CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Analysis

Literature is said as medium of expressing ideas. Roberts and Henry (1993:1) said that “literature refers to composition that tell stories, dramatize situation, express emotion, an analyze and advocate ideas”. It means that literature is the art of writing that is full of expression and ideas because it is a product of imagination that comes from the author’s mind.

In general, literary work itself can be divided into three kinds which are known as “genre”, they are: poetry, drama, and prose. Poetry expresses a conversation or interchange that is grounded in the most deeply felt experiences of human beings. Drama is literature designed to be performed by actors. Prose is the ordinary form of written language. Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs (1993:2) classify prose into two, fiction prose and non-fiction prose. Fiction, originally meant anything made up or shaped, the prose stories based on the author’s creation and imagination. It includes myths, parables, novels, romances, and short stories. On the other hand, non-fiction is literary works which describe or interpret facts, present judgments, and opinions. It consists of news reports, essays, magazines, newspapers, historical biographical works and many other forms of communication.

A novel (from the Italian novella, Spanish novella, French nouvelle for “new”, “news”, or “short story of something new”) today is a long narrative in literary prose. Novel is the further development of romance. A novel is define as a fictitious prose
narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scene (Quoted from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/novel). Richard Gill in Mastering English Literature (1985:77) explains that a novel is a world specially made in words by an author (Richard, 1985:77). This means that novels are not real life. Novels are fictional and they have been made up because an author has chosen to put it together in a particular way.

Maggie: A Girl of The Streets is Stephen Crane’s naturalistic masterpiece. It is written in only two days before Christmas in 1891 and published in March 1893. It is only published commercially until 1896. The story seems to be set in the late of 19th century in the slum of Bowery, New York City. The outdated language described a period during the 19th century. The words and phrases they use are often contemporary slang or street language. For example, Maggie says to Jimmie, “Youse allus fightin’, Jimmie, an’ yeh knows it puts mudder out when yehs come half dead, an’ it’s like we’ll all get poundin’.” (“You are always fighting Jimmie. You know that upsets mother when you come hurt. Now, we’ll are suffer.”). The characters are immigrants because the dialects are evidence in their conversation. Most immigrants emigrated from their home countries in searching prosperity in America. Arriving with nothing, they only can find residence in these slums of the city. That is such an environment that Maggie Johnson grows up. She falls in love with a man that abandons her. She returns to the street and it was destroyed by them. She has only one choice left that she must become a prostitute in order to survive and finally commits suicide.

E.M. Forster quoted by Razali Kasim, MA in Introduction to Literature (2005:16) stated that the important elements in prose are character, theme, plot, setting, and point of view. Those are called as intrinsic element. Intrinsic elements are the basic in literary work, without those elements the literary work can’t exist. Those intrinsic
elements are interrelated to one another and they work as a whole. As we know plot is a course of action taken by the characters, characters are the person that works in a fiction; setting is the place and time in which a story happens. Setting can contribute to plot and to the reader’s understanding of the characters point of view is the relationship between the storytellers to the story. An author’s choice of narrator can sometimes reveal his or her opinion of events and characters in a story and theme is a story’s main idea. A theme usually extends beyond the confines of a story to form a general statement about life. A story’s theme is usually implied through changes in character or setting, or through the author’s choice of point of view.

Because of the statement above we know that there is interrelated between those element so in the thesis, I choose my title “An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in Stephen Crane’s Maggie A Girl of the Streets”.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Through his novel, the writer has some problems which need to find out. The problem that the writer find out as having relation to:

1. What is the character in Maggie A Girl of the Streets?
2. What is the plot found in Maggie A Girl of the Streets?
3. What is the setting found in Maggie A Girl of the Streets?
4. What are the themes found in Maggie A Girl of the Streets?
5. What is the point of view found in Maggie A Girl of the Streets?
1.3 Objective of Analysis

Every analysis has certain purposes to obtain, reach, and avoid deviation from what has been planned. The purposes of this study are:

1. To find out the characterization in Maggie A Girl of the Streets.
2. To find out the plot in Maggie A Girl of the Streets.
3. To find out the setting in Maggie A Girl of the Streets.
4. To find out the themes in Maggie A Girl of the Streets.
5. To find out the point of view in Maggie A Girl of the Streets.

1.4 The Scope of Analysis

In doing an analysis, it is necessary to limit the fields that are going to analyze in order to make sure that the analysis is not out of the context. In this thesis, the writer focuses only on the five intrinsic elements (Character, plot, setting, theme, and point of view) in the novel Maggie A girl of the streets by Stephen crane as one of the famous American novel that published in 1893.

1.5 The Significance of analysis

The analysis of this thesis is expected to be able to give significance for the readers. The significance is firstly, this thesis hope will give information to the readers about the intrinsic element and the dominant of the intrinsic element in the novel Maggie A girl of the Streets. Secondly, this thesis hope will enrich the knowledge of English Department Student in studying about the intrinsic element so that they interesting to analyze the other side that contain the novel Maggie A girl of the Streets.
1.6 The Method of analysis

In analyzing the novel by Stephen Crane Maggie a girl of the streets, the writer use descriptive method to explain the result of analysis, mean while the source of analysis is the text of the novel as the main source of the data. The steps of the analysis are; firstly, the writer reads whole of the novel the collect and underline the important things from the novel and the writer mark the important information from the text. Secondly, the writer selects all the information that has been collected and only the very significant data are used in the process of doing the thesis. At the last step, all selected data are being analyzed to achieve what has been planned in the objective of this thesis and finally a conclusion can be drawn from the thesis.

1.7 The Review of Related Literature

In supporting the data of the analysis, the writer get several books has been related to the analysis. Some of them can be mentioned as follows:

1. Rene Wellek and Austin Waren (1982) Theory of Literature. This book provides some explanations about approaches in analyzing a literary work. This book is very useful because in analyzing” Maggie A Girl of the Streets”, the writer use approach which is introduced by Rene Wellek, based on this book the writer gets and understanding about intrinsic approach and literature generally.

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