

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is an expression of human in writing form. Wellek (1956) says that literature is a work of art or art activity that related to imaginative of creative writing. As long as the writing form has unique things, it can be called literature. the unique thing its mean in sense, position, chemical combination cannot be duplicated exactly. Moreover, all words in every literary work of art are, by their very nature, “general” and not particulars. In other hand, literature is different from emotional language. Literature contains thought, meanwhile emotional language is by no means confined to literature: witness a lovers' conversation or an ordinary argument. It means that literature has expressive function and it can influence the readers. So, literature is imaginative of art (Wellek, 1956).

Meanwhile, Eagleton says that, “ literature is definable not according to whether it is fictional or imaginative but it uses language in peculiar ways”, Literature transforms and intensifies ordinary language, deviates systematically from everyday speech. It cause the texture, rhythm and resonance words are in excess of their abstractable meaning - or, as the linguists might more technically put it, there is a disproportion between the signifiers and the signifieds. (Eagleton 2). It means that literature does not depend on fictional or imaginative things but it depends on their characterization. In fact, every person has imaginative thought in

their minds. Those are something unreal and real things in this world. Therefore, every person has authorship to express her/his feeling.

In literature we find three forms, One of them is often classified into some other forms, such as romance, short story, biography and novel. In present study, the writer uses a novel to analyze her study.

Novel has many definitions. According to Holman novel is a writing that used in its broadest sense to designate any extended fictional prose narrative or a narrative text then often presented by some organizing principles, theme, plot and idea (Holman 298). Whereas, Clara Reeve as quoted in Wellek, “novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written. The romance, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen” (Wellek 223). From the two definitions of the novel before, I prefer to use Wellek definition.

Novel is divided into two types, they are fiction and nonfiction. Holman explains that, fiction is a creative writing containing story which is made based on imagination or the writer fantasy. The term is most frequently associated with novel and short stories. Sometimes, author uses imaginative elaboration of incidents and qualities of real person in biography, resulting in a type of writing popular in recent years, the fictional biography (Holman 202). Non-fiction includes all of things biographies, histories, and memoirs. Narrative non-fiction relates story that really happened but in a way draws just like fiction (<http://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/nonfiction>).

A novel places its major emphasis upon the representation and development of character rather than upon exciting episode, as in the novel of incident, or upon unity of plot or structure. See novel, characterization (Holman 303). Bennett Andrew and Nicholas R say characters are the life of literature. Character is the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Through the power of identification, through sympathy and antipathy, they can become part of how we conceive ourselves, a part of who we are (Bennett A and Nicholas R 60).

One of the example of literary work of creative nonfiction is novel *Chasing Montana* by Lori Soderlind from America Wisconsin. *Chasing Montana* is first novel by Lori Soderlind. *Chasing Montana* tells about a reality, the relationship between love and pain and struggle of some characters for their life. She is a child of the Seventies who feels misled by the rebellious "boomer" generation and disappointed with life in 1980s New Jersey. Spurred by the tale of her pioneering grandparents, who immigrated to Montana, and following her friend Madeleine, who has all the answers, Lori quits her job, loosens her ties, and sets off into a wild frontier.

Lori Soderlind is the main character and Madeleine is the supporting character. Firstly, they are partner in place of their work and they are good partners. Lori Soderlind was thirty years old when she starts her journey, it looks like something impossible when she decides to resign from her job, just for her journey. Lori Soderlind as the main character appears in the process of searching her identity. She needs satisfaction to herself.

Based on these explanations above the writer chooses the *Chasing Montana* novel to analyze because of some reasons. The first reason is as a subject to represent the problem that the writer analyzes in the content of psychoanalysis theory. Second reason is *Chasing Montana* novel is an interesting work of creative non-fiction, when Lori believe that Montana is the real place and she want to go to there althouth she ever know that the place is never exists.

1.2 Statement of problem

Based on the background of study the writer tries to identify the problem by the following question:

1. How is Lori characterized in *Chasing Montana* novel?
2. How does Lori conduct her journey in Montana?

1.3 Objective of study

The object researches are intended to:

1. To describe Lori as a main character and characterization in that novel.
2. To describe how Lori conduct her journey in Montana.

1.4 Scope and limitation

To avoid a broader analysis, in this study the writer focuses on main character (Lori) in *Chasing Montana* novel. The analysis of characterization applies the idea for further writer in psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud.

1.5 Significance of study

By this study, it is purposed for giving theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the results of the study are expected to give contribution in developing the study and analysis on literary study that related with the study of psychoanalysis on Lori Soderlind in a novel entitled "*Chasing Montana*" by Lori Soderlind. The writer expects to give more knowledge about how Lori struggles for her life as a woman.

Practically, the writer also expects this study gives an inspiration for other studies especially in English Letters Department of UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya. Thus, this study can help the readers to study more about this novel and analyzing another aspect of *Chasing Montana* in different area.

1.6 Method of study

This part the writer discusses about how the research is conducted. It brings four main sub parts. Those are research design, source of data, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research design

Based on statement of problem and significance of the study above, the writer applied descriptive qualitative method, where the writer described and analyzed the study taken from library (Books, internet and etc.).

1.6.2 Source of data

The writer took the data from the novel *Chasing Montana* by Lori Soderlind. Besides that, the writer used secondary sources. Those are library research and online sources. The purpose is to get more information in doing analysis.

1.6.3 Procedure of Data Collection

Data is important part for managing a research, so data must be collected effectively and completely as the writer needs as much as possible. In collecting data for the research are based on library research or qualitative research method. The steps of collecting data are as follow:

1.6.3.1 Reading *Chasing Montana* novel many times to get well understanding about the novel.

1.6.3.2 Collecting the data from the novel which are suitable with the problem of the study

1.6.3.3 Reading and selecting the references which is related with or support the data collection.

