

## CHAPTER II

### THEORY USED IN THE RESEARCH

#### II.1 Structural Approach

One of some ways in analyzing the meaning of literary works is by using structural approach. This approach limits itself on discussing literary works in isolation regardless both the author and the reader. Some literary writers give their definition of structuralism in their literary research. Piaget says structuralism is a doctrine or method of understanding object of study as separated elements, but as group of related elements in which one depends on other elements, and only can be defined in a correspondence and opposition to others element as a whole. ( in Zaimar, 1991 :1, Amir Fatah, 1995:6 )

Structuralism is also a basic assumption which considers work of literature as an entire work, a unity of meaning and have intrinsic coherence. Each element plays authentic role but each part of the elements get the meaning from the entire of the text



The assumption above in its development, give various theory with similarity in the object of research. Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* (1956) put the meaning in the form of intrinsic and extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach is related to the elements building internal structure of literary works. While the extrinsic approach may merely attempt to interpret literature in the form of external elements such as biography, social context, philosophy, religion, and economy as well.

M.H. Abrams in *The Mirror and The Lamp* developed objective theory. It is the objective orientation which in principle regard the work of art in isolation from all the external parts of reference, analyze it as a self sufficient entity, constituted by its parts in their internal relation, and sets out to judge it solely by criteria to its own work of being ( Abrams, 26 ).

Structural approach as explained, above is able to analyze literary works in its structural aspects. The analysis is based on the structure of the text, a text as a unity of literary works.

## II.2 Todorov's Structural Theory

In accordance to the explanation above, Tzevetan Todorov in '*The Fantastic : A Structural Approach to Literary Genres*' developed structural Theory in three aspects. They are verbal aspects, syntactic aspects, and semantic aspects (Todorov, 1975:5, Amir Fatah, 1995:7). Verbal aspects include modus, time, point of view and narrative. Modus category explains a phase of presence of the events told in the text. Time category explains the relation between two space of time: those are space of time in fiction discourse and space of time in more complicated fictitious world (Todorov, 1985:26). Point of view and narrative explain all the perception, it is not dealing with the real facts, but it is told in certain ways. (Todorov, 1985:31).

Syntactic aspects include text structure, syntactic narrative, specific characteristics and reaction. Text structure consists of two elements: first is logic and temporal sequence, second is space sequence. Syntactic narrative relates to sentences, sequences and texts. Specific characteristics in language, classify any certain events and express the similarity of any characteristics to other events in

the form of verbs or adverbs suffix. Reaction in the fiction is a certain judgment or appreciation of the events (Todorov, 1985:53-57).

On the relation of the analysis about human desperation in the novel of George Eliot *The Mill On The Floss* semantic aspects are used. Theoretically semantic aspects are defined into two parts, those are syntagmatic and paradigmatic (Todorov, 1985:11).

Sntagmatic elements are the relation among the elements exists--(*in praesentia*). Each of the elements is formulated not to depend on the language, sentence, discourse or character, but it depends on the information of the character activities. The classification is necessarily done to find any similarity of the meaning. By using similarity of the meaning of some events, hidden meaning from the text can be revealed logically.

Paradigmatic elements are the relation between the existing elements and non existing elements (*in abtentia*). This relation is symbolist relation in the form of utterance in which certain event symbolizes meaning. Beside, there are others element which function to clarify the meaning. Those are index and informant (Barthes in Zaimar :1979:9, Amir Fatah,

1995:7). Index is understanding of characters which include sequence of events that explains personality, identity, feeling and thought, While informant explains time and place of the events.

## CHAPTER III

## ANALISYS