

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The word 'literature' is derived from the word 'litera' in Latin which means letter. It refers to the written or printed words. However, now, the term 'literature' is more focused and restricted to merely imaginative works, which comes up from the imaginative mind of the story writers. (Klarer1) says that in most cases, literature is referred to as entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary works from texts such as newspaper, scientific textbooks, magazines, legal documents, brochures, and so on. Literature then can be said as a creative writing by an author with aesthetic values which makes literature regarded as an art. Literature as a writing form differentiates its form from other art product, and its aesthetic or artistic values make it different from other writings. The term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts, it is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as product of the unlimited imagination (Wellek and Warren 22).

Literature has in it an element of entertaining display, and surely literature is expected to be in some sense entertaining or, to put it in slightly different terms, to afford pleasure (Robert Frost, qtd in Barnet 1). In the book, *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*, X.J. Kennedy also stated, “Literature is a kind of art, usually written, that offers pleasure and illumination” (Kennedy v). From this explanation, it is clear that one of the purpose of literature is to give some kind pleasure, to delight its readers. Literary work can be used like anything, simply as a device for imaginative stimulation, a way to find out what we are thinking or feeling or who we are or can be read as the precise record of a unique and special experience (Wellek and Warren 1).

Literature has three general genres, they are drama, poetry, and prose. The word ‘drama’ is derived from the Greek word ‘*dran*’ means ‘to do’ or ‘to act’. Poetry is created in various forms and the classification is based either on technique of writing or content. The word ‘prose’ is derived from the Latin *prosa*, which literally translates to ‘straightforward’. Prose is the ordinary form of written language. Prose is adopted for the discussion of fact and topical reading, as it is often articulated in free from writing style. (Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs 2) classify prose into two, fiction prose and nonfiction prose. Fiction originally meant anything made up or shaped, is prose stories based on the author’s creation and imagination. It includes myths, parables, novels, romances, and short stories. On the other hand, nonfiction is literary works which describe or interpret fact, present judgment,

and opinions. It consists of news reports, essays, magazines, newspapers, encyclopedias, broadcast media, films, letters, historical and biographical works and many other forms of communication.

A novel (from the Italian *novella*, Spanish *novela*, French *nouvelle* for “new”, “news” or “short story of something new”) today is a long narrative in literary prose. A novel is defined as a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes. In the book *Understanding the Elements of Literature*, explains that a novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something of the equality which or value of human experience or conduct (Taylor 46). There are various types of novel: mysteries, fantasy, horror, romance, detective, etc. But the thesis focuses to use fantasy novel. Fantasy is about imaginary worlds. But the imaginary part of fantasy novels usually involves magic.

A fantasy novel is a genre of literature which features fantastical elements. The stories categorized in this genre often feature mythological creatures and magic. Depending on the type of subgenre the novel, the setting of the story can be in an alternate universe, the past or even the present. The universal factor in all these stories is, however, the fact that the events that happen in the story could not happen in real life. In addition, it may also feature a mythical creature such as a dragon, fairy, or elf. Several subgenres of fantasy novels exist, including high fantasy, dark fantasy and comic fantasy. High fantasy is

commonly characterized by good fighting against evil. Dark fantasy novels usually include elements of horror. Comic fantasy is a form of fantasy that involves humor. Settings in fantasy novels can vary drastically depending on the subgenre of the novel. High fantasy usually takes place in an alternate world. However, other forms of fantasy can take place in a modern setting, the past, the future or in an alternate dimension. Some forms of fantasy novels take place in medieval times. Another subgenre, urban fantasy, will take place in a contemporary setting—either real or imagined—and feature fantastical events or people. (M.R. Anglin 1).

The Chronicles of Narnia is a novel. It is a series of seven high fantasy novels for children written by C.S Lewis. Written by Lewis between 1949 and 1954 and illustrated by Pauline Baynes. One of the series entitled *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* is a high fantasy novel published by Geoffrey Bles in 1952. It was the third of C.S. Lewis's Narnia chronicles to be issued, following *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* in 1950 and *Prince Caspian* in 1951.

The Voyage of the Dawn Treader is the story of Edmund Pevensie, Lucy Pevensie and their priggish cousin Eustace Scrubb journey in Narnian after their looking at a painting in Lucy's room. Edmund, Lucy, and Eustace Scrubb very surprise found themselves floating beside the Caspian's ship. And then there Edmund, Lucy and Eustace Scrubb accompany King Caspian X on voyage to find the seven lords who banished when Caspian's uncle Miraz stole the throne and find the end of the world. They encounter a variety of

fantastic places and dangers that hinder their progress, to find seven lords and the end of the world or Aslan's country. *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* is special novel with an amazing journey, which all of story is spent at beautiful sea Narnia. Unlike two previous novels *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* and *Prince Caspian: The Return to Narnia* which the story always happens the war to seize the throne.

The Chronicles of Narnia is a novel which has a series of seven high fantasies. It is considered a classic children's literature and the author's best-known work, having sold over 120 million copies in 41 languages. *The Chronicles of Narnia* have been adapted several times, complete or in part, for radio, television, stage, and cinema. Based on explanation background of study, the researcher is really interesting to analyze the novel of C.S. Lewis *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. And then the interesting comes from the one of character in novel, Eustace Scrubb.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher tries to analyze the problem of this study is formulated as follows:

1. How is Eustace Scrubb described in the novel?
2. What the causes Eustace Scrubb transforms into a dragon?
3. What the effects Eustace Scrubb transforms into a dragon?

1.6 Method of Study

This sub chapter discusses about the way how the researcher describes and analyses the problem. The researcher applies descriptive qualitative method to describe and uncover the data which is related to the statement of problems. Qualitative method is kind of methods that tries to extend and develop our understanding about in what way things experience themselves in this social world, when a research tries to explore in what way people experience something, or the way people view something, discover new thing which related to unsolved problems or in other word to understand the unidentified issues, evaluating whether the new examination is able to complete, observe the real life context, or such a complex issues which needs flexibleness (Hancock, Ockleford& Windridge 4). Thus, the main data is C.S.Lewis *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* and the secondary data from e-book, e-journals, magazines, articles and other online resources. Besides, the process of analysis is presented as follows:

1. Reading and understanding the whole of novel entitled *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* by C.S. Lewis.
2. Reading and understanding some books about new criticism theory to support the analysis.
3. Selecting and collecting the data from narration and conversation related to statement of problems.

