CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Reviews on Related Theories

2.1.1   Narrative Theory

A story is a part of the world's content. Story is needed in our daily life when we talk about our experience. It also helps us to understand how to solve our life problem, with story we can share each other with our family, friend, or anyone who has a close relationship with us. Story is also called narrative. Narrative that is included in discourse analysis belongs to several disciplines, such as anthropology, history, literature, psychology, sociology, etc (Lieblich, 1998). Lieblich also adds that narrative represents the unusual phenomenon that is happening in the world, in other word we can say that narrative is analyzing the uncommon phenomenon with a common person, not analyze a common phenomenon with an uncommon person. Narrative is also like a 'bridge' between the story and the phenomenon that is happening.

Narrative is one way to show our feeling about our past experience or event. Usually, people always remember about past experience, because in their past experience it includes a good and bad experience that they face. Narrative also has several ways that can be produced through spoken, written, kinesthetic, pictorial, and musical modes of representation, but only spoken and written narratives that are common and usually used. According to (Toolan, 2001) in narrative analysis, the important things are the teller, the tale, and the addressee.

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Here, the teller strongly appears including the tale. As the result, narrative will be divided into two parts, they are the individuals and events in the story itself. The personality or the individual will influence how the person talk or narrate the story life, hence, events in the person's story will be clear when the narrator can talk the life story briefly. Narrative is a simple and flexible mode that allows us to analyze human life story based on the contexts and the cultural text of its story. Marjo Buitelaar stated on her journal, that narrative are always shaped by the audience that each participant in the interview situation has in mind to a large extent of freedom. Indirectly, narrative gives both the teller or the addresser whom involve in the interview to build and shaped their own interpretation or world, make sense and give a meaning but it doesn't out of the context of the story. In this analysis, the narrator has own freedom in choosing and ordering their experience, she or he can expresses or shows their life story with her or his own ways, but the narrator is not allowed out of the context, the story must be in the context .

Besides, the culture will influence the teller when he or she tells about the story life, how the narrator delivers or tells about the life story, because the personal cultural background will be the most important thing in delivering story. Thus, the story is categorized clear enough or not it depends on the cultural background itself. Berman stated that culture will help to analyze a narrative model for describing the narrator's life.

2.1.2   Narrative Structure According to William Labov

Labov and Waletsky are paradigmatic in the field of personal narrative research. William Labov stated that narrative analysis will analyze an ordinary person who has an extraordinary everyday lives, not an extraordinary person who has an ordinary everyday lives.

Narrative of personal experience is one method of recapitulating past experiences by matching a verbal sequence of clauses to the sequence of events inferred from the narrative, and a minimal narrative is simply defined as a sequence of two clauses which are temporally ordered (Toolan, 1988: 144). He defines that narrative is a recapitulating a personal experience based on the original experience.

The story has to have the beginning, middle, and the end. Labov makes a narrative structure in order to make the participant can deliver a good story that is structured and easy to understand for the listener. According to Labov (1972), oral narratives can be segmented depend to their informational function, that is, abstract, orientation, complicating action, evaluation and coda.Here, Labov has six elements of narrative structure:

a. Abstract

The abstract is defined as the summary of a story. It is used to prepare the listener, to inform that a story will be told and what that story is about (Berman, 2003). Its purpose is in order to the listener can understand about the story with knowing the summary of the story. It will inform what a story will be told.

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b. Orientation

In orientation element, the time, place, persons, and situations of the story will be identified (when, where, who, and what). In this element, only participant and the setting that is analyzed.

c. Complicating action

The complicating action is the body of a story, in which the temporally related clauses describe the events in order of occurrence. . Here, the story teller will tell all of the problems that he is faced.

d. Evaluation

Evaluation is defined as that part of the narrative that reveals the speaker's attitude or purpose in telling the story by emphasizing the relative importance of certain events. In this evaluation element, the story teller has to give his comment about his event that he mentioned.

e. Resolution

Resolution talks about what finally happen in the story. It talks a reportable event. The resolution brings the story into the final peak of the story.

f. Coda

The end signals of the story. The story teller can give a resolving statement from their own experience.

Those six elements of Labov narrative structure can help the writer in analyzing life story of the participant, it also a good guidance in categories a part

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of the story. According to Andrews in her book *Doing Narrative Research*, Labov theory has some advantages for this study, those are, It can help to identify some important narratives by the transcript, the application of the model can represent the structure of the participant narratives and it can be compared, the evaluation element can be used for examining the narrator on the events that he or she tells, and the last is this approach suits for some specific forms of data, and research.

According to Berman, narrative as data are considered one of the most important social resources for the creation and maintenance of personal identity. narrative can reflect 'the individual' who decides to tell a story and his or her needs, choices, and social responsibility, and the most significantly, they reveal a speaker's view of self with regard to the interlocutor. It means that a speaker has a different side of story to tell than a society view. How a view of society is different with a speaker's view. Actually, the result of the story between a society and the speaker itself is a contrast opninion.

According to Andrews in her book of Doing Narrative Research, narrative also has a meaning that it is making a human sense, because narrative covers human mind. Thus, Labov states that there is a special relationship between people and stories. Human narrative or we can call as personal narrative can shows how she or he looks about she or he is in her or his own life story. The narrator has to tell about her or his subject position in a life story and what the story that she or he focuses is when she or he narrates a life story. Personal narrative also can be self representation of the narrator by telling a life story.

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Mayness stated that the most important thing of personal narrative is the significance of social action of personal subjectivity is constructed by her or his lifetime. Personal narrative analyses also give the insight from point of view of the narrator who tells about a life story that is started from her or his life experience over time or the whole life which is happened in particular social, cultural, and historical settings. This personal narrative analysis can be a bridge of the analytic gap between outside personalities and interior worlds, or between social and individual.

2.2   Discourse of Drug Abuse in Indonesia

Drugs abusing has two negative points of view by Indonesian society, drug abusing is a criminal issues and drug abusing is a big sin. First, a drug abusing has a negative view by others especially in our society. A drug addiction has a strong connection with a criminal issue. Mostly, people consider a drug addict as a moral breaker, it makes a person who consumes it becomes useless, there is no beneficial things that he or she can do.

Second, besides as a criminal issue, a society also think that drug abusing is a big sin in a person's life. A society consider it as their knowledge from their religion. A big sin here means that narcotics is a forbidden things to consume because of its usage. A narcotics usage is only for a deliberately factor to reach a 'satisfaction' that the user wanted. A mean of big sin here has a close relationship with narcotics is a criminal issue above. Because of a drug abusing includes in a

criminal issue, it automatically categorized as a big sin for a person who consume it.

Based on *www.bnn.go.id* wrote in the article that many efforts have been done by our government to eradicate the increasing number of drug addict in Indonesia, one of them is to build places of rehabilitation for drug addicts. The main purpose of this attempt is that the drug addict can rebuild their soul in order to be a healthy person and have better future in their life. This place can help healing them from addiction so they can find back their lost common sense when they were consuming narcotics.

The participant in this analysis has a different point of view about himself in a society. It different with a society's opinion about a drug addict. He considers himself as a victim of a juvenile delinquency, but even though he ever been as a drugs addict there are still a positive things that he can do in his life, for example in his education. He can reach a good mark in his education field. He can give an evidence that even though he falls into a negative things, but he still can do the positive things in a same time.

In every story, the participant has his or her own theme of the story. A big theme in this story is about awareness. This awareness represents about his life story. The story that tells about how he can fall into juvenile delinquency and finally he decides to stop in consuming narcotics with some factors that influence him. Awareness is chosen as a big theme in this story because he talks about his struggling to get rid of drug addiction. Thus, in a final result of the story, it is found that awareness can be a theme of this story.

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2.3   Review of Related Studies

In analyzing narrative analysis, we can see some studies related on this analysis, the first one was done by Laine Berman with the title of *Speaking through the Silence*; *Narrative, Social Conventions, and Power in Java* (1998). In her book, Berman analyzed a narrative structure by Labov with Javanese women as the participant. She analyzed how the social identity and perspective are constructed by Javanese language. By using Labov narrative structure, she also identified how Javanese women point of view in Javanese society. From narrators' daily conversation, Berman could identify Javanese concept of self by analyzing how the self is constructed from their conversation.

The second study was conducted by (Teun A.van Dijk, 1997) with a book entitled Discourse as Structure and Process. This study used a narrative approach by Elinor Ochs, who analyzed a narrative from the psychological field. It was different from Labov's approach, in this study, there was no structure narrative in analyzing the data. Narrative by Ochs also different in analyzing the data, it is allowed for the story in the present and future time, whereas, as we know that narrative actually analyze a past experience of the participant. Thus, Ochs analysis is unstructured like Labov narrative.

In general, this study has the same opinion in analyzing the data, but in this study the writer analyzes a narrative structure in male ex-drug addict, not analyzing the construction of the system of self or from psychological field.

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