

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introductory section of the research that discussed the background of research, statement of problem, research objective, and research significance, definition of key term and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of the Research

Wellek and Warren (1989: 413) says that literature is a creative activity of literary work, literature as a fiction might even be said to demonstrate these very processes of representation through indirection at work. Literature can be medium of a writer to deliver mind, feeling and reaction about historical event. Imaginative thinks which form of work and called literary work which has contains of different characteristics which influence to a writer, reader, environments, etc. So according to above quote, the authors conclude that the novel is fiction in the literary works of creative activities that form a writing or words. A novel is usually tells about the life of human interaction with the environment and each other. In this novel, the author tries as much as possible to direct the reader to the picture of the reality of life through the stories contained in the novel.

Meanwhile, in the novel an understanding of plot is very important in understanding of fiction; plot of a story is deals with events that accrue in temporal sequence. The event connects each other. They emphasize falling on casualty. Plot makes us aware of events not merely as elements in temporal series but also as an intricate pattern of cause and effect. Understanding of the above in accordance with the quote Abrams (1981: 138) argue that plot is the relationship between the events that have cause and effect, not only the fabric of events in chronological order. In the story there will be one main plot with one or more additional plot. Additional plots or subplots are part of the main plot that is both clarify and expand the view of the reader to the main plot with the support of the whole story.

One of novel as a form of literary work pouring creative ideas of an author is a mystery novel genre of detective. Mystery novel is one kind of popular novel by genre story, have a storytelling point of view and criminality. Cawelti (1977: 42) says that mystery itself is the investigation and discovery of hidden secrets or such pursued as an end in itself the search is primarily an intellectual, reasoning activity. Mystery itself in a novel means the things that not yet known the truth or not been revealed in clear and definite.

But many people think that a mystery novel certainly has a story that relates to the horror, creepy and it has connected with the supernatural. According to the above understanding in accordance with quote, novel detective mystery is a genre of mystery novel, tells the story of a crime, or how to solve the crime,

detective story always told about a matter of life or death. Often the story in detective novels relating to crime or supernatural action, but the root of the story remains on how the main character can survive.

Furthermore, the researcher will discuss about detective story, there must be characterizations that can be to play a character or detective figure itself, criminal and victim. The figure, especially the detective in the detective story is a central figure in shaping the storyline. The detective story has always led to the concept of plot in the form of a puzzle that are difficult to be guessed by the readers. The understanding above in accordance with quote from book's Cawelti, Cawelti (1977: 81-82) in his book agree with the theory of Poe. As Poe defined the detective story formula centers upon the detective's investigation and solution of the crime. It is the typical of a detective novel that demands the ability of author to pour the power of imagination in presenting a story. Among others: the story pace is fast, simple narrative and not flowery, had a lot of action scenes, had a plot twist, able to arouse suspense, horror, and tried to make the reader adrenaline flowing.

And then, according to A Teeuw (1984: 101-102) in his book *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra: Pengantar Teori Sastra* describes the criteria of detective novel or romance. Actually, this opinion is more appropriately called convention detective novel the reader should know before reading a novel or a detective story. He said there are four points contained in the convention detective novels, namely:

1. The existence of dead bodies or persons who killed
2. The existence of doubt deliberate
3. The existence of a detective who is smarter than all actors
4. The existence of a continuous tension.

The tension is important in a novel detective story. Sense of tension was always expected by the reader. Readers are always made doubtful by something, whether it's important or not in the development of the plot.

All literary works have similarities and differences, as well as a detective novel that will be researcher discussed in this study. The existence of similarities and differences that led a study to compare and look for causes of the emergence of similarities and differences. Comparative literature is an attempt to compare the two of literary works, accordance with quotation of Bassnett (1993: 1) says that most of the people do not start with comparative literature but they end up with it in some way or other. Generally, first start reading the text and then arrive at comparison. The mean is to start comparing the text with another that has similarities and dissimilarities. In this comparison is not only focused on literature, but also on aspects that exist in the literature itself. Even comparative literature could also use another theory as the comparison tool.

According to Wellek and Warren (1989: 40), the term used for the first comparative literature review of studies of oral literature, folklore and migration, how and when folklore into the more artistic literary writing. The terms of comparative literature in this case, includes the study of the relationship between two or more literary. Comparative literature thoroughly equated with literary studies.

Therefore, according to the explanation above, the researcher wants to analyze the comparative study of engineering the murder of the mindset of English and American detective is done by examining the thematic similarities. Similarities murder theme in the novel *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and *The Naked Face* should have similar ways of solving the cases as in murder cases in general. But both this novel turns out to have different ways of solving the case. Then, the problem to be investigated in the novel *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and *The Naked Face* is a technique of solving murder cases contained in both the novel.

Previous study related to the technique of solving murder cases contained in both the novel have been carried out by Andam Aulia Pratiwi (2013) "*Metode dan Teknik Mengungkap Kasus Pembunuhan Antara Detektif Inggris dan Indonesia: Kajian Perbandingan Atas Novel Pembunuhan Atas Roger Ackroyd*

Karya Agatha Christie dan Misteri Alat Pembuka Amplop Karya S. Mara Gd.”.

Skripsi (S-1). The author's purpose in this study is to explain the difference in solving technique of two novels are *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* by Agatha Christie and *Misteri Alat Pembuka Amplop* by S. Mara Gd and explain the causes of the differences in technique solving murder cases between both of the novel.

The author uses the method of comparative literature to find the similarities between the novel that compared and methods of sociology of literature to analyze aspects related to the cultural differences that cause differences in ways of solving the case. The differences with this research is not to discuss about the different cultural background the two authors, but rather than to focus on plot and compare the technique of solving murder case in the novels *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and *The Naked Face*.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background above, that in both the novel by Agatha Christie's novel *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and Sidney Sheldon's novel *The Naked Face* has the context of the similarities and differences. The similarity that has a mystery detective genre and the difference is the background differences of the two author, they are Agatha Christie and Sidney Sheldon, and then the technique of plot or narrative technique in solving murder cases.

In order to limit and specify the problems, the writer addresses the following research questions below:

1. How is the technique of plot in solving murder cases describe in two novels?
2. What are the elements that caused the similarities and differences in solving murder cases in two novels?

1.3 Research Objective

Purposes of the research are:

1. To identify how the technique of plot in solving murder cases describe in two novels.
2. To find out the elements that caused the differences of plot in solving murder cases in two novels.

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher expects this research can have some theoretical and practical benefits, such as:

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to deliver the theories relating to this study, such as theory of narrative technique of plot, elements in solving murder cases and comparative technique.

For the student of English department, it can give more knowledge about the narrative technique of plot.

2. Practically, this research can give the contributing for some sides. One of them is for the other researchers who want to analyze about the narrative technique of plot, it can be a reference.

1.5 Clarification of Key Term

1. Mystery is a genre of fiction in which a detective, either an amateur or a professional, solves a crime or a series of crimes. Because detective stories rely on logic, supernatural elements rarely come into play. The detective may be a private investigator, a policeman, an elderly widow, or a young girl, but he or she generally has nothing material to gain from solving the crime. Subgenres include the cosy and the hard-boiled detective story (Cawelti, 1977: 42-43).
2. Study of comparative literature with reference to the book *Teori Kesusastraan*, Rene Wellek and Austin approach of comparative literature divides into three areas, that: (1) the study of oral literature, especially the theme of folklore and distribution, comparative literature herein the term used for the study of oral literature; (2) comparative literature include literary study of the relationship between two or more. Comparative literature here equated with a thorough literature study; (3) the study of literature in the whole of world literature, general literature and universal literature (46-48: 1989).

3. First person narration: Point of view in which one of the characters who is part of the plot tells the story, referring to herself or himself in the first-person singular (Klarer, 1998: 137).
4. Narrative: Narrative is a way of organizing and depicting any kind of events or ideas in a story by foregrounding the movement of time (Thwaites, 1994: 123).
5. Mystery Formula: Mystery formula is the investigation and discovery of hidden secrets or such pursued as an end in itself the search is primarily an intellectual, reasoning activity. (Cawelti, 1977: 42)

