

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with four components such as background, in the background of research explain about literary works, formalist defamiliraziton and previous studies. Statement of problems explain about defamiliraziton. Then, research objective and research significance.

#### 1.1 Background of Research

Literature is a creative activity as a work of art. (Warren, Wellek, 1989:1). The object of the study of literature with language produce literary works such as poems, prose and plays. In addition, the results of that work always presents its own aesthetic values. Teeuw argued that aesthetic value is something that is born between the readers and the work; Depending on the reader's activity as the giver of the meaning (Teeuw, 2017: 274).

Literature is one branch of art. Jakob Sumardjo, arts sciences must be distributed into other more diverse fields of special art. With that art science developed, untill there are many art terms that are diverse such as the science of art, theater, dance, literary arts, music, art, architecture, movie and others. Of course, each of these branches of art certainly has different fields of study (Jakob Sumardjo, 2000: 13).

Sussane K. Langer, an American philosopher, explained that the principle of art that applies in its entirety to all groups and types of art is recognized as being true, but not much. Langer mentions that there are three principles that exist in the arts, namely expression, creation and art form (Jakob Sumardjo, 2000: 84).

The creation of some works must pay attention to the intrinsic elements such as plot, characterization, theme, setting and other. According to Abrams, settings are the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its

action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within a work is a particular physical location in which it takes place (Abrams, 2005: 284).

An understanding of the setting was also expressed by Rohanda. According to Rohanda reveals briefly the setting is physical background, unsettled place, and space, in a story. The setting also referred as the pedestal, refers to the meaning of the place, the relationship of time, and the social environment in which the events told are (Rohanda, 2016: 11). The setting are not only explanations about the physicality of the setting also must provide very important information about the condition of the community where it happened. According to Abdurrosyid in Nurholis, in a story must reveal all information, instructions, references related to the time, place and situation (Nurholis, 2016: 86). In addition, the setting that reveal all information by clear will give the abstraction impression of reader that make them interest to finished reading the works. Beside it, the setting that reveal clear in give all information will give them more education value.

Likewise with the opinion of Furqonul Aziez and Abdul Hasim who argued that setting is a term related to elements that give an abstract impression of the environment, both place and time, where the character's performs (Furqonul and Hasim, 2010:74). The similar things that was expressed by Robert Diyyani who argued that the setting is important for an additional reason: it symbolizes the emotional state of the characters (Robert Diyyani, 2005: 61).

Besides, the setting has an attachment to characterization and plot of the story in order to the structure of story becomes clearer and understood by the readers. As stated by Rohanda, the setting element must support each other with plot and characterization in building problems and conflicts. Setting also provides concrete and clear footing of the story. It is important to give the impression of reality to the reader, creating a certain atmosphere that seems to really true and happened (Rohanda, 2016: 11).

The setting is divided into several types, namely the setting of place, the setting of time and the setting of atmosphere. Rohanda argues that the setting of place is location of the event told in a literary work. The elements of the place used may be places with certain names, certain initials, maybe certain locations without clear names. The use of a setting place with certain names must reflected with the nature and geographical conditions of the place. The appointment of a regional atmosphere, something that reflects local color, will cause the setting become more dominant element in the work concerned. The place becomes something distinctive, typical, and functional (Rohanda, 2016: 13).

Rohanda also added that the setting of time relates to the "when" problem of events that are told with a work of fiction. The "when" problem is usually associated with factual time, time that has something to do or can be associated with historical events. The problem of time in narrative works can be multiple, namely; 1) reporting at the time of telling, the time of writing the story; and 2) pointing to the time and sequence that happened and told in the story (Rohanda, 2016: 13).

Discussion about the setting, also expressed by Nurholis. According to Nurholis, the background is divided into three types, namely 1) Settings of place is when the figure or the actor does something when the incident in the story or has happened. 2) Setting of time is where the character or the actor experiences the events or events in the story. 3) The setting of the atmosphere is any situation that occurs when the character or the perpetrator does something (Nurholis, 2016: 86).

As contained in Sweeny Todd movie that will be the object of study in this analysis. This analysis will focus in element intrinsic that is namely setting. The researcher interested in the narration of setting in script the movie that to be unfamiliar. The narration unfamiliar will be factor in increase the aesthetic value such as the describe Sklovskij. The procedure of 'making it strange' (ostranenie) and the procedure of impeded form, which arguments the difficulty and the

duration of perception, since the process of perception in art is an end in itself and is supposed to be prolonged. Art is conceived as a way of breaking down automatism in perception, and the aim of the image is held to be, not making a meaning more accessible for our comprehension, but bringing about a special perception of thing, bringing about the seeing, and not just the recognizing of it. Hence the usual connection between the image and the procedure of making strange (Julie and Michael, 2004: 10).

Discussion about unfamiliar also explains the attachment between literature and art. Raman Selden, Peter Widdowson, Peter Brooker revealed that the technique of art is to make objects 'unfamiliar', to make forms difficult, to increase the difficulty and length of the perception because of the process of perception aesthetic end in itself and must be prolonged (Selden, Widdowson, Brooker, 2005: 32).

In addition the researcher will analysis the process of narration in the setting that to be unfamiliar. Because the unfamiliar to increase the difficulty and length of the perception, because of the process of perception aesthetic end itself and must be prolonged. So, the process in defamiliarization of the narration of setting is important to analysis. Despite to know where the narration that defamiliarization and nor to appear and create the defamiliarization in narration.

To make it simplify the process of research, the author also presents several previous studies from several sources. These sources are in the form of thesis, dissertations or journals that discuss the application of formalist literary theory, the application of formalist literary methods. Some of these sources were prioritized by the authors and did not look for several research sources that discussed the same object of study as in the object of artwork in this research, because the object of work in this study could be considered new object of analysis.

There are some previous studies about defamiliarization. These previous studies are as follow. Fist *the Defamiliarization Analysis of The Film Titanic By*

*Alev Fatos Parsa (2004), The Defamiliarization Analysis of The Film Titanic By Alev Fatos Parsa (2004).* In this paper from Alev Fatos, an analysis of the concept defamiliarization on focused to content and communication channels peculiar to the art of cinema like a sound and images.

The second *Application of Defamiliarization in Translation Studies: Case Study of The Translation of the Film Titles by Ruichao Geng (2011).* In this paper from Ruichao, one of the studies on concept defamiliarization focused to analysis of film title. By analyzing the film title that could evoke aesthetic emotion of the people, not only convey the theme in the film. The aim of defamiliarization theory is to evoke the aesthetic emotion of people which has been widely used in the translation of the film titles. Yet some translation of film title decrease the defamiliarization effect and present audience with more familiar content. This thesis probes into the application of defamiliarization in translation studies, summarizes the methode of translating film titles and discusses the issue of defamiliraziton degree.

The third *Defamiliarization in Sohrab Sephri's Poetry by Fatemeh Pourjafari (2012).* the tendency of human beings to get used to the things, people and object around them is an undeniable matter which is usually reffered to as habitualization. Art is what helps us see the familiar in unfamiliar and fresh way. As a distinctive feature of literature, defamiliarization refers to any process which tears away the reader's familiar and habitual ways of looking at the world. Most of the methods of defamiliarization technique include the creative use of everyday language and common concept. This paper from Fatemah, is to show how Shorab Sepehri, the Iranian modern poet, has made use of various methods of defamiliarization in his poems and also to indicate the ways that these techniques serve the aim of changing the reader's mode of perception back from the trite, automatic pattern of everyday life. From those previous studies, it can be summarized that this research has the differentiation with them. This is because the research analysis defamiliarization in a movie. Narrative is the most popular

form of fiction as well as providing more commercial gain. Moreover: the movies is so easy to access and obtain.

The fourth review of journal '*An Analysis Texts A formalist*' approach as an analysis fiction requires more than the content knowledge of a text. In the last century, and for more than seven decades, there were many attempts to approach literature from a scientific perspective by a growing number of critics. Their goal was to examine aesthetic and moral aspects of any literary product, relying on its form (how it is said or written) rather than its content (what is said or written), a practice that could have met the norms of modernity and that would have led to more objectivity in literary studies. This present study is primarily devoted to literature in the era of formalism, the features and principles of the latter, as well as a practical activity for the students to consider concrete exemplification. Additionally, by reviewing some related literature and, at the same time, relying on our observations, this study also aims to investigate the study of literary texts from a historical perspective.

The fifth of review studies of journal *A Formalism Approach on Daphne Du Maurier's Rebecca* by Haryati Sulityroni. Literature is a human living description expressed by the authors through their literary texts. Understanding literature is about how to understand the texts that contain their creative process. Formalism is one of the approaches aimed at finding out what and why the motor of the story works in the literary texts. Daphne du Maurier's was analyzed using the formalism approach. The main character obsession is the one that runs the story, which arouses various conflicts among characters. How the main character solves the problems in the conflict is the final answer of the story analysis using the formalism approach.

The sixth of review studies of journal which the title *The Structure of Narrative: A Case of Film Script* by Adam Gans. analyze the style and structure of story narrative using the case of film scripts. The practical importance of this is noted, especially the need to have support tools for television movie writing. Their

use the Casablanca film script, and scripts from six episodes of CSI (Crime Scene Investigation). For analysis of style and structure, researcher quantify various central perspectives discussed in McKee's book, *Story: Substance, Structure, Style, and the Principles of Screenwriting*. Film scripts offer a useful point of departure for exploration of the analysis of more general narratives. Their methodology, using Correspondence Analysis, and hierarchical clustering, is innovative in a range of areas that researcher discuss. In particular this work is groundbreaking in taking the qualitative analysis of McKee and grounding this analysis in a quantitative and algorithmic framework.

The seventh of review studies of journal is *The Analysis of Plot and Setting as Found in The Jungle Book* by Eripudin. This research, based on the formalism theory the researcher found that component of plot and setting that exist on the movie the jungle book. The Shere Khan (Tiger) cannot vengeance to kill Mowgli. So, jungle law is not always that strong will to win, but the unity and harmony will beat strong.

The eight review studies of journal which titled *Research on Formalism and New Criticism in Dicken's Novel. Charles Dickens* never went from a few days to learn the poor boy to the world-famous generation writer, through the arduous process. He left a valuable human literary heritage. Dickens and his writings, has been one of the key concerns of the Anglo-American literary critics. This paper intends to investigate pre-war Anglo-American Literary Criticism Dickens studies reveal a variety of different schools of criticism and interpretation of his works; they also discussed the reasons for the position of judge and the formation of the advantages and disadvantages exist, so that both of our Dickens the researchers provide the necessary reference, but also deepen understanding of Dickens its creation.

The ninth of review studies is thesis from Ardi Arsi which the title of journal is *The Analysis of Maxims A in Movie Script of Up And Its application in Teaching Speaking. The Analysis Of Maxims In A Movie Script Of Up And Its*

Application In Teaching Speaking. English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo. Consultants: Zulia Chasanah, S.S., M.Pd and Sri Widodo, S.S., M.Hum These studies aimed at analyzing maxims in movie script entitled Up. There are two objectives of the research namely: To describe maxims used in Up movie script and to explain the application of maxims used in Up movie script for teaching speaking. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the research is maxims in movie script entitled Up. The data is taken from Up.

The researcher uses observation in collecting the data and then analyze the data in some steps. The researcher identifies cooperative principle which is divided into four categories. The researcher calls these categories as quantity, quality, relation, and manner. The researcher gives five samples which are found in the movie that reflected every cooperative principle.

The researcher gives examples from every dialogues in the movie which show that the maxims are violated. The researcher chooses Up movie script to analyse. The script consists of 100 pages. The researcher took 24 dialogues which are contained maxims for every sub categories. The application of maxims in movie script entitled Up is to teach English Speaking. The indicator is student can identify maxims and apply the maxims in speaking English. The researcher suggests to the teachers, they can use authentic materials like this movie, so teachers can maximize teaching result. For the students, movie can help them learning maxims with something entertaining and fun

The tenth of review studies which title A Study of Plot, Character and Setting to convey the theme as seen in Hemingway's The Garden of Eden by Lia Rosalia. The object analysis is finding the theme of The Garden of Eden from the contribution of the plot, character, and setting. Therefore in the last chapter, there are several points that need to be concluded.

The plot of the story is divided into five skeletons. The first is exposition. In the exposition, it is found the introduction of the main characters, which are



Catherine and David Bourne, and the description of the setting, which is in French Mediterranean coast. The second is complication. In the complication, the onset of the major conflict in the story is stated. It is Catherine's jealousy toward David's writing. The third is the crisis. In the crisis, the conflict is growing. Catherine's jealousy grows deeper and it becomes the factor that leads her insanity. She creates an androgyny and manages a triangle relationship to undermine David. The fourth is climax. The climax is the highest point of all conflicts. The climax is the burning of the story by Catherine. It makes the couple get in fight. The last is denouement. It is found that Catherine leaves and David stays with his new girl. The main characters of the story that has been analyzed are David Bourne and Catherine. The dominant characteristic of David Bourne is unassertive and passive. The dominant characteristic of Catherine is that she is jealous of David's writing, and because of that she becomes insane and out of control.

The setting of the story is in French Mediterranean coast in 1920s. There are found three significant meanings of the place. The hotel is the place where people usually stay in the short time. It symbolizes the short relationship which has by the couple. The ocean with its beautiful surrounding has two meanings which are Catherine's characteristic and David's paradise. The ocean is wonderful and magnificent. It symbolizes Catherine's characteristic that is beautiful and charming. The characteristic of the ocean is calm on the surface, but full of unpredictable inside. It deals with Catherine's characteristic. Catherine is simple and happy outside, but she keeps odd whims and has rebellious heart inside. Dealing with David paradise, as the place is considered as the Garden of Eden, it is used to reveal the symbol of vanished dream and the end of romantic love.

The mixture of the character and setting can be found in the plot, and they are permanently united the story to show the theme of the story. The plot is used to perform the arrangement of events chronologically. As it is found in the plot, Catherine is jealous of David's writing. Catherine's jealousy becomes the starting point where the whole of the insanity happens. The story develops to the end that is the unhappy marriage. The theme as the central idea of The Garden of Eden that

can be conveyed, as it is reinforced by the setting is jealousy may lead into the unhappy marriage.

The eleventh of review studies is thesis which title *Analysis of five text using Russian Formalism Framework* by Nur Hidayatulloh. This study aimed to analyse the plot in relation to the characters found in the selected context. The objectives are to unravel the extent to which the plot and characters of the selected serial texts conform to the framework used and to investigate how consistent this plot arrangement throughout the texts. The five texts selected for the purpose of this study were written by Lemony Snicket from The Series of Unfortunate Events. The texts "Book the Second: The Reptile Room" (1999), "Book the Fourth: The Miserable Mill" (2000), "Book the Sixth: The Ersatz Elevator" (2001), "Book the Eighth: The Hostile Hospital" (2001) and "Book the Tenth: The Slippery Slope" (2003) are stories that contain the spheres which are the main subject of the analysis. These spheres; villain, helper, donor, sought-for person, and hero are elaborated in Russian Formalist framework, the theory in which was applied in conducting the textual analysis of plot in relation actors in the study. The findings revealed that the plots and characters of the texts studied still conform to the framework which was first used by Vladimir Propp on fairy tales even if they do not belong to the same genre as the fairy tales. Nevertheless, only five spheres were found in the texts studied suggesting that not all spheres can work in any story. The plot identified is also consistent throughout the series of texts whereby each of them followed the same pattern described in the framework.

The twelfth of review studies that title *An Analysis of Intrinsic Element on James Joyce Short Story* by Dedi Rahman. This thesis concerns the analysis of intrinsic elements on James Joyce. The research question of this thesis was how the intrinsic elements of Eveline short story by James Joyce are. The design of the research was a descriptive design. This research used a flow model analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994:10). They defined as: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The source of data in this research was James Joyce short story Eveline from James Joyce collection of

short story *Dubliners*. The results of this research show that; there are five basic components of plot that researcher found in *Eveline* short story; exposition, complication, rising action, crisis, climax, falling action and denouement. The setting place in *Eveline* story are in *Eveline's* home, outside the Stores, in the Theater, and in the Station of the North Wall. The characters in *Eveline* story are; *Eveline*; she loves her family, swaying with the wind, obedient and docile; *Eveline's* father, he is a cruel father, had a bad habit; *Frank*; he is a sailor, kind and manly; *Harry*, he is *Eveline's* brother; *Ernest*, he is *Eveline* brother too and he is dead at the time of the story; *Miss Gavan*, she *Eveline's* supervisor at the Stores. There are three themes on this short story it is family theme, love, and security. The point of view of this story is use third persons point of view. The researcher found fourth symbol in this story, they are: the field, Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque picture and music.

The thirteenth of review studies that title *A Formalist Analysis of Joyce Kilmer's Trees with Reference to Translation into Arabic* by Resa. The formalist analysis represents one of the approaches for analyzing literature in modern criticism .This approach comprises different modes of thinking that start with Russian formalism and end with structuralism .The Russian Formalists mode searches for some aspects that bring literariness and estrangement to literary texts . These aspects could be reflected in the content (theme) and the form (literary devices) of literary works in general and poetry in particular. Unlike form, content is not important for formalists and it can be reached only through form. A formalist analysis is applied to Joyce Kilmer's *Trees* to see the extent to which it helps in analyzing and consequently translating the poem in terms of these elements: rhythm, sound and syntax with relation to the source and target texts. Following such approach helps the translator a great deal in producing an adequate translation that preserves the value of the original text that resides in its form only because no deep content could be detected in this simple poem.

The fourteenth review studies of journal that title *Structural Analysis of Peanut & Sparky: A Short Story by Arnie Lightning as A Way in Understanding*

*Literature* by Umar Fauzan. This study has revealed a two folded concept that firstly how to analyze literary works using all the details about the skeleton of Spark and Peanut. By trying to delve deep into the story through its structuring pattern or elements, the readers could get the meaning of the story. The structural analysis of this short story presents that any literary works could be understood well through reading and analyzing the elements of short story such as plot, theme, conflict, setting, character, climax. Secondly, by having reading bedtime stories, it makes the children become imaginer, they could imagine and get high moral values from any literary works. In this case the children could appreciate how to nurse animal, treat them as their friends, the value of togetherness.

In addition to learn about literary works as phenomenon, the result of this study sheds a light on how the elements of short story are used to analyze the short stories and juxtaposes the plot and other elements in order to understand the meaning which the writer wants to convey, how to make the narration comprehensible for the readers. Even though, this bedtime story is special for children but it teaches us how to maintain a good and truly friendship among human being and animals, it also shows us how to be responsible to take a decision by nursing a baby squirrel. Although, he is a little boy, his mother has taught him how to take a risk and became a good boy by facing all the risks that Sparky and Peanut have done. Accordingly, it is suggested that to have better understanding with literatures by analyzing more and more literary works, it is better to teach to the students then they have to practice how to analyze and apply the elements of short stories. Moreover, the researchers who are conducting a literature research should encourage conducting more and deeper analysis to the social phenomena. Since this study only focuses on structural analysis on Cute Bedtime short stories for Kids with a relatively small number of stories, further researcher is suggested to conduct a study with bigger number of stories selected from various stories to get more comprehensible structural pattern or elements used and created by the writers.

Lots of aspect of defamiliarization concept in movie, one of them is *Sweeney Todd: Demon Barber in Fleet Street*. *Sweeney Todd* is 2007 British-American musical periode horror film directed by Tim Burton and adaptation of Stephen Sondheim and Hugh Wheeler's Tony Award-winning 1979 musical of the same name. Therefore, research on this movie by analyzing defamiliarization becomes important to find out how each of the literary work development and increase aesthetic values by concept defamiliarization.

## 1.2 Statement of Problems

The problem of research is about process of defamiliarization appears in movie script, it is not only a sign of the development a field of literature. In other hand, also the increasingly of diverse object in study English literature. Also the increasingly diverse objects of literary study because it also contains literary elements. In *Sweeney Todd: Demon Barber in Fleet Street* movie script as contain defamiliarization in the setting. It is to be the interested the researcher to seek how form of defamiliarization and process it appears. Despite it, the defamiliarization being the way to make the literary works development or make a new creation. This way the reader will interested to the literary works.

1. How is the process of defamiliarization in the setting of place in *Sweeney Todd: Demon Barber in Fleet Street* movie script?
2. How is the process of defamiliarization in the setting of time in *Sweeney Todd: Demon Barber in Fleet Street* movie script?
3. How is the process of defamiliarization in the setting of atmosphere in *Sweeney Todd: Demon Barber in Fleet Street* movie script ?

## 1.3 Research Objective

The objective of this research are:

1. To find out the form of defamiliarization of setting of time in *Sweeney Todd: Demon Barber in Fleet Street* movie script

2. To find out the form of defamiliarization of setting of place in Sweeney Todd: Demon Barber in Fleet Street movie script
3. To find out the form of defamiliarization of setting of atmosphere in Sweeney Todd: Demon Barber in Fleet Street movie script

#### **1.4 Research Significance**

##### 1. Theoretically

This research have several contribution for the readers. The readers will find the conduction of theories of formalism and defamiliraziton. This theoris are applied to analyze form of defamiliraziton in movie script Sweeney Todd. Therefore the readers will find the combination of the theoris which are mentioned to analyze a defamiliraziton on movie script.

##### 2. Practically

Practically, this research expected to be a reference for the reader who wants to analyze the similar problem. Then, this research also expected to provide the knowledge to the reader to understand the defamiliraziton concept from Shklovsky. Furthermore, theoretically, the research is expected to reinforce the theory of defamiliraziton in movie, especially in the Sweeney Todd movie.

#### **1.5 Definition of Key Term**

##### 1. Defamiliraziton

The technique of art is to make object ‘ unfamiliar,” to make forms difficult, to increase the difficulty and length of perception.

##### 2. Setting of Place

The setting of place is location of the event told in a literary work.

##### 3. Setting of atmosphere

The setting of atmosphere is any situation that occur when the character or perpetrator does something.

##### 4. Setting of time

Setting of time relates to the when problem of event that are told in literary work.

