CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the analysis

Literature is creative expression of human imagination or wishes that it is almost impossible to create an exact definition of it. Basically, literature comes from Latin, "littera" which means the smallest element of the alphabetical, refers to written or printed words.

Literature is the mirror of human life that portrays human feeling, though, imagination, and perception which can be viewed based on personal judgment. As said in Wellek and Warren’s theory of literature:

The term ‘literature’ seems best if we limit it to the art of literature that is to imaginative literature. They are certain difficulties with so employing the term; but in English, the possible alternative such as ‘fiction or ‘poetry’ are either already, pre-empted by narrow meanings or, like ‘imaginative literature’ or belies letters are clumsy and misleading. One of the objections to literature is its suggestion of limitation to written or printed literature; for clearly, any comyent conception must include oral literature. (Wellek, Warren 1997:3).

Thus, literature is the writing or study of books valued as works of arts which can be divided into three genres, such as prose fiction, poetry, and drama (Wellek and Warren,1997: 3030). Prose fiction includes novels, short stories, romances, parables, myths. Novels as a part of the fiction can be defined as a work of prose fiction which tells story or uses incidents to dramatize human
experience and individual character. To quote Roberts in the book An Introduction to Reading and Writing (1993; 1) who says that:

“Literature refers to compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, and analyze and advocate ideas. Before the invention of writing, literary works were necessarily spoken or sung, and were retained only as long as living people perform them. In some societies, the oral tradition of literature still exists, with many poems and stories designed exclusively for spoken delivery. Even in our modern age of writing and printing, much literature is still heard aloud rather than read silently. No matter how we assimilate literature, we gain much from it. In truth, readers often cannot explain why they enjoy reading, for goals and ideas are not easily articulated. There are however, areas of general agreement about the value of systematic and extensive reading.”

From the quotation above, I am interested in the phrase ‘analyze and advocate ideas’. It implies that literature contains ideas. Which are in the work these ideas are analogous with intrinsic elements in my perception. That’s why I analyze the ideas in terms of character, theme, plot and setting which are found inside the novel Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens’.

Oliver Twist was the first novel in the United States written by Charles Dickens. The book was originally published in Bentley’s Miscellany as a serial, in monthly installments that began appearing in the month of February 1837 and continued through April 1839. George Cruickshank provided one steel etching per month to illustrate each installment. The first novelization appeared six months before the serialization was completed. It was published in three volumes by Richard Bentley; the owner of Bentley’s Miscellany, under the author’s pseudonym, “Boz” and included 24 steel engraved plates by Cruickshank (quoted from www.enwikipedia.com).
Literature helps us grow, both personally and intellectually. It provides an objective base for knowledge and understanding. It links us with the broader cultural, philosophic, and religious world of which we are apart. It enables us to recognize human dreams and struggles in different places and times that we would never otherwise know. It helps us develop mature sensibility and compassion for the condition of all living things—human, animal, and vegetable. It gives us the knowledge and perception to appreciate the beauty of order and arrangement, just as a well-structured song or a beautifully painted canvas can. It provides the comparative basis from which we can see worthiness in the aims of all people, and therefore helps us see beauty in the world around us. It exercises our emotions through interest, concern, tension, excitement, hope, fear, regret, laughter, and sympathy.

To sum up, literature exists in many sides of our life, it has a broaden effect to us in which the moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form.

Razali Kasim (2005:16) said that the important elements in prose are character, theme, plot, setting, and point of view. The intrinsic elements tell about someone (character), ideas (theme), something and happened (plot), and somewhere (setting). Since I believe these intrinsic elements are important, I come to choose my thesis title as:

“An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in Charles Dickens’ Oliver Twist”.

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1.2 The Problem of the Analysis

In completing this thesis, I focus my analysis on intrinsic elements in Charles Dickens’ novel Oliver Twist, what I mean intrinsic elements are the internal structure of creating literary works such as character, theme, plot and setting. In reference to this point, I would like to put forward my problem as follows:

1. How are intrinsic elements portrayed in the novel *Oliver Twist*?
2. Are the intrinsic elements such as character, theme, plot, setting, point of view and style of writing congruent with unity in the story of the novel *Oliver Twist*?

1.3 The Objectives of the Analysis

The Objective of this thesis is to find out and clarify the intrinsic elements as portrayed in the novel Oliver Twist. Then I also explain each intrinsic element in order to prove that there is congruency among those elements in the story of the novel.

1.4 The Scope of Analysis

The scope or limitation of this analysis is to find out six elements that portraying someone (character), the central idea (theme), something that happened (plot) and somewhere (setting), point of view, and style of writing.
1.5 The Significance of the Analysis

The significance of this analysis is to enrich literary studies especially in literature through novel as one genres of it besides drama and poetry. I hope this analysis could become reference for further study of literary works whatever forms they will be.

1.6 The Review of Related Literature

In supporting the data of the analysis, I get some several books have been related to the analysis. Some of them can be mentioned as follow:

1. **Theory of Literature by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1963)**
   
   This book provides same explanations about approaches in analyzing a literary work. This book is very useful because in analyzing” Oliver twist”, the writer uses approach which is introduced by Rene Wellek. Moreover, based on this book the writer gets and understanding about intrinsic approach and about literature generally.

2. **Mastering in English Literature, by Richard Gill (1985)**
   
   This book tells about novel and it aspect. This book helps me to understand the novel in completing my thesis about this novel.

3. **Literature: An Introducing to Reading and Writing (Fourth Edition) by Edgar Robert and Hendry E. Jacob (1955)**
   
   In this book, they write about what kinds are literatures. It is very helpful to those who want to study about literature.

This book explains the definition of character, theme, plot and setting which are very helpful in understanding intrinsic elements and how the character, theme, plot and setting become very important in a novel.

5. *Shape of Fiction* by Leo Hamalian and Frederick R. Karl (19667)

This book explains about the analysis of intrinsic elements.