, from the structure itself, the role of the actant will clearly show in the story.

Greimas (as cited in Susanto, 2012) simplified the functions in the story. A plot in the narrative structure can be formed from sequence of the events. Greimas serves the plot of the story in his theory. Greimas classified the sequence of the events into three parts. They are initial stage, transformation stage, and final stage. Therefore, from these stages the actant will be shown as their role in the story.

2.2.1.2.1. Initial Stage

Initial stage often to describe about the beginning of the story. According to Susanto (2012), the characteristic of initial stage is like the condition in the story is still peaceful or the narrative structure introduces the situation at first. The narration will describe about the main character's life, introducing another characters in the story, etc. the situation in this stage is still conducive. Therefore, in this stage is only shown about the subject and object which introduced first about the story.

2.2.1.2.2. Transformation Stage

According to Susanto (2012), transformation stage is the beginning of the subject to have their journey and also the subject will meet several actants. Transformation stage also divided into three parts, they are the first trial when the peacefulness of the situation begins to be disturbed. Then the main trial is also know as the conflict in the story. The last is glorifying stage when the subject can achieve the object and gives it to the receiver. Therefore, this stage will shows some event that happens on the main character.

2.2.1.2.3. Final Stage

Final stage is a stage that shows about the ending of the story. In this stage the conflict in the story will be decreased. The condition in the story will be back as conducive as the beginning. The subject and the receiver will enjoy the achievement that they have been reached. Therefore, this stage will show how the conclusion of the story.

As the explanation above, functional model is used to describe about the plot of the story. These stages will show about the correlation of each actant in the story. It will bring from the beginning until the end of the story that affected by the actant. Hence, these stages are really important to show about the construction in the narrative text that have correlation with the actant.

2.2.2. Isotopy by Greimas

Greimas (as cited in Susanto, 2012) also reveals the concept of isotopy. The primary concept relates to the meaning of in a text. This concept is a part of Greimas' narrative structure. Greimas proposed isotopy theory in the story to reveal the meaning of the story that has been constructed. In every structure will have their own meaning to show the story. Isotopy can be an open area of meaning in the narrative text itself. It can be formed a meaning to lead the reader get in to the sentence or word. Hence, the meaning can be interpreted in the structure of narrative text.

In finding the isotopy in the story, Greimas proposed about the four terms of homology which shows the opposition in pairs of the meaning in the story. Tyson (as cited in Karnanta, 2015) explained that the concept can be formed as the word A as the motives that found in the narrative structure and there is B as the opposite of word A. Also, from the opposition words before will form the negation from both, they are he the word $-A$ (negation A) and $-B$ (negation B). From each word opposition of word, it can be formed the meaning. Therefore, from the four terms of homology can be found the whole meaning in the story.

As the explanation above, the researcher conclude that isotopy is one of Greimas' theory that reveal about the meaning from the structure in the narrative text. Greimas' isotopy is an interpretation from the structure itself. Also, the interpretation to reveal the meaning of the text. As a result, the structure of in a story has the meaning which lead the reader to get the point in the story.

2.3. Previous Research

To prove the originality of this research, the researcher has found some researches using Greimas' narrative structure theory in the earlier. The first one is from Astuti & Taum (2017) with a research titled "When The Earth Conquers Heaven: A Study of Narratology on Kana Inai Abang Nguak in The Perspective of Greimas. As the title, the researchers used Greimas' narrative structure theory and the source of the research is a folk lyric of formal ritual language by Dayak Desa. They wanted to reveal the structure of Kana Inai Abang Nguak folk lyrics which tells about the world view of Dayak Desa people by their oral tradition.

The second researcher is from Shafiyati (2016) from Airlangga University. The research title is "The Analysis of Narrative Structure in Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar Movie". The researcher used a biographical movie of a successful woman named Merry Riana. The researcher also used Greimas' theory to analyze narration of the movie. A result that the researcher found is the meaning that show about the character Merry Riana who is successful and happy woman because of her hard work. Method that the researcher used is qualitative research where The researcher collected and analyzed the data in the same time. Therefore, this research is only showing the actantial schema and isotopy in the movie.

The third researcher is from Mutmainnah, Kuswarini, & Hasyim (2015) analyzed about "Petualangan tokoh Baldassare dalam roman *Le Périple de Baldassare* karya Amin Maalouf". They analyzed about the adventure of Baldassare with using Greimas' Actantial concept. The researchers figure out how Baldassare through his journey while there are some opponents who block his

way to achieve the thing he wanted for. Therefore, this research shows the theme about persistence of Baldassare to achieve his goals.

The next researcher is Rahmah (2015) from Japan literature department at Diponegoro University. Title of the research is Sanmai No Ofuda in Greimas' Perspective. Sanmai no ofuda is the title of Japan's folktale has similarities with local folktales from several regions in Indonesia. The result of the research reveals about the relation of each story which has six actantial schemas and two functional models. Also the researcher could find the intrinsic aspect in the story by using Greimas' narrative structure theory.

The last researcher is from Kanonge & Jordaan (2014) with titled "On the role of Susanna in Sussana: A Greimassian contribution". They stated that Susanna has dual Actantial configuration in the story as a subject and also helper to achieve her goal for maintenance the law in the story. Susanna through some obstacles by the elders tried to block her ways to preserve the law but some people even herself still help her to achieve it. Therefore, Susanna succeed in preserve the law in the story.

Based on the researches above, the similarity of this researcher and some previous researches is using Greimas' narrative structures theory. In other side, the previous researches above did not use a complete theory from Greimas. Besides, sources of the data from the researchers were a folktale, folk lyric, movie, adventure story, and a bible story. There is no research yet for a novel and use a complete theory of Greimas. And most of the sources are using folk lyric,

folktale, adventure story, and others. Therefore, the researcher uses the complete Greimas' theory in the novel.

As the explanation, the researcher uses the previous research as the references for writing the research. To avoid plagiarism, the researcher uses different source from above. The source of the research is from a novel of Jack Cheng entitled "See You in The Cosmos". The story is different from the previous researches because the story in the novel is from modern era and it tells about astronomy. Also the differences of this research is about the isotopy theory which the previous research did not do before. Therefore, this research would not be the same as previous and not a plagiarism.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework helps the researcher in finding the result in this research. The researcher uses structuralism approach to analyze about narrative structures in the novel "See You in The Cosmos". The theory that the researcher use in this research is Greimas' narrative structure (1966). Greimas' narrative structure theory divided into two parts, they are actantial concept and isotopy. In actantial concept, there are also two parts, actantial schema and functional model. In actantial schema there are some axis of actant such as the axis of desire, the axis of power, and the axis of transmission. In functional model there are three stages, they are initial stage, transformation stage, and the final stage. The last one is isotopy as the meaning of the story in the novel "See You at The Cosmos".

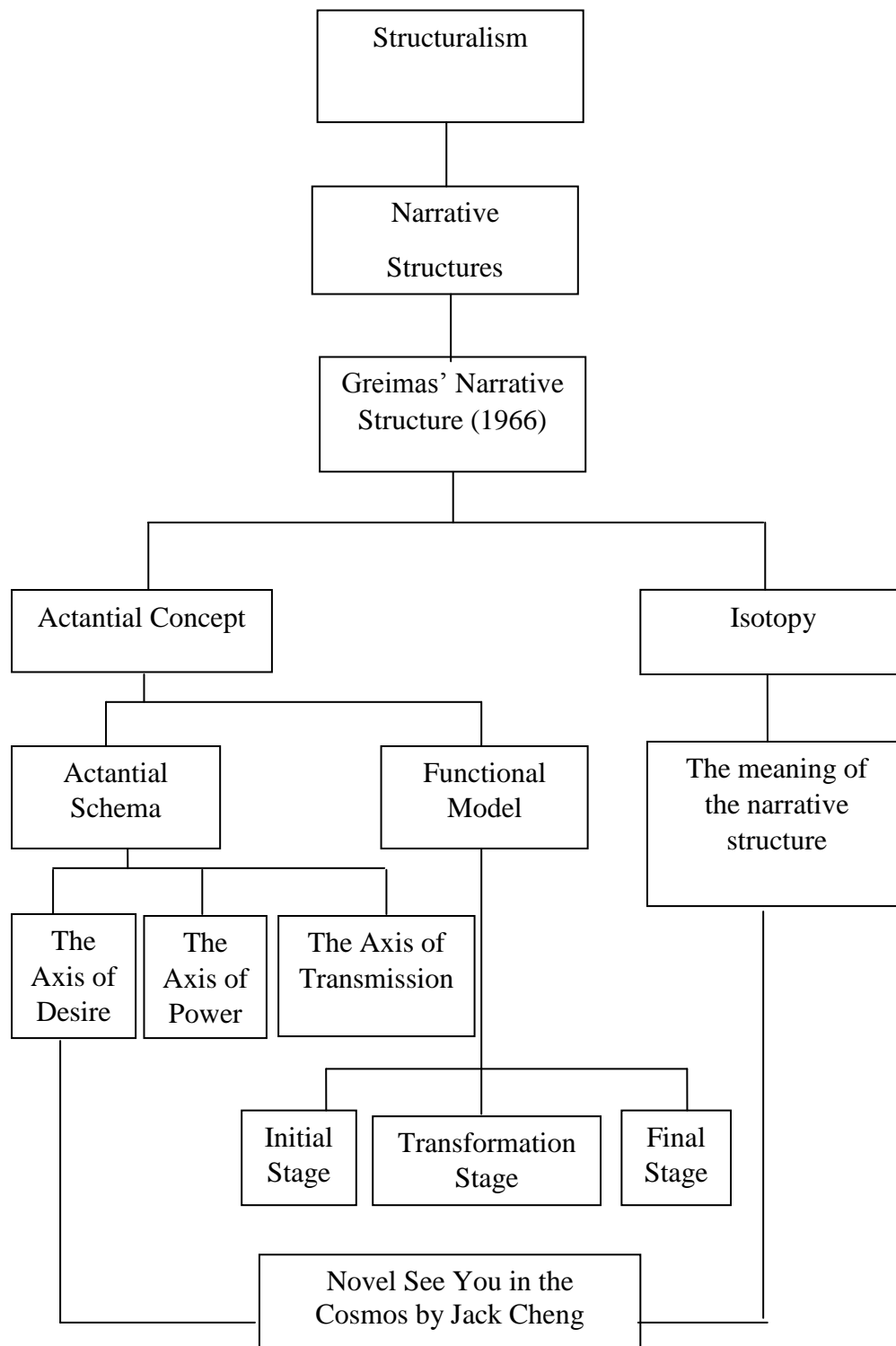


Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework