

**LIDENBROCK'S ADVENTURE IN THE "*JOURNEY  
TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH*" NOVEL BY JULES  
VERNE: A REVIEW OF THOMPSON'S TRAVEL  
WRITING, TRAVEL WRITING APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:  
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2019**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



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151210074

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I, YosefinaTampuk

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### **LIDENBROCK’S ADVENTURE IN THE “*JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH*” NOVEL BY JULES VERNE: A REVIEW OF THOMPSON’S TRAVEL WRITING, TRAVEL WRITING APPROACH**

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Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> August 2019

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**The thesis has been examined to be submitted on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> August 2019**

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## ABSTRAK

*Pada umumnya traveler sering membuat catatan perjalanan berdasarkan hasil pengalamannya sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melaporkan dunia dan mengungkapkan diri di dalam novel 'Journey to the centre of the earth' karya dari seorang novelist terkenal pada zamannya Jules Verne. Teori yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini berdasarkan teori Carl Thompson di dalam karyanya yang berjudul 'Theory Of Travel Writing' pada tahun 2011. Carl Thompson menggambarkan konsep dasar travel writing yang merupakan kebutuhan paling utama didalam kehidupan traveler. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Dalam teknik pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan teknik catat yang menggambar peneliti melukiskan fakta secara sistematis. Pada proses analisis data mengumpulkan data kemudian data ditulis ulang dan dikelompokkan menurut jenis-jenisnya. Lalu data dianalisa kembali berdasarkan teori 'travel writngoleh Carl Thompson'. Proses penyajian hasil penelitian menggunakan metode informal dengan mendeskripsikannya melalui kata-kata. Dari proses hasil analisis data dapat ditemukan bahwa Lidenbrock sebagai tokoh utama didalam novel 'journey to the centre of the earth novel' terus berjuang untuk melaporkan keadaan dunia yang luas yang tidak di ketahui orang sebelumnya dan berusaha beradaptasi dengan orang-orang baru, tempat yang baru serta budaya yang baru . Pada akhirnya Lidenbrock dan keponakkannya berhasil melewati berbagai rintangan dan mencapai kepusat bumi.*

***Kata kunci:*** *travel writing, reporting the world, revealing the self*

## **ABSTRACT**

In general, travelers often make travel records based on the results of their own experiences. This research aims to reporting the wider world and revealing the self in the novel 'Journey to the center of the earth' by the famous novelist Jules Verne. The theory used in this thesis is based on the theory of Carl Thompson's theory in his work entitled 'Theory of Travel Writing' in 2011. Carl Thompson describes the basic concept of travel writing which is the most important requirement in the life of a traveler. This research is qualitative research. In data collection techniques researchers used a descriptive method with techniques that describe or paint facts systematically. In the process of analyzing the data researchers collect data and then the data is rewritten and grouped by types. Then the data is analyzed again based on the theory of 'travel writing by Carl Thompson'. The process of presenting research results using informal methods by describing it through words. From the process of the results of data analysis it can be found that Lidenbrock as the main character in the novel 'journey to the center of the earth'. Lidenbrock continues to struggle to report the state of the wider world that was unknown anyone before and try to adapt to new people, new places and a new culture. Eventually, Lidenbrock and his nephew managed to break through various obstacles and reach to the center of the earth.

**Key words:** *travel writing, reporting the world, revealing the self*

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

**DON'T AFRAID TO BE DIFFERENT WITH THE OTHERS THAT  
ALWAYS SAME**

### **DEDICATION**

**To my beloved mom and dad,  
Who always there for me  
And to both of my lovely brothers  
Who always cheer me up.**



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May God gives mercy, peach, and love for them.

Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> August 2019

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of research

Travel Writing is a form of genre study that is still relatively new in the scope of literature where in travel writing definition there are differences in point of view experts. According to Said (2010), the tradition of writing notes while traveling to new territories has been done since centuries ago. The note is used as reference material when continuing the journey. When a human is directly confronted with something unknown, threatening, and very far away, he/she relies on his/her experience in dealing with something new and relies on what he/she has read.

According to Azhari (2015), notes from the results of these trips mostly offer a narrative of events that occurred during the author's journey. These notes not only contain the potential of nature, astronomical conditions, geography, or demographics but also there are records of interactions when humans met humans or humans met new spaces. This effort to present a travel story in the form of a travel text was later known as travel writing, which would later be called travel literature.

Travel literature contains the goals set forth in each of his works. This is reflected in the author's experience during the trip. Through the author's experiences, many people are competing to follow in his steps. During the 18th

century, travel writing was known as “Book of Travels”. For the example James Cook’s Diaries (1784) reached the status of a modern-day international best-seller. “Along with true stories, I imaginary travel stories started to appear.” Most of the travel books contained factual journeys. In the late 19th century, many started exploring regions other than continental Europe and indulged in travel documentation in order to serve as a reference to the future explorers. Travel writing thus evolved as an important genre in the field of literature.

In *Travel Writing*, Carl Thompson (2011) presents three points as the basic concept in travel writing to support travel writing as a writing genre, there are reporting the world, to bring news of the wider world and to disseminate information about unfamiliar people and place, revealing the self is a form of statement on the values of traveler's assumptions about what he/she obtained in his/her journey and representing the others an effort to express the culture that visited by the writer.

The travel writing also has been discussed by several researchers. First, one of them by Nasution (2015) under the title “Review the self image in the Edensor novel by Andrea Hirata”. It told this journal applied the theory by Carl Thompson it aimed to identify novel Edensor from concept reporting the World, Revealing the Self, and Representing the Other. As a result, Andrea Hirata identified as a romantic traveler who tends to give a picture of himself as an autobiography and more to self-awareness (self-consciously) displayed in each trip made because the motivation to find himself.

The second researcher was written by Ekasiswanto (2017) under the title *Penggambaran Dunia* in the novel *The Naked Traveler 1 Year Round the World Trip* by Trinity using literary theory about travelling proposed by Carl Thompson. The goal is to get more obvious depiction about the world as described by the author. This analysis was conducted through sufficient elaboration and explanation. The result shows that *The Naked Traveler 1 Year Round-The World Trip* contains Trinity's daily notes when travelling in Southern American countries. His writing contains elements of adventure by direct observation to the life of society in 9 countries: Brazil, Chile, Peru, Equador, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico and Guatemala, therefore he lives with local people and makes journey to world's exotic tourism spots.

Based on the previous study, the travel writing was reflected in the literary works. One of them was novel. The novel *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* contained the travel writing. This novel was written by a famous author is Jules Verne (1864). Besides the famous authors the researcher chooses this novel because Verne writes in his usual style, presenting a lot of scientific information and a well-structured plot-line. Therefore, *Journey to the Center of the Earth* was praised for its action-packed and entertaining narrative and picturesque landscapes, and it received great commercial success. It is considered one of the most popular novels in subterranean fiction, which explores themes of the underground and most often the center of the Earth. And also this novel inspired many other works in literature, and there have been many adaptations for film, radio, theater, television, and even video games and various adventure parks.

Journey to the Centre of the Earth novel as the object of this research by the reporting the world and revealing the self and it became the object to analyze. This novel contained about the story that related to the story. The story appeared in the novel as below:

Slowly, and shivering all the while with cold, I opened my eyes. What then did I see? My first glance was upwards at the cold fleecy clouds, which as by some optical delusion appeared to stand still, while the steeple, the weathercock, and our two selves were carried swiftly along. Far away on one side could be seen the grassy plain, while on the other lay the sea bathed in translucent light. The Sund, or Sound as we call it... (page.46)

The quotation above show that when Axel was on one of the peaks in Iceland. When he opened his eyes in the morning he felt cold and surrounded by a scene that was so beautiful cold clouds that gently enveloped him, a stretch of green grass, a very tall tower, a vast ocean with morning sunlight and seagulls chirping. The whole appeared a magic panorama. Based on this statement the researchers concluded that it was one of the forms of reporting the world that axel reported when he was in the wider world.

After seeing the phenomena of travel writing the researcher are interested to analyze about the Lidenbrock adventure. The researcher uses theory of travel writing by Carl Thompson to analyze the Reporting the World, Revealing Self and to understand how the authors strategies in convey their writings and readers who guess the truth in travel writing applies in *Lidenbrock Adventure in Journey to the Center of Earth novel*.

## **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

In this identification of the problem the researcher describes the problem as follow:

1. Reporting the World in Lidenbrock's adventure reflected in Journey to the Centre of the Earth novel.
2. Revealing Self in Lidenbrock's adventure reflected in Journey to the Centre of the Earth novel.

## **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

In order to make the research to be more focus, the researcher limits the problem to be analyzed into:

1. Reporting the World in Lidenbrock's adventure reflected in Journey to the Centre of the Earth novel.
2. Revealing Self in Lidenbrock's adventure reflected in Journey to the Centre of the Earth novel.

## **1.4. Formulation of the Problem**

Base on the limitation the problem above, formulation of the problem in research would be:

1. What are the Reporting the World in Lidenbrock's adventure reflected in Journey to the Centre of the Earth novel?
2. What are the Revealing Self in Lidenbrock's adventure reflected in Journey To The Centre Of The Earth novel?



### 1.5. Objective of the Research

Base on the formulation of the problem above, the objective the research is to answer these two questions which consist of:

1. To find out the Reporting the World in Lidenbrock's adventure.
2. To find out the Revealing Self in Lidenbrock's adventure.

### 1.6. Significance of the Research

It is expected that the result of the study can give advantage for the following element, namely:

#### 1. Theoretically

it is expected that this study can make student serves the way to analyze and identification about the main character in the novel, make the reader knows to report the wider world, the new culture and revealing the self when traveling. Moreover, the study can be used as a reference for the other researchers.

#### 2. Practically

It is expected that the study can help the lecture lead the students to like reading a literature work especially a novel and for improving their reading skills and writing skills.

### 1.7. Definition of Key Terms

**The Reporting World** : an autobiographical aspect of Travel writing and author's subjective.

- Revealing The Self** : a form of statement on the values of Traveler's assumption about what he obtained in his journey.
- Representing the other** : the issues regarding gender and sexuality on the way and travel writing.
- Travel writer** : a writer, journalist and photographer who is able to dedicate his ability to reveal stories about the essence of a journey. Being a travel writer makes it possible to meet many unique things, strange, funny, sad, tragic and different source.

**CHAPTER II**  
**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND**  
**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

**2.1. Travel Writing Approach**

Thompson (2011) described the definition of Travel as "an encounter between self and other that's brought about by movement through space and Travel Writings at some level a record or product of this encounter, and of the negotiation between similarity and difference that it entailed". Further, it agreed by the simplest definition in The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines Travel as "to move from one place to another".

Based on this explanation above, can be concluded that the definition of Travel Writing according to Carl Thompson is the existence of a meeting between self and others that occurs due to movements across spaces and then recorded on those meetings and negotiations on differences and similarities that occur and surround between self and others and then, the dictionary definition of journey being the act of travelling from one place to another, usually over a long distance in difficult/dangerous situations, the term also entails movement, movement through territorialized spaces and movement by those who choose to move and those who are moved by forces beyond their control.

### **2.1.1. Concepts Travel Writing**

The travel narrative manifests itself as a narrative of space and difference and consequently travel writing as a format reflects an incessant surge of new concepts, new ways of seeing and being. (Thompson et al., n.d.) revealed in detail the things that were the basic principles of a Travel Writing. Starting from the ancient period of 'travel writing' (from Western travel writing) to the present.

#### **A. Reporting the World**

It is a matter that travel writing must report on the state of the vast world, humans and unusual places. Mindful of the perspective inevitably attendant on any traveler's report, some communities of travel writers and readers have developed procedural and stylistic strategies designed to minimize the distorting effects of traveler's subjectivity, and also the distortions inevitably introduced by his or her ideological orientation. It is a matter that travel writing must report on the state of the wider world, human beings and unusual places. In writing a report, there are things that must be considered so that the report can be accepted, all forms of statements are at least delivered in logical and objective forms. This case do for avoid subjective impressions and orientation the ideology that exists in a traveler. Therefore, the writer exploring some strategies historically attempted to convey, and readers to assess, the truthfulness of travel accounts.

#### **1. Discoveries and Wonders: Some Perennial Problems**

Travelers are people who blaze new trails and experience a much deeper connection with a place. In other words, a traveler is a person who travels from place to place and also as a traveler some situation and condition will always be

facing like an interesting experience, courage, challenging, unusual, something great, something surprising, and unexpected, a change of life or a new thing that doesn't happen every day. Therefore A discovery is recognizing something that already exists for the first time, that nobody has found before or the new wonder discoveries about the universe.

## **2. Epistemological Decorum: Gaining the Reader's Trust**

As a logical and objective note, traveler writers are also required to present the results of the travel notes that they have recorded / recorded in front of the reader. This is to obtain the trust of the readers (Western society) to blessing the imperialist project at that time. Such a system is certainly an integral part of each period of the kingdom, colonization and exploitation of the indigenous population.

## **3. Authority and Veracity In the Modern Travel Book**

As a medium for presenting information about the wider world, however, the modern travel book has often generated considerable uncertainty and unease in readers or at least in more scholarly readers about the truthfulness and accuracy of travel writers. But the authority and veracity in modern travel book to make any sort of truth claim, or undertakes to convey an accurate knowledge of the wider world. Therefore authority signifies believability and convinces the reader that what we're seeing on the page accounts for genuinely human experience.

### **B. Revealing Self**

That is a statement as a form of self-writing values of the writer of travel writing to what is experienced during the adventure. Carl Thompson explained

that in the development of travel writing, revealing self has two styles of writing, subjectivity and self-realization as characters of changing writing styles from the Enlightenment era to the era of Romance. Enlightenment prioritizes the facts about the discovery of new territories, while Romanticism does not only survey new locations, but also includes reactions and self-reflection on the new locations they have met. But now a lot of travel writing applies the characteristics of Enlightenment and Romanticism. So that the discourse is not only scientific / intellectual, but also literary / autobiography. In delivering the value of the assumption, proposed by Thompson as cited in the Pratt (2008) stated that travel writers must use a discriminatory method that considers the place where the traveler visits, the culture they meet, and the individual when they interact as "others". To represent others, travel writers make them as projects of identity formation and progress towards themselves.

### **1. Grand tourists, Pilgrims and Questing Knights**

To explain about the strategies of Grand tourists and Pilgrim's as Questing Knights in dealing with various obstacles and trials during their journeys and the travelers' efforts out of hardships and trials that strengthen his mind, body, and soul.

### **2. Writing the Self: Travel Writing's Inward Turn**

From the late eighteenth century, then, travel writing starts to look in wards as well as outwards. At the same time however, this new concern with the travelling self could be perused in several different ways, and it has since the eighteenth century encompassed a variety of styles and techniques for writing the

self. For example the extent to which travel writers articulate their inner world of thought and felt at various junctures. As well as including more information about how they thought and felt at various junctures of their travels, some modern travel writers also go to much greater lengths than was ever previously the case to situate their journeys in a large personal history of the self. This self-narrativising, project, it should be stressed, is not necessarily intrinsic to travel writing even in its more inward-looking form.

### **3. The Imperious I**

as a traveler went to a new place and met foreign people, its normal thing so the traveler was required to maintain attitudes and behavior to get a good impression and self-image, but some travelers often claim based on what they saw, in other words, someone or something that is domineering and demanding, without any justification or right.

### **C. Representing Others**

That is an attempt to express the author's culture and the culture of the were visited which is told in the travel record. Thompson stated that in expressing a culture, the traveler generally made a dichotomy in the scope of the difference between his culture (self) and the culture visited (other), this is a many used term in recent travel writing studies, although confusingly it is often used in two slightly different senses. In a weaker, more general sense, 'other' simply denotes the process by which the members of one culture identify and highlight the differences between themselves and the members of another culture.

## **1. Colonia Discourse**

Travel writing was one such cultural form steeped in imperialist attitudes and imagery. The text that illustrates this aspect of the genre in an especially stark and extreme fashion, and that accordingly exemplifies many of the characteristic tropes and conventions of colonial discourse more generally.

## **2. Neo-colonialism**

Much recent travel writing, it has been suggested, is principally concerned to 'package' the world for easy Western consumption, producing image of the other that reassure western readers not only of their superiority over the rest of the world, but also their moral right to that sense of superiority. To this way of thinking, accordingly, travel writing remains genre thoroughly enmeshed in, and contributive to, the neo-colonial networks of power and inequality by which the west maintains its current global dominance.

## **3. Other Voice Contesting Travel Writing's Colonialist Tendencies**

In the first place, it is worth noting that whilst modern travel writing in the West is still dominated by white Western writers, the genre increasingly admits other voices and other perspectives on the world. Recent decades have witnessed, for example, a surge in travelogues written by individuals from formerly colonized cultures, or alternatively, by Western travelers who are the descendants of formerly subject, 'subaltern' peoples. To a much greater extent than was ever previously the case, accordingly, one may now encounter in travel writing the observation.



## 2.2 Previous Study

Analysis of travel writing had been written in some of the writing works. The first work is a journal was written by (Sari, 2015) under the title *Travel writing Sebagai inovasi Pendidikan* in the novel *Etnografi Manusia Langit* by J.A.Sonjaya. This analysis was conducted to describe the travel writing's as an education innovation and this analysis used the method of descriptive research with structuralist approach and anthropological approach to literature relating to the intrinsic elements, travel writing, and culture. The result shows that intrinsic element in the structuralist approach has relation with culture, especially the social system; social anthropology approaches has relation with the principle of life and death, pride, party, and women, both the similarities and differences have linkage of these principles; and travel writing is an educational innovation because it can attract interest in reading, travel, and scientific. It can be packaged in the novel.

The second was written by (Basumatary, 2018) the title "Importance of travel writing in literature". It told this journal applied travel writing the theory by Carl Thompson. The journal also explores the ways in which travel accounts of voyage and discovery of new lands led to the development of the genre of travel writing in literature, and how it had positive externalities towards enriching other disciplines as well like history, geography, science etc. The paper also throws light on the inhibitions and bottlenecks which a traveler has to face while on travel- alienation from the homeland, feeling of otherness among a foreign crowd, loss of self-identity and seclusion from the larger group, inability to comprehend alien culture, religion, customs etc

The third researcher was written by Ekasiswanto (2017) under the title “*Penggambaran Dunia*” in the novel “The Naked Traveler 1 Year Round the World Trip” by Trinity using literary theory about travelling proposed by Carl Thompson. The goal is to get more obvious depiction about the world as described by the author. This analysis was conducted through sufficient elaboration and explanation. The result shows that The Naked Traveler 1 Year Round-The World Trip contains Trinity’s daily notes when travelling in Southern American countries. His writing contains elements of adventure by direct observation to the life of society in 9 countries: Brazil, Chile, Peru, Equador, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico and Guatemala, therefore he lives with local people and makes journey to world’s exotic tourism spots.

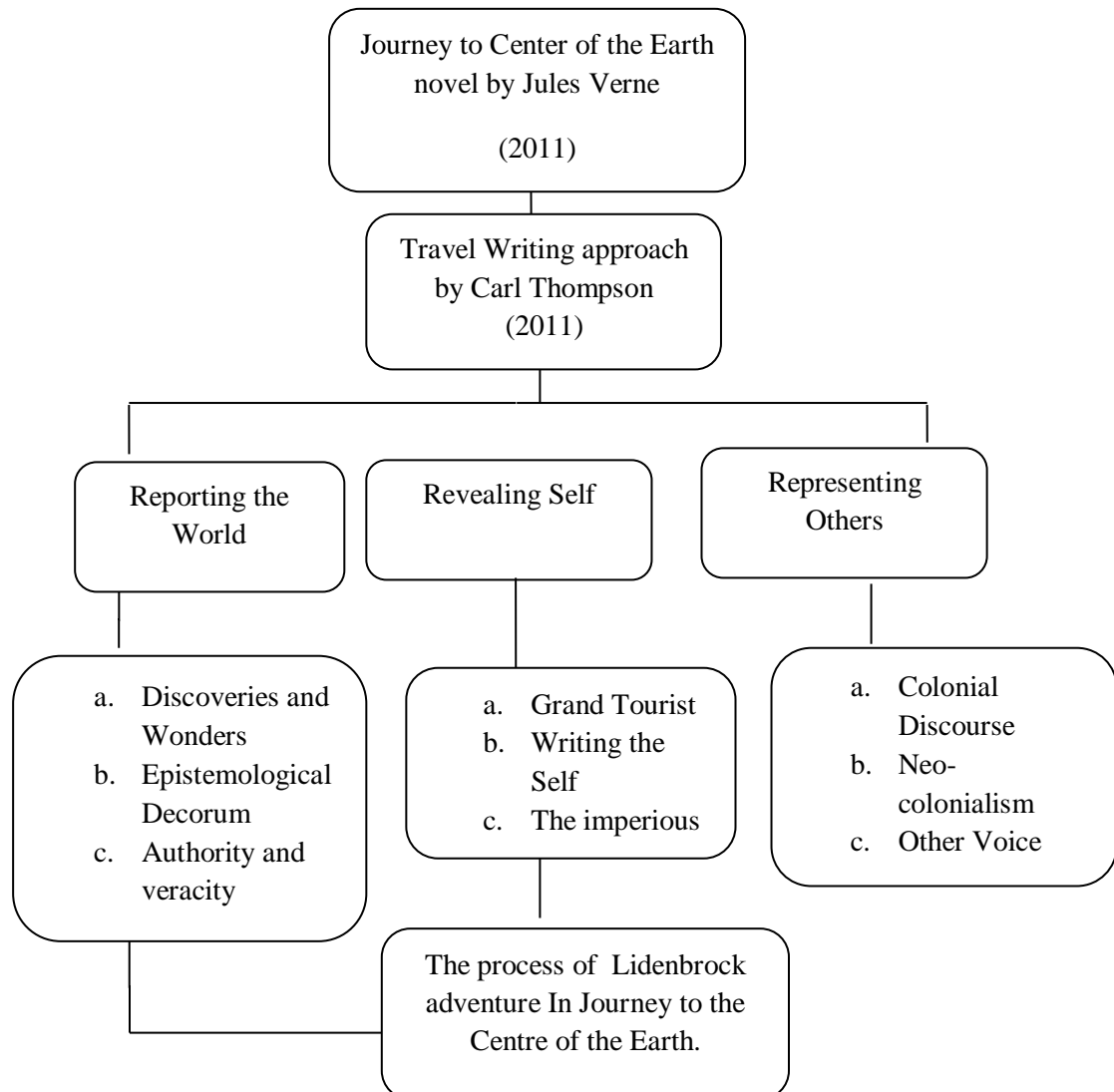
The fourth was written (Nasution, 2015) under the title “Review the self image in the Edensor novel by Andrea Hirata”. It told this journal applied the theory by Carl Thompson it aimed to identify novel Edensor from concept reporting the World, Revealing the Self, and Representing the Other. As a result, Andrea Hirata identified as a romantic traveler who tends to give a picture of himself as an autobiography and more to self-awareness (self-consciously) displayed in each trip made because the motivation to find himself.

The fifth was written by (Kartina 2017) under the title "Analysis of travel literature" in the *Bulan Terbelah di Langit Amerika* novel written by Hanum Salsabiela Rais and Rangga Almahendra. It told this journal applied the theory of

travel writing by Carl Thompson. This research answers two issues. The first one, to describe reporting the world pattern. The second one, to discover the relationship between the first issue and agenda inside the novel. As result of this research shows the pattern of reporting the world that leads to subjectivity. The authors often used their subjective side when telling back their traveling experiences, although in the first part they used their objective side. Moreover, the analysis pattern of reporting the world shows the dominant agenda, that is the ethical implication. The ethical implication has seen after description and analysis of reporting the world has been done. Therefore, the pattern of reporting the world and its agenda are connecting each other.

Based on the fifth previous study in above, the researcher found the similarities and differences. The similarities were the first until fifth previous study applied the same theory proposed by (Thompson 2011.) and using the descriptive qualitative explanation. The difference was this analysis the first until fifth journal observed the different novel.

### 2.3. Theoretical Framework



Theoretical framework in this research begins with the novel *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* by Jules Verne which is published on 1864. In this novel, the researcher analyzes the basic concepts of travel writing by using travel writing Approach proposed by Carl Thompson in order to find the description of the adventure in this character. The items that will be analyzed are the discoveries and wonders epistemological decorum, authority and veracity, and then followed by grand tourist, writing the self and the last the imperious.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This chapter explains about the research methodology used to complete this research. In this chapter, the researcher explains the processes and the steps to solve the problems mentioned in the formulation of the problem. The processes of the research begin with the phenomena that the researcher finds when reading the novel *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* by Jules Verne. There is a process reporting and revealing the self of the main character. Thus, the researcher takes travel writing by Carl Thompson.

This research is qualitative research that aims to reveal the hidden values in the stories and uses the researcher as the instrument (Sugiarto,2015). The research methods include the techniques of the research since the beginning until the end of the research. There are the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and the method of presenting research result exist in this research methodology. These steps of research methodology are explained in the next section below.

### **3.2 Object of the Research**

The object of the research is an attribute or character of people, objects or activities with certain varieties and set by the researcher to be analyzed and concluded (Sugiyono, 2009). It means that the object of the research is a scientific target with a certain aim and use to obtain the data; it contains a particular measurement. Hence, the object of the research means the point that analyzed by the researcher.

The object of the research in this research is the novel *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* by Jules Verne which published in 1862. The researcher's consideration to choose this novel is because *Journey to the Center of the Earth* was praised for its action-packed and entertaining narrative and picturesque landscapes, and it received great commercial success. It is considered one of the most popular novels in subterranean fiction, which explores themes of the underground and most often the center of the Earth. And also this novel inspired many other works in literature, and there have been many adaptations for film, radio, theater, television, and even video games and various adventure parks.

### **3.3. Method of Collecting Data**

In analyzing the novel, the researcher used the method of collecting data. According to Sudaryanto (2018) there are two kinds of techniques in collecting data: those are participatory and non participatory. For this research, the researcher uses the non participatory technique.

1. In the first procedure the researcher collects the main source of the data which is the Journey to the Centre of the Earth novel. The technique is used by gathering all the data from the library or from the internet and other supporting material relevant to the topic of this research as many as possible.
2. Researcher begins to read the data carefully
3. The researcher begins to take down notes and compose it properly
4. Underline every data that show in the novel to make easier to collecting from the whole data.
5. The whole data, the quotation will be put in this thesis later on and find out the relation with the study. All of the data are read carefully line by line to find out the relation with the study

#### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

There are two main steps related to the method of analyzing data; they are analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the short stories. The first step is analyzing the intrinsic elements. Elements of fiction consist of plot, character, setting, point of view, and theme. In analyzing the intrinsic elements, the researcher reads the novel and determines the elements of fiction. In analyzing the intrinsic elements, the researcher uses the book entitled *The Britannica Guide to Literary Elements: Prose, Literary Terms and Concepts*. This book is edited by Kathleen Kuiper and published in 2012 by Britannica Education Publishing, New York. The researcher selects this book because this book is a complete guide to analyze fiction, especially for intrinsic elements.



The second step is analyzing the extrinsic elements. The extrinsic element means that the researcher involves the other disciplines outside of literature which help to build the story. In this research, the researcher applies the Travel Writing theory by Carl Thompson to analyze the Lidenbrock adventure as the main character in the novel. The last step the researcher quotes the part of the novel which shows about those things in the result of the research.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Result**

The most frequent form of displaying data for qualitative research is by using the text (Sugiyono, 2014). The result of the research is presented by using the text called as qualitative-descriptive method. The data is reported qualitatively, which means that the research is conveyed by using the form of words or paragraphs to deliver the research. The data is also reported descriptively in order to evoke and illustrate to the readers about the research. The researcher selects this method because the researcher uses the words and sentences explain about the result of the research to give a high definition, explanation, and comprehension, the researcher uses the qualitative-descriptive method which is suitable to be the method of presenting research result.