CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consist of theory the that researcher used to analyse the novel, Tolkien's *The Lord Of The Rings : The Fellowships Of The Rings*. The focus of the study is character. The researcher tries to map the character of the novel, based on their actions. Therefore the researcher uses structuralism specifically Griemas Actantial Models. Those are explained as follows:

2.1. Structuralism

Structuralism is theory about elements, which is structure itself, with mechanism and its relation. That relation not only positive relation such as harmony and suitability, but also has negative relation, such as conflict and contradiction. The term of structure mostly be destructed by system.

Ethymologically the word structure come from latin word "structura" that has meaning form or building.

Structuralism as a term refers to various theories across the humanities, social sciences and economics many of which share the assumption that structural relationships between concepts vary between different cultures/languages and that these relationships can be usefully exposed and explored. More accurately it could be described as an approach in academic

disciplines in general that explores the relationships between fundamental principal elements in language, literature, and other fields upon which some higher mental, social, or cultural "structures" and "structural networks" are built. Through these networks meaning is produced within a particular person, system, or culture. This meaning then frame and motivates the actions of individuals and groups. In its most recent manifestation, structuralism as a field of academic interest began around 1958 and peaked in the late 1960s and early 1970s. (www.newworldencyclopedia.org)

For students of literature, structuralism has very important implications. After all, literature is a verbal art: it is composed of language. So its relation to the "master" structure, language, is very direct. In addition, structuralists believe that the structuring mechanisms of the human mind are the means by which we make sense out of chaos, and literature is a fundamental means by which human beings explain the world to themselves, that is, make sense out of chaos. (Tyson 219)

So there seems to be a rather powerful parallel between literature as a field of study and structuralism as a method of analysis.

This discussion of structuralist approaches to literature will focus on the narrative dimension of literary texts because structuralist criticism deals mainly with narrative. In addition, most drama and a good deal of poetry, though not classified as narrative, nevertheless have a narrative dimension in that they tell a story of some sort. In any event, as we'll see, narratives provide fertile ground for

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 Griemas. Algirdas Julien Griemas 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 Griemas applied his theory in Russian folktale.

In structuralist narratology developed by Griemas, the most important focus is action rather than character. The subject in Griemas 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 Griemas's Theory.

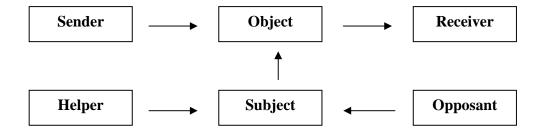
2.1.1.1 Actantial Models By Algirdas Julien Griemas

Algirdas Julien Griemas 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)

Algirdas Julien Griemas came up in 1966 with actantial models to analyze the role of character. Actant is something abstract like love, freedom, or group of character in the story. The understanding of actant related with narrative syntaxis, which is the element that has specific function. The function itself can be interpreted as basic unit of story that explain meaningful action and build narration. Griemas propose reparation of seven function of character's role and action in Propp Theory become three pairs of binary opposition which include all six roles of actant, which is:

- 1. Subject
- 2. Object
- 3. Sender
- 4. Receiver
- 5. Helper
- 6. Opposant

These six actant function and also called three oppositional, if arranged in to the scheme will describe as follow: (Jabrohim, 1996 13)



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

- means that *opposant* disturbs, prevents, against *subject* to get the *object*.
- 9. The arrow from *subject* to *object* has meaning that *subject* has a task that is given by *sender* to find the *object*.

Depend on whom in the subject, so an actant in some structure can be other actants, or one actant can have multiple function so the character in the story has different function of actants (Herman 53).

Subject and Object are the most important thing in the story. In these actant, the assumption between character and their purpose or assumption of action's purpose can be seen clearly. Subject is someone who do an action, in other side object is someone or something who get an impact of subject action. According to that, the object is not always a person, it could be an abstract form.

The action of the subject are from the sender. The sender is someone or something who drive the subject in the story. The term of Sender can be known as power. The sender is not always concrete, but it can be the abstract that give possibility (positive power) or impossibility (negative power) to subject in order to gain his goal. In the actant, The sender paired with the helper, which is someone or something that received the object from the 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):

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

Bal explained that the actant helper and opposant mostly as a character. Concrete character and incidential 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 depent 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:

I		II		III
Initial		Transformation		Final
Situation	Proficiency	The Main	Stage of	Situation
	stage	Stage	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

order to get the object. This step contain of first challenge for the subject to deal with. If subject fail in this step, then Transformation stage cannot continue. The two next step; The main stage and stage of glory cannot be achieve. Otherwise, if the Proficiency stage has been succeeded and the subject can handle the obstacle, then the next step is The Main Stage.

The main stage is the step when the subject succed to get the object.

Usually in this step the subject will meet with the opposant, but thanks to the helper, so the subject can handle this step.

Stage of glory is the step when the subject manage to get the object and on the trip, the subject still get another obstacle. When the subject can handle the obstacle, then the stage of glory will accomplish.

Functional model closed by final situation. Not like the initial situation and Transformation that always marked by same situation, in the final situation of each story, the ending are not always the same. When all the transformation step are complete, the final situation marked by the condition where the object has been achieved and and the balance of the story will comeback as usual. But, in the story that contain only one transformation step, then the final situation cannot be achieved as usual because the transformation stage are not complete.

From those three transformation steps, which is proficiency stage, the main stage, stage of glory, sometimes only one or two stage has fullfilled, 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 Fellowships Of The Rings* with different topic, therefore, the researcher only states the study which discuss *The Lord Of The Ring: The Fellowships 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

models by Algridas Julien Griemas. However the researcher choose the novel version. Therefore, this study is different than the other works.

