

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introductory section of the research. It elaborates the background of research, the statement of problem, research objectives, frame of thinking, the previous studies and organization of writing.

### **1.1 Background of The Research**

Humans are social creatures. Social means need each other and humans need a tool to interact with each other, that is communication. Communication can occur in the presence of language. By using language fellow humans can exchange information. According to Singh (2013, p. 167), communication is divided into two, namely direct and indirect communication. Direct communication is a communication process that is carried out face to face without any communication aids. Meanwhile, indirect communication is a process of communication that requires the help of a communication tool that functions as a communication medium. This indirect communication generally uses intermediary media as a messenger or information to get to the communicant or message recipient. Indirect communication can be used with written media, one of which is literature.

Literature includes all scientific approaches to literary phenomena. The object of literature is the literary element that causes and expression of language. Besides the elements of language, function, structure, politics, style, pragmatic and psychosocial historical factors, literature also plays a role in the imaginary element in language communication (Hartoko, 1986, p. 54). In its development, literature is divided into two types, namely written literature and oral literature is a form of literary work in the form of a narrative that is born and has a tradition in society. Oral literature that is widely circulated in the community is fairy tales, legends, fables, and others, while written literature is a form of literary work in the form of writings written by ancestors

on inscriptions, stone cave walls, temple stones, paper, or books. Written literature is widely found in everyday life including novels, short stories, poetry, rhymes, and temporary poetry (Finnegan, 1974, p. 52).

One form of language is a response from the author against phenomena that exist in a society loaded in the form of literary works. Literary communication is the highest communication because the mechanism of the elements is most extensive. Literature as a communication process provides a very broad understanding because the work of art presents experiences in the quality of relationships (Ingarden, 1973, p. 142). Humans are creatures who are given reason and mind to connect with the surroundings either directly or indirectly. Relationships that occur in the literature between author, reader, and the causation of the literary work itself. This means that what the author writes in his literary work is what the author wants to convey to the reader.

Literary works in the form of writing or essays made in the form of real stories are called texts. According to Paulson (2019, p. 5) The author uses the text as a weapon to build ideology because the author in conveying his ideas cannot be separated from his background from the environment of the universe. This is all because the text has the potential to carry information about the social life of society, science, art, technology, and so on. The author creates forms that allow reciprocal influence to be related to the author's hopes and motives in creating the literary work (Radway, 2009). This means that literary works have the effect the author expects. The influence expected by the author can be in the form of social values, ideology, and cultures around the author.

The relationship between literature, humans, and society is very clear, the interconnectedness of all is contained in all aspects. Because after all literature and life both discuss and talk about humans and society. On the other hand, by the nature of the author attributes it to imaginative and creative qualities, or in general, literature is a work of fiction that is a creation based on spontaneous emotional expressions that can express aesthetic aspects, both the linguistic aspect and the meaning aspect. Without

the human, any literature will never appear because literature is rooted in the personality of a human being himself. Literary works in the form of writing that are generally enjoyed by many people, these literary works are novels.

In the composition of a novel, a writer will insert the genre of the plot they want to convey. The genre in the novel will bring a reader into a plot that has a story about happiness, delusion, sadness, murder, creepy, fear, and others. In a novel, there are various kinds of genres including romance, drama, adventure, sci-fi, fan-fic, thriller, mystery, comedy, history, and horror.

Then the genre based on reality is divided into two kinds, namely fiction and non-fiction. According to Taavitsainen (1997, p. 185), Fictional novels have story events that are only imagined by the author and sometimes the incident behind the story in the novel will never be encountered by the reader in real life and often their stories lead readers to dream of having a similar story. Meanwhile, non-fiction tells true story events and sometimes the plot can be taken from the real events of the author's story or even someone else, and usually, non-fiction novels only aim to express messages on the lessons or experiences being told (Taavitsainen, 1997, p. 186). One example of a fictional novel is a novel entitled *Dracula* by Bram Stoker which is the research object of study and one of the non-fiction novels is a novel also the object of research, namely a novel entitled *Asih* by Risa Saraswati. The difference between the two novel genres based on the reality of the story is very different. However, both of them are still allowed to use the same genre of story type. This means that both fiction and non-fiction novels use genres such as horror and others.

The novel *Dracula* (1897) is a classic horror novel by Bram Stoker which is still popular among the public, not only in Europe but also in Indonesia. *Dracula's* novel was first published in England in May 1897 by Archibald Constable and Company, Westminster (McAlduff, 2019). In this novel, for the first time, the story of *Dracula* or the vampire was popularized. Then because his interesting story has made hundreds of books and films about *Dracula* appear until now. Stoker created his fictional vampire to terrify his readers, the vampire *Count Dracula*.

According to Riquelme (Riquelme, 2000, p. 585), this *Dracula* novel was written by Bram Stoker like an epistolary novel where the contents of the story are a collection of diaries, letters of the characters, newspaper clippings, recording devices, telegrams, and others. This style of writing is common in 19th-century novels. So in this novel, readers will be presented with various diaries arranged according to the date of the characters, namely Jonathan Harker, Mina Harker, Lucy, Dr. Seward, and Van Helsing. Besides, there are also newspaper articles, contents of a telegram, and correspondence between the characters. Written in that way, it makes everything line up perfectly and forms an interesting story. These notes are presented linearly from day to day, sometimes going back a little or several dates are the same to see an event from the point of view of another character. This makes the characters strong because they reveal the mental condition of the characters according to their feelings.

This novel tells the story of *Count Dracula's* attempts to move from his home in Transylvania to England. Of course, the efforts of Prince *Dracula* met with stiff resistance from the vampire exterminator group led by Professor Abraham Van Helsing. In addition to presenting the dark, horror, and thrill of the story of *Dracula's* hunting, *Dracula's* specialty is its incredibly strong theme, its use of various perspectives, Stoker's ability to cover several fields such as emotional, intellectual, and sexual, and the existence of some truly terrible events. and perhaps most important is the ability of the writer to look into the human psyche.

The novel *Asih* created by Risa Saraswati is a story that tells about an invisible creature named *Kasih* called *Asih*. Even in the process it only takes a short time, namely three days because the figure told by *Asih* often appears when he is writing the novel, even Risa awakened to continue to finish *Asih's* novel (Firmansyah, 2018, p. 1). This can happen because the writer has a sensitivity and can communicate with invisible creatures since childhood.

Before writing a novel entitled *Asih*, previously Risa Saraswati made a novel entitled *Danur* in which *Asih's* figure was also told but only briefly that her figure is really creepy and often annoys Risa but in the novel entitled *Asih*, this novel is

specifically to tell *Asih's* life story from a maid to a ghost. *Asih's* ghost often comes to Risa, making Risa scared. Even so, Risa tried to open up to listen to the ghost's words. And the ghost *Asih* began to tell her life story. *Asih* tells of a woman who died committing suicide and her spirit roaming around. True compassion is a real person. *Asih* Novel is also describing the situation of the people in Sukaraja with various social problems and customary rules that must be obeyed. The female character tries to fight for their fate by opposing the stigma of the village community who thinks that every woman born in the village must marry a man who is also born in the village.

The two novels have the same genre, namely horror, and has an element of mysticism. Mysticism is the belief that the ultimate truth about reality can only be obtained through the suprarational, the intuitive experience of spiritual events, and not through the awareness of reason (ratio) (Chittick, 1981, p. 87). Observing the world of mystical or mysticism is a fun thing because it can reveal facts of various levels and competencies and to find universal spiritual sources that can reveal meaning for contemporary life in the face of the cultural crisis of modern society (Otto, 2016). Talking about mysticism means talking about a great hidden mystery, one that is secret, a presupposition, and from the outside that one cannot reach.

Although the novels *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati have elements of mysticism, there are also many differences between the two. To clarify the comparison between the two novels in literature there is such a thing as comparative literature namely studies beyond national and state boundaries to gain a better understanding of trends and movements that occur in various nations and countries (Apter, 2006). The simplest answer is that comparative literature involves the study of texts across cultures, which are interdisciplinary in nature and which are preserved with patterns of connections in literature across space and time (Bassnett, 2006, p. 3).

From these two novels, all the intrinsic elements to prove mysticism in both novels. The elements that will be discussed in this research are the characters or characterizations, the plot, and the setting.

In fact, the two novels that will be compared have these three elements. Because these three elements are important in narrative work. If the plot is seen by people as the backbone of the story, then to be able to question which tells about what something was done by being subjected to something, something in the plot is called an event, who is the maker of the conflict, etc. is a matter of the characters and characterizations. And this is needed as a setting as part of the completeness of the story. In one novel, there are several characters, the plot and setting for that should be further examined to find out and the meaning behind the characters in each character, and how the setting becomes a part that can captivate the reader's heart and the plot that reacts to both readers sadness, pleasure or fear.

The three elements are also closely related to extrinsic elements that connect the contents of the story with things outside the story, this can be related to what will be the discussion in research, namely two important things that will be discussed, namely regarding mysticism and oral traditions contained in the novel *Dracula*. by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati. The researcher believes that both novels can reveal the meaning of mythology and oral tradition in the community because the two novels have the same genre, namely, horror was telling something invisible can be related to mysticism and in the plot in both novels. There is an oral tradition that is the strength of the story that is interesting, unique, and captivates many people.

The researcher chose this title for several reasons which the researcher can describe. First, because of the researcher's interest in the two objects of study, they are the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati whose stories are very interesting and almost the same in the narrated very detailedly regarding the other side from invisible creatures. Second, because the researcher's interest in literature, which in essence functions as an entertainer by giving meaning to life, be it misery, regret, or death. Most people use literature as a means to convey messages about the truth, about what is good and bad. Some messages are very clear and some are implied. Third, it can analyze the intrinsic element, indeed all novels must have an intrinsic element, but this is only a reference for finding mystical discourse because it can understand and

perceive everything that cannot be captured by reason and bring it to dissolve and unite with something with its spiritual senses. From these two novels that are classified as horror, we will analyze it with mysticism through comparative literature with intrinsic elements in the two novels.

## 1.2 Statement of The Problem

Based on some of the explanations behind the above research, and to make this research easier to solve, then the researcher examines a problem as follows:

1. What kind of intrinsic element in the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati?
2. How *are* comparison on of mystical discourse in the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati?
3. How does the oral tradition of the community affect those two novels?

## 1.3 Research Objective

Based on the statement of the problem above, the research objective can be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the kind of intrinsic element in the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati.
2. To find out comparison on of mystical discourse in the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati.
3. To find out the oral tradition of the community affect those two novels.

## 1.4 Research Significance

The benefits of the study as follows:

### **1.4.1 Theoretically**

Reading novels is not only entertaining but can also be an object of study, especially in the study of literature. Theoretically, this research can contribute to the study of literature, especially comparative literature. This research is a renewal of previous research, namely, analyzing mystical discourse through intrinsic elements and addressed to further researcher as reference material or references and to improve literature study.

### **1.4.2 Practically**

Practically, this research expected to contribute to further research, especially all students majoring in English Literature who want to understand and explore the contents of the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati and make readers interested in reading the novel, especially in understanding and finding positive values in a novel and practicing it in their life.

## **1.5 Clarification of Key Term**

### **1.5.1 Literary works**

Literary works are created by an author who is freely spilling all the imagination, ideas, or creativity in their work. It means that the contents of the literary work tied to the author. An author here is said to be a subject as according to Syaiful Arif that the subject or agent has the power to remodel, face, and reproduce social structures (Arif, 2010: 192). So an author is free to make the contents of literary works, this freedom concerning the purpose of what is contained in the contents of literary works or like the object of study here, which is in the form of a novel. With beginnings, it is from these goals that literary works are a form of communication by an author who will become the benchmark in research. that makes it easier for the researcher to find out the representation of the study to be studied. According to Kriyantono (Kriyantono, 2007, p. 38), research is dependent on observation and cannot be carried out without a limitation or a clear statement of what was observed.

### **1.5.2 Novel**

Novel is defined as a long essay and in the form of prose which contains a series of stories of the life of the characters and people that are told, so this study uses two novels, that are *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati, both of which have the same genre, namely the horror-genre.

### **1.5.3 Intrinsic Instruments**

Novels have elements that contribute to building novels into interesting stories, these elements are divided into two, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements, and both are interrelated because they are very influential in the presence of a literary work. Intrinsic elements are formed due to external (extrinsic) influences. The intrinsic element is the element that builds a literary work from within or the literary work itself. Unlike the case with extrinsic elements that build literary works from outside the work. According to Wellek and Warren (Wellek, 1956, p. 79), the intrinsic elements of a literary work consisting of the theme, plot, setting, characterization, author's point of view, language style, and the message contained therein. The elements that will be discussed in this research are the characters or characterizations, the plot, and the setting.

### **1.5.4 Mystical Discourse**

Mysticism means talking about a great hidden mystery, one that is secret, a presupposition, and from the outside that one cannot reach. Mystical is also often associated with the existence of invisible creatures or we often call ghosts. This ghost is thought to exist because of many unreasonable events that have often been experienced by some people from ancient times until now. Some people think that ghosts are the incarnation of humans who died unnaturally causing haunting.

### **1.5.5 Oral Tradition**

Oral tradition is often referred to as folklore, which is part of a culture whose spread is generally through oral (Dananjaya, 1986, p. 5). Oral tradition is the traditional

cultural activity of a society that is passed down from generation to generation by oral media from one generation to another, both the arrangement of verbal and non-verbal. Furthermore, according to Hoed (2008, p. 184), defines oral tradition as a variety of knowledge and customs that are passed on orally transmitted.

### **1.5.6 Comparative Literature**

Following the problems in this study, then what will be studied is how the comparison on mystical discourse through intrinsic elements by comparing two different novels, that are, *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati. The intrinsic element has various parts, but here the researcher will discuss some of them, characterizations, plots, and setting of mystical theory then find out oral tradition of the community affect those two novels. With it, the researcher used two different theories about mystical and oral tradition then the researcher used Susan Basnett theories to compare the two novels.

### **1.6 Previous Studies**

This research refers to several previous studies related to the object and topic of research. These previous studies were used as references for relevant studies. Comparative literature research has been widely carried out, so to support this research, there are several previous studies below:

- 1. Muh Fatkhul Karim (2016) entitled An analysis of the intrinsic elements and moral values of "The Swamp" in A.K Srikumar Novel. Thesis, Faculty Of Teacher Training and Education, State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN): Salatiga**

This research focuses on finding the intrinsic elements and moral values in the novel *The Swamp*. The similarities in this study are part of the intrinsic element theory. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to easily analyze textual data. The results from the intrinsic elements of this study are:

- a) The main characters are Bharti, Moloy, Kanti Kaka, Sanjib, Sumanta Mukherja, and Rash Behari as the main antagonists,

- b) The setting of the novel takes place in Raidighi, which is set around the 1990s
- c) The theme of the novel is first, Heroic Actions and Adventure second, Faith and Religion
- d) Point of View it used Third Person
- e) The plot in the story begins when the children and their parents start on a journey, but on the way the pirates kidnap children and they ask their parents for ransom. It is also depicted that the children try to escape from the pirates and succeed but are also surprised when Rash Behari turns out to be the person behind the kidnapping. The parents also won against the pirates and Rash Behari got a reward from God that he was eaten by a tiger.

Then the results of the moral values contained in The Swamp novel are two, that are:

- a) Values of Being : Curiosity, Optimism, Bravery, Faith
- b) Values of Giving: Love, Responsibility, and Affection

**2. Widia Ratna Umami (2018) entitled The Intrinsic elements of gothic romance of Stephenie Meyer's novels. Thesis, Faculty of Adab and Humaniora, State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati: Bandung**

This research focuses on finding the elements that exist in a gothic romance formula contained in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight novels, including Twilight, Eclipse, Breaking Dawn, and New Moon. These elements include character, plot, setting, and atmosphere to get answers to the meaning of the elements of gothic romance and how those elements are built gothic romance in the novels by Stephenie Meyer with the theory ai theory Cawelti (1976) and Adi (2008). The similarities in this study are part of the intrinsic element theory.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to explain and explore the contents of the story in the Twilight Saga novel. The results of the intrinsic elements of Gothic romance are four, that are:

- a) The main characters are Edward and Bella
- b) Character and plot, which tells the story of a touching and deep love relationship between Bella and Edward, starting when they don't know each other, getting to know each other, and finally getting married with the many obstacles they both have been through. The existence of four novels or movies from Meyer proves that this story is much liked and intrigued.
- c) setting In the four Twilight Saga novels are Forks and Phoenix, Forest, Bella and Edward's house, La Push, Port of Angeles, Volterra Italy, and Isle Esme.
- d) Consists of three parts of the atmosphere, namely emotions, supernatural elements, and mystery

**3. Intika Putri Widiarti (2008) entitled *Mystical experience asrevealed in Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems: "The Tavern" and "How Very Close"*. Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University: Yogyakarta**

This research focuses on analyzing and discussing the poetry entitled "The Tavern" and "How Very Close" in 2004 written by Jalaluddin Rumi using Structural-Semiotics theory from Julia Kristeva and using a Structural approach which is seen in terms of language, prosodic elements, and the interpretation of the words contained in these poems is used to get meaning in the intrinsic layer. then use a semiotic approach to explore the extrinsic layer of these poems. The similarity in this research is part of the theory of mysticism.

This research uses a qualitative method. The results of the second research of Jalaluddin Rumi's poetry contained two messages. The first result in the intrinsic layer of the poem "How Very Close" refers to the author's intimate relationship with his lover while "The Tavern" refers to the discovery of the author's self-identity. The two are almost the same, namely Rumi's spiritual journey. Then the second discovery in the extrinsic layer points to the same core, namely "transcendent love" and "bondage less" as a developmental phase of Jalaluddin Rumi's mystical life which refers to the reflection of life and makes it easier for Rumi to reach a higher stage of spiritual understanding.

The previous theory plays a role in research to be able to enrich the theory in research. The conclusion are, the first previous research study was by Muh Fatkhul Karim (2016), he focuses on finding intrinsic elements and moral values in the novel *The Swamp* by using Rachel Cynthia's theory. The second thesis from Widia Ratna Umami (2018), she focused on finding intrinsic elements of gothic romance, namely character, plot, setting, and atmosphere using the theory of Cawelti (1976). And the third thesis from Intika Putri Widiarti (2008), she focused on Structural-Semiotics to better understand the background and message of the mystical experience revealed in Jalaluddin Rumi's poetry. By using the theory of Susan Basnett. This study has a difference from previous studies, namely the researcher will focus on two novels, *Dracula* by Bram Stoker and *Asih* by Risa Saraswati. Based on observations, these two novels have an intrinsic element that can reveal mystical discourse. The first and second thesis used intrinsic element theory and the third thesis used the theory of mysticism. So the research that will be carried out combines the two theories.

## 1.7 Organization of Writing

This final project is systematically organized in chapters. Each chapter will discuss different matter as follows:

### 1. Chapter I

Chapter one provides introduction which consists of these matters; the background of research, the statement of problem, research objectives, frame of thinking, the previous studies and organization of writing.

### 2. Chapter II

Chapter two is about the review of related literature about the definition of literature, comparative literature, intrinsic elements, mysticism, and oral tradition of the world.

### 3. Chapter III

Chapter three is about the method of investigation in detail. It deals with the research design, source of data, sample of data, technique of collecting data and technique of analysis data

### 4. Chapter IV

Chapter four is the analysis. It is the most essential part of the study because it explains the details analysis of the similarity theme of two novels in comparative literature, the definition of mysticism theory and the aspects instinentic instrument. Second,it's about the definition of oral tradition of the world.

### 5. Chapter V

Chapter five is the last chapter; it consists of the conclusion and suggestions of this final project.