





structuralist criticism because, despite their range of forms, narratives share certain structural features, such as plot, setting, and character. (Tyson 220)

Structuralist narrative theory develops from certain elementary linguistic analogies. Syntax (the rules of sentence construction) is the basic model of narrative rules. Structuralist analyses of narrative examine in minute detail the inner “workings” of literary texts in order to discover the fundamental structural units (such as units of narrative progression) or functions (such as character functions) that govern texts’ narrative operations. (Tyson 224)

### 2.1.1 Narratology

In the book *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra* clearly said that narratology comes from Latin words, means story, tale, saga and *logos* (knowledge). Narratology also called narrative text. Either narratology nor narrative text can also known as concept about story.

There are no limitation in Narratology, means that narratology did not give limitation to literature text, but the whole text as the elements.

Based on explanation above, the researcher get the conclusion about narratology concept, which narratology is part of structuralism that focus about narrative structure and how it influences reader perception. Narratology can be used to analyze literature work, such as novel, roman, short story, narrative poetry, biography, myth, etc.

One of Structuralists who focused on literary narrative is Algirdas Julien Greimas. Algirdas Julien Greimas is a literature expert from France. He succeeded develop structuralism theory became narrative structuralism and introduced narrative concept in literature which is called actant. This theory is developed based on structural analogies that came from Ferdinand de Saussure, and Greimas applied his theory in Russian folktale.

In structuralist narratology developed by Greimas, the most important focus is action rather than character. The subject in Greimas Theory is human pseudo or unreal human that build by the action (actan and acteurs).

According to Rimon-Kenan, whether actant or acteurs can be an action, not only always be a human, but also non-human.(Ratna 138). And also Jabrohim (21), structural narrative theory can be used to analyze fiction prose based on structure of story, and actant structure analysis is the basic concept that Greimas's Theory.

#### **2.1.1.1 Actantial Models By Algirdas Julien Greimas**

Algirdas Julien Greimas is one of Structuralist who focused on narrative. A. J. Greimas modified Propp's structuralist model, refining the typology of functions, which he called actants, and the articulation of actors (Propp's "characters"). Greimas's modifications of Propp's Formalism coincide with the rise of Structuralism in anthropology and literary studies. (Blackwell 116)



Arrows in scheme has important element that connect narrative syntaxis function of each actant. The description and function are describe as follow :

1. *The sender* is someone or something that become the source of idea and has a function as story activator. This *sender* inflicts the will of the *subject* to get the *object*.
2. *Object* is someone or something that the *subject* wants.
3. *Receiver* is someone or something that receives *object* from *subject's* struggle.
4. *Helper* is someone or something to ease *subject* to get the *object* as the wish.
5. *Subject* is someone or something that had given order by *the sender* to get *the object*.
6. *The opposant* is someone or something that prevents *the subject* to get *the object*.
7. The arrow from *sender* to object has a meaning that there is a wish from *sender* to get *the object*. Arrow from *object* to *receiver* means that something looked by *the subject* by the will of *sender* is given to *receiver*.
8. Arrow from *helper* to *subject* has meaning to help *subject* in order to do the task that is given by *sender*. Arrow from *opposant* to subject



The helper is someone or something that make easier, or help the subject to earn his goal, whether to the object or the receiver. The opponent of the helper is the opposant. The opposant is someone or something that prevent the subject from whether the object or the receiver.

In certain story, sometimes difficult to understand between the power or the helper because the structure of story are unpredictable and make us difficult to guess which actant it is. To make it simple, Bal give some specific differentiation as follow (201) :

<b>Power</b>	<b>Helper / opposant</b>
Has power over the whole entreprise	Can give only incidental aid
Is often abstract	It is mostly concrete
Often remains in the background	Often most to the fore
Usually only one	Usually multiple

Bal explained that the actant helper and opposant mostly as a character. Concrete character and incidental or it is only can influence some plot in the story. Otherwise, the actant power (sender) sometimes abstract and has a power to drive the whole story.



Once in a while not all of the actant has filled. Sometimes the actant helper and/or opposant cannot be found in the story. But the other actants, which is subject, object, receiver, sender always be a part of the story. In the structure story of actantial models, one character can be some actant, it is depend on the function and action of the character in certain situation. The character in actant subject can be the helper too. So are the other actants.

#### **2.1.1.2 Functional Models By Algirdas Julien Griemas**

In addition to the actant model, Greimas also shows the functional model. Functional model is functions to describe the role of the subject in order to carry out the duties of the sender contained in the actant.

In order to analyze structure of story using Griemas Actantial model cannot be apart from functional Model. After the actant has been successfully indentified, the next step is to analyze plot of story using Griemas Functional models.

Luxemburg clearly said that definition of plot is events that logicly or cronologicly happens related each other as a result or experienced by the character (Pengantar ilmu sastra:1984:149). Then from the event has been classified by three, which is functional event, relation event, and references events. But in Griemas functional model, he only used functional events. functional event considered to be the main event that directly influence the

plot of story. In other side the relation and references event are only as the link event. Functional event can also influenced the role of character in the story.

Actantial and Functional has interrelationship because six relation of actant has specified with it's function. Griemas functional model is plot that consist of actions which is called as a function. These function consist of three stages, which is initial situation, transformation that consists of proficiency stage, the main stage, and stage of glory, and the last is final situation. Those three stages will be described as follow:

<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>			<b>III</b>
Initial Situation	Transformation			Final Situation
	Proficiency stage	The Main Stage	Stage of Glory	

Initial situation is the beginning of story that contain the statement of someone that become subject purpose. This step usually marked by the appearance of sender who become the power of the story.

After the initial situation, then Transformation who has three steps; Proficiency stage, The Main Stage, Stage of Glory. The first step of Transformation is the Proficiency stage, is the step when the subject tested in



From those three transformation steps, which is proficiency stage, the main stage, stage of glory, sometimes only one or two stage has fulfilled, but the initial situation and final situation always fulfilled.

## 2.2 Review Of Related Study

In analysis *The Lord Of The Rings* novel, the researcher reads some information related to *The Lord Of The Rings* Novel. As we know that *The Lord Of The Rings* has been discussed in some graduating paper. Some of those discussion analyze the novel version, and the rest analyze the movie version. There are also many discussions about *The Lord Of The Ring : The Fellowship Of The Rings* with different topic, therefore, the researcher only states the study which discuss *The Lord Of The Ring : The Fellowship Of The Rings*.

The first part of *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* has been discussed in graduating paper of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Jogjakarta, Ardiana Rosyid (2015). The title of his graduating paper is *Dechipering The Hobbit in the fellowship of The Ring*. In this paper, Ardiana Rosyid analyzed the movie version which focused on the race of Hobbit or character of hobbit based on the movie. He tried to describe the character of hobbit and how the Hobbit can manage such a hard and difficult task instead of the hobbit physical which is short and weak. Ardiana Rosyid used Structuralism approach to answer his question. Ardiana Rosyid

concluded that the strength of hobbit is beyond their body, he make a point that nothing is imposible in this world, that the weakest folk is able to carry the heaviest task.

Another work which analyzed *The Lord Of The Rings* is graduating paper by Michaela Krejčová from Masaryk University. Her title is *Unlikely Heroes in The Lord Of The Rings*. In this paper, Michaela analyzed the novel version which focused on character in the novel *Lord Of The Rings*. Because there are many character from different race and culture, she used the pshycological approach to answer it. Michaela concluded that character of heroes not only good looking, wise and brave, but also it can be small , old, ugly and can be in the both side good and evil.

Then, the other work is graduating paper by Christina C. Estep under the title *Applying Anthropology to Fantasy : A Structural Analysis of The Lord Of The Rings*. In her study, Christina used Structuralism approach to identify the relationship between major themes and elements of Tolkien's created culture. She analyzed the topic by mapping the structure of *The Lord Of The Ring* and divide it into some part, and then she conclude that anthropology can be applied in fantasy based on structural approach.

Some literary previews above make the researcher interested to analyze *Lord Of The Rings: The Fellowships of The Rings* novel with actantial

