1. INTRODUCTIONS

1.1 Background of the Study

The arts represent an outlet of human expression, usually influenced by culture, and driven by human creative impulse. Major constituents of the arts include literature. Literature is a kind of art, usually written to offer pleasure and illumination. Literature is also a composition that tells us stories, dramatizes situations, expresses ideas, emotions, and analyzes advocate ideas, (including poetry, novels and short stories, and epics; performing arts – among them music, dance, opera, theatre and film; and visual arts – including drawing, painting, and sculpting). Some arts forms combine a visual performance (e.g. film) and the written word. (e.g. comics)

Warson (1979: 158) says, “Novel is a fictional prose narrative of length, usually of claim to describe the real.” Novel is a picture of real life and manners of the time in which it was written, the novel has the intrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements are truly seen from the novel. There are some intrinsic elements, such as theme, plot, character, setting, point of view and style.

The Scarlett Letter is an 1850 romantic work of fiction historical setting, written by Nathaniel Hawthorne. It is considered to be his magnum opus. Set in 17th Century Puritan Boston, Massachusetts during the years 1642 to 1649, it tells the story of Hester Prynne, who conceives a daughter through an adulterous affair and struggles to create a new life of repentance and dignity. Throughout the book, Hawthorne explores themes of legalism, sin, and guilt. Hawthorne’s novel is
concerned with the effects of the affair rather than the affair itself, using Hester’s public shaming as a springboard to explore the lingering taboos of Puritan New England in contemporary society.

1.2 Problem of Study

The problem of study is as follow:

1. What is the Meaning of ‘A’?
2. The Bravery Of Hester’s Prynne.

1.3 Scope of Study

The writer will analyze through the element of the novel, such as plot, character, setting and theme to analyze the novel.

1.4 Purpose of Study

The purpose of writer in making this paper is:

- The writer wants to interpretate the ‘A’ that found in The Scarlet Letter novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne’s.

1.5 The Method of Research

The writer uses the method of ‘library research’ in writing this paper. The first stage that the writer read the whole story in this novel to understand the story. After understanding the whole story of novel, the writer read and searched data in library to get information about the plot. The second stage is in sort the data that
has been collected. The final stage is to analyze such data, retrieve data only from
the text, such as read the text carefully, sort information of plot, character, theme,
background, action and make summary and conclusion.

1.6 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The writer has chosen Nathaniel Hawthorne’s novel The Scarlet Letter as the subject of this paper because the story tells about Hester Prynne, who conceives a daughter through an adulterous affair and struggles to create a new life of repentance and dignity. Throughout the book, Hawthorne explores themes of legalism, sin and guilt.
2. REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

Peck and Coyle (1984: 102) in their book Literary Terms in Criticism states that the novel reflects a move away from an essentially religious view of life towards a new interest of the complexities of everyday experience. Most novels are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which they find themselves.

Eagleton (1983: 1) says “there have been various attempts to define literature. You can define it, for example as imaginative writing in the sense of fiction-writing which is not really true. But even the briefest reflection on what people commonly include under the heading of literature suggests that this will do.” Literature as imaginative writing is reflected from people thought, that is not really true. Fananie (2001: 93) said that the plot is the construction which made to read on of a sequence of events that are logically and chronologically related and caused or experienced by actors. In the most general explanation, the plot or the groove is often interpreted as an entire series of events contained the story.

Peck and Coyle (1986: 105) says, “The people in the novel are referred to as a characters. We assess them on the basis of what author tell us about them and on the basis of what they do and say.” William Whitla (2010: 10) also says, “character in the novel is conventionally discussed in terms of exposition and dialog.” Characters can also be either flat or on-dimensional, having a simple function, or round, with complexity built up through multiple players of description and action.