CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Analysis

Literature is an imaginative kind of writing which is rather far from factual truth. The word ‘imagination’ sounds subjectivity is more reliable than objectivity. Irrespective of what contains in literature, it is a kind of creative art which belongs to knowledge or science (Welleck, 1985:1). It can be studied for it summarizes a sum of man’s life experience. To quote Roberts (1993:1) who says that:

“Literature refers to composition 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 inherent in the work. These inherent ideas are analogous with intrinsic elements in my perception. That’s why I analyze the ideas in terms of plot, character, setting, point of view and theme which are found inside the novel *Matilda* by Roald Dahl.

Taylor (1981:10) clarifies that intrinsic elements are very important in understanding and analyzing literary work. The character that represent ‘who’ is
related to ‘what happen’ as reflected in plot and ‘where’ in setting and so is the novelist’s involvement in the character’s mind as stated in point of view. Since I believe these internal elements are important, I come to choose my thesis title as: “An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in Roald Dahl’s novel Matilda”.

1.2. The Problem of the analysis

In completing this thesis, I focuses my analysis on intrinsic elements through Roald Dahl’s novel Matilda, what I mean intrinsic elements are the internal structure of creating literary works such as character, theme, plot, setting and point of view. In reference to this point, I would like to put forward my problem as follows:

1) How are intrinsic elements portrayed in the novel Matilda?

2) Are the intrinsic elements such as character, theme, plot, setting and point of view congruent with unity in the story of the novel Matilda?

1.3. The Objective of the Analysis

The objective of this thesis is to find out and clarify the intrinsic elements as portrayed in the novel Matilda. Then I also explain each intrinsic elements in order to prove that there is congruency among those elements in the story of the novel.
1.4. The Scope of the Analysis

There is a tendency of analyzing literary work is firstly related to its structure forms. These forms are better known as intrinsic elements in which every particular literary work presents different aspects though they have similar internal building – structure.

Roald Dahl’s novel Matilda has that structure which will be analyzed in this thesis. By so doing, I restrict my scope of analysis in portraying the character or persons who are dominant in the novel; the plot or the sequence of events of the novel; the central idea or theme of the novel; the place or setting and the position of the novelist in relation to the character in terms of point of view.

1.5. The Significance of the Analysis

This analysis is purely literary field of study because it is the internal elements which are analyzed. Therefore, 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 Method of the Analysis

I do believe that there would be no fictions without having basic building – structure. This basic structure – structure could be placed parallel like the structure of building a house. In building a hose, there must be store, foundations, roof, pillar or the like. Literary work such as novel has that structure as well. That structure is better known as intrinsic element.
In Roald Dahl’s navel *Matilda*, the intrinsic elements I want to focuses is character, plot, theme, setting and point of view. So, the first step I have to do is to read the novel several times. After that I make separation of analyzing the persons or character in relation to sequence of events or plot, setting, theme, and point of view. This is important to do because each of them is closely connected to one another to support the story of the novel.

I also select some questions which become my data in the analysis. These quotations are taken from the text of the novel in order to strengthen then my analysis. In doing the analysis I do interpret the text the far proper understanding of the text. Since the focuses of analysis is internal elements of the novel. The method I applied is known as intrinsic method of analysis.

1.7. The Review of Related Literature

The following books are the main sources of data and information to wrote the analysis of intrinsic that pictured in Matilda.

Koesnosoebroto, S., B. (1988:67), in his book *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction* says that distinguishes two types of characters, main or major character, and minor character. Major character is the most important character in the story. Basically, a story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike. Minor characters are of less important than those of the main ones. The main character in fiction or in a play is called protagonist. In traditional fiction the protagonist is also the hero or heroine, an admirable character who embodies widely accepted strengths and
virtues, who is morally good. The antagonist is unsavory enough the world villain or villainess is used.

Meyer. (1990:65) in his book *The Bradford Introduction to English Literature* explain that most stories the characters act plausibly and are consistent with their personalities, but that does not mean that characters can not develop and change. Therefore there are static (unchanging) and dynamic (changing) character. A static character is a character that stills the same from the beginning to the end of story, while dynamic character is a character that may change his or her attitude from good to bad or vise versa. Matilda is static character because she does not change her attitude and behavior up to end of story.

According to Gill. (1995:128). in his book *Mastering English Literature* there are some elements that the author must pay attention in creating a character. First is to range the character, something which makes one character different from other characters. Secondly, how a character speaks and how they use the words and phrases to express his personality. Thirdly, the appearance of character. Here the author must describe the character that shows the inner world of its character so that the reader will understand the character’s personality. Fourthly, is the way how the character dress up, which describe the social status or social class and also describe the character’s personality by wearing good clothes.