

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Aristoteles said about the art "*Ars Imitatur Naturam*", the art is a miniature life. Related to this, the literature a part of art, it can be said that the literary work is a miniature life. Literature is expression especially thought, feeling, enthusiasm, and concept in certain description. It can be said that the scope of literature is very wide since there are so many things which can be talked to, for example about the situations which happen in the world today or even criticize the social problems in the world through literature. But it is also important to notice whether the literature is good or not. That is why in order to make good literature, there should be noticed some of these qualities, such as psychological truth or holding the mirror up to nature, originality, workmanship, and a consciousness of moral values in literature. (Sumarjo and saini, 3)

Literature is form of expression in the words of some of the thoughts or feelings or ideas about life and the world (Rees: 9). Literature was also an inscription or the study of the book, appreciated as works of art such as drama, fiction, essays, poetry, prose, biography, etc. Into the bargain it can be function which humans can definite his or her ideas or protest against different norms of society. Those works that deal with a normal issue are particularly subject purpose in mind. An author can communicate with the readers of a literary work if they can understand what the author wants to send. The author expresses his or her

feeling, thought, ideas, or arguments about the social issues by writing Reviews those issues in a form of literary work. That is why, it is important to tell about the definition of literature, so either the writer or the reader can be understand about literature itself.

Besides that literature proof and shows how literary criticism works with interpreting, analyzing, understanding and evaluating. Literature is most commonly defined as works of writing that have lasted over the years because they deal with ideas of timeless and universal interest with exceptional artistry and power. This can include poems, novels, essays, drama, and prose.

Prose is the written equivalent of the spoken language. It is written in words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and chapter. It utilizes punctuation, grammar and vocabulary to develop its message. Prose is the way you speak every day. If someone followed you around and reported on your action and conversations, the result would be prose: Novels, Mystery, Romance, Detective and so on. (Rai:3)

Fiction is a term used to denote anything, mainly stories or accounts that are not real. Can you recall the fairy tale or other stories that your mother or grandmother used to tell you about animals, monsters, or even human beings that existed in faraway countries or in the primordial times. These are fictional narratives. Fiction is therefore any form of narrative which deals, in part or in whole, with events that are not factual, but rather, are imaginary and invented by its author (Rai: 6)

Non-fiction is identically about something that really happened. Non-fiction also applied to any story of actual people and actual events told with the dramatic techniques of the story. Many various include all kinds of things, for example: biographies, autobiographies, histories, memoirs, essays and etc. (Rai: 12)

First, the thesis will present a brief history of the biographical genre, commenting the important concepts in biography, and on some of the most prominent biographical works Then, through analyzing novel entitled "*The travelling to infinity*" by Jane hawking. it will attempt to highlight the differences between the two types of writing. It will discuss how the biographical criticism works to shape the non-fictional narrative of the novels.

Biographical criticism begins with the simple but central insight that literature is written by actual people and that understanding an author's life can help readers more thoroughly comprehend the work. It often affords a practical method by which readers can better understand a text. However, a biographical critic must be careful not to take the biographical facts of a writer's life too far in criticizing the works of that writer. The biographical critic focuses on explicating the literary work by using the insight provided by knowledge of the author's life.

Second view from (Gillespie: 23) also describes that there is a relationship between a writer's life and work and that we can understand in the literary work. Knowing something about an author, we can seek connections between personal and artistic growth, even linking particular stories, plays and poems to particular

incident, people and historical occurrences in author's life. This is very useful for our understanding of literary biography. Biographical criticism focuses on literary works and that relates the author's life, biographical data should give the meaning of the text, not drown it out with irrelevant material.

The kind of story life like Stephen Hawking also happens at the present time. It can be found in literary works. It contains about human's life, what is good and bad for people to gain happiness. That means, the story life of Stephen Hawking as reflected in the novel by Jane Hawking entitled *Travelling to Infinity* can be experienced by people in the past and nowadays. This is similar with literature that also expression of human experience or people's life.

Based on the resumes above, the researcher is interested in studying the biographical criticism in "*Travelling to Infinity*" as the novel by Jane Hawking. Before the literary analysis, it might be useful to briefly summarize Hawking's life. Stephen Hawking was born on January 8, 1942, in Oxford, England. At an early age, hawking showed a passion for science and sky. At the 21, while studying cosmology at the University of Cambridge, he was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Despite his debilitating illness, he has done innovative work in physics and cosmology, and his several books have helped to make science accessible to everyone. Part of his life story was depicted in the 2014 entitled *The Theory of Everything*.



be useful for the reader in understanding some works that related with author and relationship work. Jane Hawking's life as a writer as reflected in the work also can enrich the knowledge of the reader's life, in particularly for people who have interest in literature study. Practically, it is hoped that this research can be used as reference, particularly for students who analyze this work or other work that uses biographical criticism. Moreover, for bachelor of art or people who interest in literature, this research can be compared as comparison for other research, even it can be discussed to be more perfect with using biographical criticism or other theory. Since this research talks about author that reflected from her life based on the novel entitled *Travelling to Infinity*, it is also hoped that this research will be useful for public to understand their phenomena in real life.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

To avoid a broad discussion, the analysis will be limited in the novel of Jane Hawking entitled *Traveller in Infinity*. This research only focus to author in the novel. To answer the main problem, discussing biographical criticism that experienced by author Jane Hawking is point of this analysis. Therefore, the scope of this research focus on Jane Hawking as the author, based on what is perceived an author and wife of Stephen Hawking that underlie the creation of literary works or this novel. Biographical criticism will be the scope of this research.

### **1.6 Method of The study**

Research method plays an important role for getting a valid data and explains the analysis process. Therefore, in conducting this research, there are

some methods which are used. Those are research design, research data, data collection and data analysis.

### **1.6.1 Research Design**

To answer the first and second statement of problem, the research uses library research by using some books and other references like websites relate to the subject matter that will be analyzed. This research also uses descriptive qualitative research methods by explaining the result of analysis in the form of words and sentences since the result is not statistic or numeral data. Substantively it employs words to answer questions.

### **1.6.2 Source of Data**

There are two sources of data, primary data and secondary one. In this research, the source of primary data comes from the novel itself that is written by Jane Hawking. Whereas the secondary data comes from some critical works, website and some books that concern with the novel and explanation about biographical criticism.

### **1.6.3 Method of Collecting Data**

Since the data becomes the most important aspects in conducting a research, so it must be collected effectively. Method of data collection is one of the research methods parts that will explain how the data are collected to support the research. In collecting data for the research which based on the qualitative method, the steps of data collection are:

- A. Preparing the novel entitled *Travelling in infinity* as the main data.
- B. Collecting the data from the novel by reading comprehensively to get the accurate data.
- C. Selecting related references that can support the research data.
- D. Rereading the novel many times to get the best understanding on the whole story.
- E. Selecting and collecting the narration and conversation from the novels that are related to the problem.
- F. Classifying the data based on the objectives of study.

#### **1.6.4 Method of Data Analysis**

Data analysis according to Patton (103) is the process of arranging the data sequence to classify in a pattern category and description of the basic unit. As the data in this research is written text come from a novel, the data that have been collected will be analyzed using literary theory. The analysis data will involve some steps, those are:

- A. Analyzing the collected data based on the theory and concept in theoretical framework
- B. Drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis.



## 1.7 Definition of Key term

**1.7.1 Reflection:** is an analytical practice in which the writer describes a real or imaginary scene, event, interaction, passing thought, memory, form, adding a personal reflection on the meaning of the item or incident, thought, feeling, emotion, or situation in his or her life. Many reflective writers keep in mind questions, such as "What did I notice?", "How has this changed me?" or "What might I have done differently?" (Wikipedia)

**1.7.2 Novel:** Novel is a prose narrative fiction. (Taylor:46) stated that a prose works of quite some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something of the quality or value of human experience or conduct.

A novel is almost the same as a short story; they both are included in prose narrative fictions that have similarity in the intrinsic element such as plot, character, theme, setting etc.