CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with seven components such as background, in the background of research explain about play, character, symbol, illusion of reality and previous studies. Statement of problems explains about symbol and illusion of reality. Then, research objective, research significance, conceptual framework, research problems and the result of previous studies.

1.1 Background of Research

Literary works are the result of an author's imagination written through language. A literary work (Jan Van Luxemburg, 1992) has a fictional nature, the existence of artistic values, aesthetics that the use of a distinctive language can soothe feelings or arouse the emotions of its readers. From the quote above, literary works are fictional because a writer writes them based on the results of the imagination obtained. The work written contains artistic values because it is written using a distinctive language, where when the reader reads the work, the reader can feel the feelings conveyed by the author. Literary works were created by authors to convey messages or stories to readers. Furthermore (Warren, 1977) literature represent life in large measure, a social reality and the real world are also an object of imitation literature. A literary work was born and developed in the community, the story was taken from daily life. From literary works, humans can learn about the values of life obtained from the characters written in literature. Moreover, literature is a creative activity of an author who can produce an activity of art in writing.

Literary works are divided into two parts, imaginative and non imaginative literary works. Imaginative literature (Nurholis, 2016) is literature that seeks to perfect the reality of life. Included in imaginative literature are poems including epic, lyrical, and dramatic. Then, prose includes fiction, novel, short story, novelette, play. A literary work plays a role in introducing humans into life so that people understand more about the reality of life. A literary work was born and
developed in the community. While non-imaginative literature has two characteristics, the first literary work has a factual element that is more prominent than its imagination. Second, the language used tends to be denotative. Which is included in non-imaginative literature, namely essays, criticism, biography, autobiography, etc. Based on the quote above, it can be concluded that non-imaginative literature prioritizes actualism and uses denotative language. Non-imaginative literature can contain biographies, autobiographies, essays which when written must be in accordance with reality. One of the literary work, which is used as the object of this research is imaginative literature in the form of play.

Play describes an action performed by the actor based on what is written in the script. The script in the play is divided into act. (Nurholis, 2016) the act in the play is part of the play script which summarizes all events that occur in one place in a certain time sequence. The expression can be interpreted that a act has an important role in the play because from each act it will form a small story. Hence, acts in play are part of a script made by an author to make it easier for actors to unite all events. The act is usually divided into several scenes. Moreover (Nurholis, 2016) a scene is a part of a act whose limits are determined by changes in the events of the arrival or departure of a person or more characters to the act. From the quote above, scenes in play are usually related to the changing of each character. In the first scene of The Glass Menagerie (1944) by Tennessee Williams, Tom as the narrator in the play explained the conditions that occurred at that time. Starting from the condition of Wingfield Apartement which is where Tom lives with Amanda and Laura, the apartement looks dirty and narrow. From the first scene, there are several acts played by characters in The Glass Menagerie. 

The Glass Menagerie is taken from Tom's memory as a narrator about the picture of life in the past. Memory play for Tom is about some involvements lead to the nature of each scene. The scene is a memory and is therefore non-realistic (Williams, 1944 p. 1). From the quote, it can be concluded that something originating from memory has a non-realistic nature. This is because a memory does not explain in detail and only relies on memory. In the first scene, the narrator said that I am a narrator of the play, and also a character in it. The
characters are my mother Amanda, my sister Laura and a gentleman caller who appears in the final scenes (Williams, 1944 p.2). Of the four characters mentioned, Tom then included his father as one of them. He revealed there is the fifth character in the play who doesn’t appear except in this larger – than – life – size photograph over the mantel (Williams, 1944 p. 42). His father left his family for a very long time. He left leaving a postcard containing the words Hello - Goodbye without giving the address. He was disappointed in his father who had just left his family. However, his father's presence was still felt because his picture was still hanging in the family room. This then made Tom want to leave this difficult situation. Since his father's departure, Tom had to work to support his mother and sister.

In a play, character is an important aspect because, a play is conveyed through characters who portray characters through dialogue. Characters is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in play. Character (Henderson, 2003) is the person who is created by the author to live their stories. They also state that the existence of the characters is a must, and all the characters must believable and consistent. Therefore, someone plays a character must be consistent and trustworthy in playing the character. Characters play an important role in a story. *The Glass Menagerie* has four characters with different traits starting from Amanda, she really loves Tom and Laura. She has a desire to find a partner for Laura because she is afraid that Laura does not have a partner like herself in her life. She wants her child to have someone who loves and loves besides his family. She also asked for help Tom find a partner for Laura. Laura is a woman who has a physical weakness. She has different habits with other people. Laura has a shy nature and is difficult to communicate with other people. At that time Tom managed to bring his male friend home to be introduced to Laura, his friend's name was Jim O'Connor. Jim O'Connor has another name Gentleman Callers which is a symbol for him.

Symbols in play are used to describe a condition and situation. (Rusmana, 2014) described symbol is a kind of sign that has dynamic, special, subjective, imaginative and figurative in meaning. From explanation above, symbol can be
used to be interpreted further by the reader, because every reader must have their own opinions about a symbol. *The Glass Menagerie* is a play whose contents are conveyed through symbols. Symbols are usually concrete such as characters, actions, objects that represent or give an impression of something abstract. This play begins with the phrase *The apartment faces an alley and is entered by fire-escape* (Williams, 1944 p. 1). From the word *Fire-escape* in the sentence, the researcher categorizes it as a symbol. Fire-escape is a bridge between Wingfields illusions and the world of reality. This bridge seems to have one direction, but the direction varies for each character. For Tom Fire-escape is a way out of the world of Amanda and Laura and entered the world of reality. Whereas Laura is the way to her world, a way to escape reality.

Therefore, when an event that occurs in real life is written into a work, then the word "real" is no longer real. This happens because in writing a work taken from real life, a writer goes through the editing stages both regarding the settings, plot, costume and others with the aim of making the writing look beautiful. In literature it is usually referred to as illusion of reality, the meaning of illusions here is a reality that is presented through illusion directly on stage. This can be seen from the character, that the author reveals a character in his writing which then if represented in a real life is referred to as an illusion of reality.

The play linked to the symbol that represents to apply in reality *The Glass Menagerie*. This research includes the approach and method of structuralism, Roland Barthes. (Barthes, 1987) divides the operations of structuralism into analyzing texts with dissection and articulation. Operation dissection attempts to find within the object of study play scripts, and active moving fragments in different situations. In each situation, this is separated into actual units over of the discourse. Then proceed with the articulation activity. This activity places fragmented units and opens each unit with rules that can be associated.
1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on description above, this research discusses symbols made into reality in *The Glass Menagerie* By Tennessee Williams's. The researcher has to focus on the following questions:

1. How do the symbols relate to the characters in *The Glass Menagerie*?
2. How is the relationship between symbols and illusion of reality in *The Glass Menagerie*?

1.3 Research Objective

In this research, identification of symbols made into reality presented through illusions on stage directly have several objectives, namely:

1. To find out the meaning of the symbols which were realized to the characters in *The Glass Menagerie*.
2. To find out the symbolic relationship with the illusion of reality in *The Glass Menagerie*.

1.4 Research Significance

This research has several contributions for the readers. The readers will find the conduction of symbol, characters and illusion of reality. These theories are applied to analyze characters of a play entitled *The Glass Menagerie* by Tennessee Williams. Therefore, the readers will find the combination of the theories which are mentioned to analyze a play particularly characters in the play itself.

Practically, the benefits obtained from this research are a deeper understanding of *The Glass Menagerie* by Tennessee Williams, both about the symbols contained in each character or about illusion of reality which is a representation of the characters in the play. This will make it easier for readers to understand the message in *The Glass Menagerie*. They can achieve a deeper understanding of this play.
1.5 Conceptual Framework

The Glass Menagerie is a play written by Tennessee Williams. The play tells about the Wingfield family including Tom, Laura, and Amanda. As for Mr. Wingfield, who is the father of Laura and Tom, only told through pictures hung on the wall. Besides Mr.Wingfield, this play also tells about gentleman callers. Gentleman callers are men who Amanda is looking to become Laura's husband to be. A gentleman caller for Laura is Jim O'Connor. Jim was a man who had been admired by Laura. In this play, many use symbols to describe characters or situations.

Symbols in play can refer to anything that is used to explain something, whether it is an object, action, event or place. Hence, from the symbol a reader can know the intended meaning. To analyze the symbols in The Glass Menagerie, the researcher used the theory of triadic Peirce. Peirce said that to know a sign must be based on representament, object and interpretant. The first, representament is something which standsto somebody for something in some resfect or capacity. The second, object is the sign stands for something. It stands for that object, not in
all respects but in reference to sort of idea. After representament and objects, the
last of these triads is interpretant. Interpretant to assume the same triadic relation to
its object in which it stands itself to the same object. Intrepretant has similarities
with objects, namely having a position of their own. From the explanation of how
to find out a symbol, the symbols in The Glass Menagerie are taken from each
character.

Character is one aspect that is always there, because characters can
represent ideas in the story to the reader or audience. To analyze the characters in
The Glass Menagerie, the researcher used the Abrams theory. Abrams (1999) said
that characters are the person represented in the dramatic or narrative work, who
are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intelectual
and emotional qualities by inferences from what the person say and their
ditractive ways of saying it – the dialogue – and from what they do – the action.
From the character of the researcher can know the symbol symbols that are in
play, it can be seen from the dialogue and situation in the play. The situation in the
play can help knowing the contents of a story. Before entering the situation, it
usually starts with a plot. The plot can cover events from the beginning to the end
of the story. The aim is to show how an event will be related to other events. A
plot is supported by an actor who plays a character. As for theories about
situations, researcher used the Abrams theory. Atmosphere is the emotional tone
pervading a section or the whole of a literary work, which fosters in the reader
expectations as to the course of events, whether happy or (more commonly)
terrifying or disastrous. Explanation of the symbols conveyed by each actor who
plays the scene in this play is not always realist but also illusion.

Reality and illusion are two terms found in play or theater. The theories
used to analyze illusion of reality include theories according to Chairul Anwar,
Bakdi Soemanto, and Saini KM. Everything that is literary has an illusion. This is
because the story goes through several stages by the author. Each stage will be
adjusted to the reality in the work. From The Glass Menageri, the researcher can
find out the symbols contained in their characters. Then, the symbols are
connected to illusion of reality.
1.6 Research Problem

In play of *The Glass Menagerie* by Tennessee Williams uses a lot of symbols. The symbols in the play are related to each character. Hence, from the existing symbols, can explain the nature or situations that exist in *The Glass Menagerie*. Besides the symbol, in this play there is illusion of reality. Illusion is an error of perception by someone. Williams as the author of this play, writes illusion that is reality in this play.

1.7 The Result of Previous Studies

The researcher found several previous studies related to research. To make it easier to find out the connection of previous studies, researcher will make a table to classify of previous studies.

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After classifying the previous research, the researcher will describe one by one from each of his studies. First, "Stuktur Dan Simbol-Simbol Dalam Teks Drama “Orang-Orang Kalah” By Hang Kaafrawi (Kajian Struktural-Semiotika) By Yulita Fitriana (2013). The problems in her research described the structure of play "Orang-Orang Kalah" and revealed the symbols and meanings contained in the structure of play. The theories which used in her research are drama and moral structure and the method is literature study. Beside that, the data are obtained from the text of the drama "Orang-Orang Kalah". Structural analysis is limited to the discussion of plot elements and characters. The results of the research are; First, the conflict in this play occurred at the level of ideas, even though they had
experienced physical conflicts caused by conflicts at the level of ideas that were not resolved. Second, this play used a lot of symbolization that describes the community with various problems it faces. It implied in the plot, character, dialogue, and also staging instructions. The differences between this research and her are from the object and the way to explain the meaning of the symbol because the researcher discusses the meaning of symbols associated with illusion of reality. The similarity of research is in the theory of symbols in play.

Second, “Symbol As The Way To Deliver Message In Mother! Movie” by Mutia Pratiwi (2018), State Islamic University Of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The problems in his research has two problems: (1) the symbol and its meaning that appear in the Mother! movie (2) the connections between one symbol to another. She used Peirce theory of tradic relation between the represent, object and interpretation in semiotics. In this research, she found ten main data from the symbol. The symbol data will be analyzed using Peirce's triadic theory. The theories relating to this research are the theory of symbols and symbols in the literature. Then, she discovered that Mother's! film is a film that restates stories in the gospel. The symbols in this film are allegory. And then, she used qualitative method. The symbols that found in the movie are a house as symbol of the Earth, a poet of symbol of God, the poet’s wife as a symbol of mother earth. The connection between one symbol to another is the whole symbols formed one intact story. The similarity of this research with the researcher is using Peirce's triadic theory. While the difference is the object of research and the problem.

Third, “The symbol of Man and Nature in Yann Martel’s Life of Pi” by Indra Rahayu (2015), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The problems in his research divided into two questions (1) what category of symbol, which is used as the representation of the man and the nature in Yann Martel’s Life of Pi. (2) based on Frye’s theory, in which phase are the symbol of man and nature included. He used theory of this research is Frye’s theory of symbol. Frye’s theory of symbol consist of four phases: literal and descriptive phase: symbol as motif and as sign, formal phase: symbol as image, mythical phase: symbol as archetype, and anagogic phase: symbol as monad.
theories are the theory of symbols and theory of symbols in literature. He used descriptive method in this research. The technique collecting data in this research is library research, and the steps of data analysis include identifying data, categorizing based on literary criticism, analyzing data based on Frye's theory, interpreting data and making conclusions. The results of this research are divided into two, first symbols of male relations with nature. Men are symbolized as men's struggles and men's pride. Meanwhile, the sea is symbolized as a woman and a gift from God. Second, the symbol included in the first category of Frye theory is phase as a symbol (sign as sign). However, one category of symbols is included in two different phases, such as men, Pi, and the Sea. The similarity of this research is to analyze the symbols together. The difference is in objects and research problems.

Forth, "Symbol of Beauty in Frances Hudgson Burnett’s Novel The Secret Garden" by Aida Nurapriyanti (2015), Universitas Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The problems in his research concerns indentifying the symbol of beauty related to four phase in the novel. As the qualitative research, this research requires theoritical base and reasoning logic. She used the book of Northrop Frye: Anatomy of Criticism: Four Essays is taken, besides the other theories of symbolsm. In analyzing the subject of the materials, she uses the structural analysis method. While the data of this research is form and substance that contains word, phrase, and sentence identified as symbols: The Robin Red Breast, Rose, Moor, Dickon and The Secret Garden.

Fifth, “Symbolism of Characters in Short Stories by Edgar Allan Poe” by Arif Rahman Hakim (2016), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. This research analyzed about the symbolism of characters in Edgar Allan Poe’s Short Stories. From the explanation of the symbols relatig to characters in the short stories by Edgar Allan Poe, the symbols are found in 12 short stories by Edgar Allan Poe such as: “The Tell-Tale Heart” is a vulture symbol of death, “Eleonora” serpent as a symbol of heresy, “The Cask of Amontillado” is a wine as a symbol of medicine for sadness, “The Black Cat” is Black paint as a symbol of misfortune, “The Masque of the Red Death” symbols
of blood as a symbol of the curse, “The Murders In The Rue Morgue” as a symbol of the threat, “Hop-Frog”, “The Oval Potrait” is Candelabrum as a symbol of the guard, “The Gold-Bug” is Bug which became a symbol of resurrection, “William Wilson” is Old Building as a symbol of fear, “Some Words with a Mummy” is Five as a symbol of grace. This research used Sigmund Freud theory of psychoanalysis about symbolism. He also uses the type of psychoanalysis theory including symbolism, theory of dream, unconscious and Psychoanalytic criticism. He used descriptive method to find out the result in this research. Descriptive methods are used to find research results. The data collected is obtained from the narrative in a short story by Edgar Allan Poe, the data shows the symbols of the thoughts of the characters can affect the habits and psychology of the character. The symbols found are taken from 12 short stories by Edgar Allan Poe. The differences in this research with the research is the object and problem of research. While the similarity is in analyzing character and character theory.

Sixth, “The Symbol of Love in Ibrahim Fawal’s Novel On the Hills of God” by Muhamad Abdullah Wahab (2016), Universitas Negeri Islam Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. This research has purpose to analyze the symbol of love in Ibrahim Fawal’s novel On the Hills of God. He also analyzes the symbols of love which are related to the type of love by Erich Fromm and the Hills of God. He uses Frye's theory, Frye divides the symbol into four phases. These phases are phase literals and descriptive phases, formal phases, mythical phases, and anagogic phases. He used qualitative data analysis which enables the data which have been collected. The data in his research are form and substances that contain word, phrase, and sentences. Besides, he used Fromm’s types of love which devides types of love into five types. They are brotherly love, motherly love, erotic love, self-love, and love of God. The data in this research were Yusuf, Salwa, Amin, Isaac, and Yasmin. To move it was Ardallah's place. In the theory of symbols according to Frye, he analyzes that all the symbols of love which are included in the first phase, and Ardallah are the only symbols of love that are included in the second, third and fourth phases. The similarity is in symbol theory, while the difference is object and research problem.
Seventh, “Symbol of Lilliputian in Jonathan Swift’s Novel Gulliver’s Travels” By Dian Zahrotul Khoiroh (2017), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The problem in his research was focused 1) what are Lilliputians symbolized for, in Jonathan Swift’s Gulliver’s Travels 2) How the interpretations of Lilliputians symbolized in Jonathan Swift Gulliver’s Travels. She used qualitative analysis method. The descriptive research involves a collect of techniques used to specify, delineate, or describe naturally occurring phenomenon without experimental manipulation. This researcher used the grand theory of Nothrop Frye’s symbol theory. The other theories relating to this research are symbols and theory of literal symbols. The results of this research are symbols in the novel. The main symbol is Lilliput which is described by characters in the novel. The meaning of the symbol Lilliput is to discuss the conflicts contained in the novel. These conflicts include social conflict, disputes, and oppression.

Eighth, “Analisis Karakter Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Lolita Karya Vladimir Nabokov” By Jein Jeyklin Byl (2016). The problem in his research is about the determine of the main characters in the novel. This research focused on the dialogues among characters for describing the narrations. By using descriptive method, it is conducted such as: preparation, collecting of data and analysis data. In analyzing the data use intrinsic approach for analyzing relationship among characters in the novel. In analyzing data, he uses an intrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach is used to see the relationship between characters in Lolita novels based on Robert. To analyze the main character of Humbert, he conducted a research of the nature of Humbert's life. The nature of Humbert's main character is imaginative, polite, possessive, clever, calm and frugal. The differences between this research and his are the research problems. Then, the similarity is in the character theories.

Ninth, “Structuralism Code In Tennessee Williams’ The Glass Menagerie” By Onward Fellix (2017). The purpose of this research is to find and to describe the Structuralism Code in the play and the important role of the code. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods, while the main theory of this research is Struktualism of Roland Barthes. This theory is appropriate for analyzing
because in this play there are many symbols, connotation meanings, culture and binary oppositions that may be different meanings. In addition, Fellix uses literary theory, character, plot, structuralism. From the theory of structuralism resulting in identification of codes includes: the hermeneutic code, the semic code, the symbolic code, the proairetic code and the cultural code. The difference between this research and his research are the problem analysis. Fellix, in his research conducted a research of the strucuralism code. Then, the researcher discussed the symbols in characters and connected them to illusion of reality. In analyzing symbols, the researcher will first divide them into four characters including: Laura Wingfield, Tom Wingfield, Amanda Wingfield, and Jim O’Connor. Then the researcher categorize symbols based on characters. After knowing symbols, the researcher will represent them to the real world because in every literary work, it is taken from daily life that is real written into a work. It will become an illusion of reality, because a text has been set settings, objects, and others. The similarity of this research is the object of research, namely The Glass Menageri by Tennessee Williams and the theory of structuralism.

Tenth, “Analisis Novel Api Awan Asap Karya Korrie Layun Rumpan (Kajian Strukturalisme Robert Stanton)” by Febrianto Lapo. Universitas Negeri Makassar (2017). This research aims to describe the story elements through intrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are used to find the facts of stories and literary facilities contained in the novel of Api Awan Asap by Korrie Layun Rumpan. He uses data in the form of statements or sentences in this novel. By describing using the structuralism theory of Robert Stanton categorized into two parts, first the facts of the story, the two means of literature. Then he also used the novel theory, structuralism and structuralism of Robert Stanton. From the theory of structuralism Robert Stanton is divided into two parts, the facts of the story and the means of literature. The facts of the story include plot, character, background, theme. While for literary facilities including titles, points of view, style and tone, symbolism, and irony.

In this research, he used a descriptive qualitative method. He uses the Moleong theory which states that the data collected is in the form of words rather
than numbers. In addition, he uses the method of structuralism analysis. Analysis of structuralism is used to determine all elements and aspects of literary work. The results of this research reveal that in the novel of *Api Asap Awan* by Korrie Layun Rumpan depicts the life of the Dayak Benuaq. In this novel the citizen lives and develops. This novel also has the structure of the story in terms of intrinsic elements, namely the facts of the story from the plot, character, setting, and theme raised from this novel. In addition, the novel also has literary means, namely the title, point of view, style and tone, symbolism and irony. This novel has a problem in the form of the Benuaq Dayak tribe culture regarding forest use. The second main problem is Nori's loyalty to Jue, Sakatn towards Nori. The similarity of this research with researcher is to use structuralism theory in research. While the differences is from the problem and object of research.

Eleventh, “*Kajian Strukturalisme Objektif Pada Novel Tretes Tintrim Karya Suparto Brata*”, by Hafnita Nugraheny, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (2014). This research aims to explain the structural elements and their relevance to the *Tretes Tintrim* by Suparto Brata. He uses an objective approach in analyzing this novel. For how to collect data used is to record the tools used, namely the data card. Then, the data that has been found is immediately analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis. In this research, he uses novel theories, intrinsic elements which include themes, plots, characterizations, settings, points of view and mandates. The results of this research are the themes used regarding the law on crime. The plot in this novel uses a straightforward progressive plot. The characters in the novel consist of the main characters and additional figures. The main character is Darmala, while for additional figures namely Mr Kuswahartaka, Wawan, Detective Gambira, etc. The settings are morning, afternoon, evening and date. His point of view uses the third person's "he" perspective. While the mandate in this novel is that someone who commits a crime must be responsible. The similarity of this research with the research is to use the theory of structuralism. The difference is objects and research problems.

Twelfth, “*Penyutradaraan Drama Satir Dalam Lakon Tumirah (Sang Mucikari) Karya Seno Gumira Ajidarma*”, by Gandung Siyamsyah. Institut Seni
Indonesia Yogyakarta (2017). Seno Gumira Ajidarma makes Tumirah (Sang Mucikari) become something different. That difference makes this play script very interesting. The prostitutes are described as human beings who still have a high sense of compassion towards other humans. Even though humans are themselves people who have been considered to be merely "junk", they also have hearts. Siyamsyah chose the Tumirah (Sang Mucikari) script as a media for criticism of the current situation in Indonesia. The script of Tumirah (Sang Mucikari) is the choice to devote the creative ideas of the director to a theater performance. There are several dialogues in this text that are communicated to the audience, thus the audience is not left to dissolve in the illusion of play performances, and unwittingly the audience is involved in the performance. In this paper, he uses a theory about the Brecht Alliance. This theory can break some atmosphere in the scene. The method used in this paper is how directors and actors do exploration in practice. The training procedures include: analysis of play scripts, determination of initial concepts and style of staging, selection of artistic and non-artistic supporters, training of roles and scenes, integration of intrinsic elements, finishing, staging, evaluation, and report writing. The similarity of this research with researcher is to use the same object about play, then incorporate elements of illusion of reality. While the difference is the selection of different play and theories and methods.

Thirteenth, “Pesta Para Pencuri Karya Teater Jean Annolih Saduran Rahman Sabur”, by Desi Susanti, Institut Seni Indonesia Padangpanjang 2013. In this work tell a thief. Thieves who have an open and open nature in taking the rights of others. Then, the thief told his loot in a public space like a small shop. Then the setting taken in this trainer is a small shop. To realize this character in the Pesta Para Pencuri by Annoulih Saduran Rahman Sabur, he used the Brecht and Stanislavsky acting method, with acting acting and a style of realism. That the players and viewers are not too distant from the shows and events presented on the stage. The similarity of this research and the researcher is to deal with illusion of reality in play. While the differences are in research problems, theories and methods used.
Fourteen, “The Meaning Of The Symbols Of The United Kingdom Military Logos”, by Muhammad Taufan, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati 2016. In this research, he used the military logo to be used as the object of research. All symbols in the military logo indicate messages for those who see, read, and for those who use the logo itself. There are two problems in this research, first what symbols are contained in the military logo of the United Kingdom. Second, the meaning of the symbol contained in the military logo of the United Kingdom. He uses Peirce's theory to analyze the symbols in the logo. Then, he also added several theories relating to symbols. The theories used in his research are semiotic theory, theory of Charles Sanders Peirce, theory of symbols, logos, military, united kingdom. For the explanation of the United Kingdom is divided into United Kingdom Military, United Kingdom Royal Army, United Kingdom Royal Navy, and United Kingdom Air Force. He uses qualitative methods and descriptive methods in explaining his research. The results of this research are the symbols that most appear are the crown, the sign of the cross (cross) on the crown, weapons, shields and yellow. By analyzing symbols, you will know the meaning of the messages from the logos. The similarity of this research with researcher is to use Peirce's theory to analyze symbols. The difference is in the object of research.

Fifteen, “Symbol Of Love In William Butler Yeats’ Selected Poems” by Lisda Palupi Utami, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati 2013. This research has purposes to find out, to analyze and describe the symbol of love that found in William Butler Yeat’s. He uses the Northrop Frye theory which divides symbols into four phases. These phases are Literal and Descriptive phase, Formal phase, Mythical phase, and Anagonic phase. Hence, research is also made to analyze and explain how these symbols relate to the theory used. The related theories are symbols, symbols in literature, frye's theory of symbols. He uses descriptive method, this method allows him to analyze symbols by describing and explaining them through the facts that are available. He also uses qualitative data analysis, by using this analysis it is possible to analyze the collected data. He uses steps to analyze data according to McDruy in the Collaborative Group Analysis
of Data. The first step is to recognize the symbol. Second, categorize symbols. Then the third is to identify the symbol. In this research, he found eleven symbols of love in the choice of W. B. Yeats's poems. These symbols are angles, vow, soul, dove, white woman, ignorance, eye, joy, warm heart, we are at one and broken my heart. The similarity of this research with researcher is the theory of symbols and methods. While the difference is the problem of research and objects.