

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Literary works are a form of human thought. Literary works use literary language styles as a medium to find aesthetic value. The beauty of language and an author's word formation style give its own expression with its sentences. In addition to aesthetic purposes, literary works can provide entertainment, and provide life lessons to readers even though not directly. Literary works are the inner experience of their creators regarding the life of society in a certain period of time and a certain cultural situation, describing the state and social life of a society, events, and ideas, as well as the values that the creator mandates through the characters of the story. The forms of literary works include poetry, prose, drama, and other forms of literary works, both belonging to the old literature, the transition period, and modern literature.

According to Wellek and Warren (1977: 94), literature is defined as one of the realizations of creative ideas that have characteristics and are completely dependent on the author himself. Literature represents life in large measure, a social reality, and the real world is also the object of literary imitation. The result of the author's imaginative thinking and creativity is a literary work as a form of art that is used as a medium to express the author's ideas, and expressions which contain noble values that the author wants to convey.

Novels are a form of literary work. As a literary work, the novel belongs to the prose genre. Prose includes fictional works, which means imaginary stories or fabricated stories, which refers to a work that tells something that is fictional,

imaginary, imaginative, or something that does not exist and does not really happen so there is no need to look for the truth in the real world.

As stated by Wicaksono (2015:78), a novel is a story with a long plot filling one or more books, which composes human life, which is imaginative, telling human life until a conflict occurs that can cause a change in fate for the perpetrators.

Etymologically, the term novel comes from the Italian word "*novella*" which means tale or story. People who write novels are called novelists. The story content of a novel is longer, more complex and contains a message that wants to be conveyed to the reader. Usually, the story of a novel begins with the most important event or incident experienced by the characters in the story, which will then change the fate of their lives.

*The Fault in Our Stars* is a novel by John Green. This novel is the sixth novel by an American author. *The Fault in Our Stars* tells the story of Hazel Grace Lancaster, a 16 year old teenager living in the suburbs of Indianapolis who suffers from thyroid cancer that has spread to her lungs. Hazel Grace Lancaster is depressed because of her illness.

In addition to John Green's novel, there is a local novel that also tells about the struggle of cancer suffering, namely the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* by Agnes Davonar. *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* is a novel based on the true story of an Indonesian teenage girl named Gita Sesa Wanda Cantika or Keke's struggle against malignant cancer. Keke is the first soft tissue cancer patient in Indonesia. The cancer attacked her beautiful face and made her look like a monster.

One of the literary works that has interesting topics to study is the novel. In a literary work in the form of a novel, without realizing it, there are several similarities

between one literary work and another. The similarities between the two literary works in the form of novels even extend to the differences in countries.

Previously, i have watched the movie *The Fault in Our Stars*, then i found out more that it turns out that this movie is an adaptation of a novel. After remembering that it turns out that Indonesia also has a novel with a similar storyline. Therefore i am interested in comparing the two literary works. In General, *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* have similarities and differences that can be compared. Literary works in the form of novels or others must have a structure that builds the work. These structures are theme, plot, character/characterization, setting, point of view and others. The reason i55t4r32qw chose the special edition novel is because this version is in the same line as John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.

The novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* can be compared because they have similar themes and differences from the characterization of these two novels. The comparison of these two novels is not to find the strengths or weaknesses of each, but the comparison of these two works is centered on the comparison of characterizations.

So the reason researchers examine the comparison of characterization in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* with the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* is because the two literary works have several similarities and differences, especially in describing the characters. Although the stories in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* are almost the same, but in addition to using different language, the characterizations are slightly different.

A novel is a prose work in the form of a narrative about human life and other people around it, with the depiction of character traits and presenting certain

complexities. Stories in novels relate to imagination and are representative of experiences in human life.

Novels are one of the most popular readings for almost all people, because they develop imagination related to human life experiences. In addition, what makes novels an interesting read is that each novel has a message and moral value contained in the story.

In the novel, that the storyline is alive, there are characters who have a role in living the story. Characters are the actors in a story. They indirectly lead the reader to understand an event. A character is a fictional individual who experiences events or behaves in various events in the story (Sudjiman, 2007: 20). According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a character is a role holder or main character (romance or drama).

Characters in literary works are given in terms of their characters so that they can be distinguished from other characters. An author in creating characters with various characters is called characterization. Characterization is a description of the story character. It can be about physical descriptions such as face, eyes, hair, clothes, age, gender, how to walk and so on. It can also be a description of his psychology and emotions.

In novels, characters are portrayed variously, indirectly impacting the reader through their characterization. They represent real human beings with their own depth of individual problems.

Looking at the two novels that have been described, it can be seen that they have similarities. The very visible similarity is that both tell about the life of a cancer patient's struggle, while the visible difference is that these two novels were born from two different countries. The novel *The Fault in Our Stars* is a novel published by an American author in English and the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special*

*Edition*) is a novel published in Indonesia in Indonesian. The two novels have a relationship and can be studied using a comparative literature approach.

Both the characters in the novel have the same optimistic attitude in living their lives. Optimism means always believing in yourself and having a good outlook or hope in everything. Optimism also means having a strong expectation that in general everything in life will work out, despite setbacks and frustrations. Optimism is the frame of mind of someone who always believes and views or hopes that he can be better than before, if people have an optimistic spirit then he will always think positively and not easily despair.

According to Goleman (2007) optimism from the point of view of emotional intelligence, as an attitude of strong hopefulness. As an attitude that has a strong expectation that in general, everything in life will be completed, despite setbacks and frustrations.

Every character will always have transformation. The process of character transformation, development, or change, helps us actually walk in their footsteps and feel that we are active participants. It's a key element of fictional trickery. Identifying with the character, recognizing the person we know in them, feeling empathy or frustration.

Many things cause a person to become physically, psychologically, and socially altered. Egri (1996) explains that a transformation character can occur due to a situation, an economic background, or a health problem and also because of a person's traumatic feelings in the past (Nurgiyantoro, 2015).

Comparative literature is the study and analysis of the similarities and affinities of literary works of various languages and nations. Based on Damono (2005) comparative literature looks at the similarities and attachments between two literary works from various languages or regions. In the opinion of Remak in Damono's

book, comparative literature compares the literature of one country with the literature of another. Therefore, according to Remak's opinion, comparative literature can compare English literature with Indonesian literature.

Comparative literature is an attempt to compare two works of literature. This comparison does not only focus on the literary work but also on the aspects of the literary work itself. Comparative literature can also use other theories as a means of comparative analysis.

So, that literary works from two countries can be used as research objects in comparative literature, especially since both have an attachment in discussing the struggle of cancer patients.

In this research, a comparative study approach is used. In comparative literature, one of the many activities that have been carried out is comparing novels.

In the practice of comparative literature according to Hutomo (1993: 11-12), it is based on 3 things, one of which is affinity, which is the relationship between the intrinsic elements (internal elements) of literary works, such as elements of structure, style, theme, plot, mood (atmosphere contained in literary works) and others, which are used as material for literary works.

Meanwhile, according to Kasim, each researcher can compare any element that has similarities. The main areas of concern in comparative literary research (in Endraswara, 2011: 81) are as follows literary theory, literary history, and theories of literary criticism.

To comprehend and enjoy literary works requires an understanding of literary theory. Literary theory is a branch of literary science that studies the principles, laws, categories, criteria of literary works that distinguish them from non-literary ones.

There are many types of literary theory, one of which is structural theory. Structural theory is a literary theory used to analyze literary works based on their structure. This theory uses an objective approach that views literary works as autonomous and independent from readers and authors.

In structural theory, the analyzed parts include theme, character, plot, setting and point of view. Theme is the main idea in a story, characters are the actors of the story. The term character refers to the actor of the story, character refers to the characterization of the character, while characterization is the embodiment and development of characters in a story.

## 1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background description above, the authors formulate this research problem as follows:

1. How is characterization of both novels John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* and Agnes Davonar's *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* constructed?
2. How do the stories narrate the optimistic characters in both novels?
3. How does the character transformation in the novel John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* and Agnes Davonar's *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* occur?

## 1.3 Research Purposes

The purpose of this study is to describe the portrayal of characters from two different novels and to describe how the comparison is devoted to the characterizations contained in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* by Agnes Davonar.



#### **1.4 Research Significances**

Based on the research objectives, this research is expected to provide benefits, both theoretically and practically. This research is expected to be an example of literary studies using the comparative method, with the aim of knowing the comparison of a literary work, in this case the characterization in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* by Agnes Davonar.

Characters in a literary work are created by the author to convey his ideas and feelings about something that happens in this world. Characters have the power to dominate the whole story in a literary work. The characters have a very important role to strengthen the plot of the novel and make the story more interesting. The process of creating the character or image of a character in a short story is called characterization, which is commonly known as antagonist, protagonist, tritagonist, and extra character. This research will play a role in enriching the development of literature or the appreciation of literature itself.

This research is practically useful to increase knowledge and understanding to be able to distinguish how good and bad characters in life. So that it can sort out which characters can be exemplified and avoided. This research can enrich literary insights and add to the treasures of research. And this study is useful to show that there is a comparison of the main character between the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* by Agnes Davonar.

#### **1.5 Conceptual Framework**

A novel can be a prose work in the frame of a story that narrates the life of human beings and other individuals around them, with the depiction of character characteristics and displays a certain complexity. Stories in books relate to creative energy and are an agent of encounter in human life.



Characters in a story according to Abrams (1981) are many people featured in a narrative work, or drama, who are interpreted by readers to have certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and continued into action. The term characterization is broader than character and characterization because it includes the problem of who the characters are, how they are characterized, and how they are placed and portrayed in the course of a literary work so that they can provide a very clear picture for the reader.

Every story in a novel must have one or more main characters. The main character is the actor in a literary work who has a dominant role in a story and tells a lot about the character. The main characters are the characters who are told more by the author and are the characters who are the center of the story.

Egri (1996) explains that a transformation character can occur due to a situation, an economic background, or a health problem and also because of a person's traumatic feelings in the past (Nurgiyantoro, 2015).

Each character will continuously have transformation. The method of character transformation, improvement, or alter, makes a difference us really walk in their strides and feel that we are dynamic members. It's a key component of anecdotal guile. Recognizing with the character, recognizing the individual we know in them, feeling compassion or disappointment.

The main character is usually a character who has actions or deeds that can affect the story, the level of storytelling is more dominant and numerous. The main characters who are the object of this research are Hazel Grace and Gita Sesa Wanda Cantika.

Rarely, if ever, is there a character who does not have a character in the story. Character is the description or storytelling of characters described through their behavior. Character can also be seen from the author's portrayal of the character

through the character's speech and appearance. The character of the character analyzed in this study is the main character. The main character is the depiction of the main character who is dominant in the storytelling. This depiction of the main character can also be in the form of the characters' speech, behavior, as well as the thoughts and feelings of the main character.

An optimistic value should be a part of human life because optimism has a direct influence on individuals. Optimism will never be separated from human life. Just as an optimistic attitude can also be cultivated through other media, namely literary works.

Golemen (2004) says that optimism is an attitude that sustains individuals so as not to fall into ignorance, despair or depression when individuals are faced with difficulties. Optimism means always believing in yourself and having a good outlook or hope in everything. Optimism also means having a strong expectation that in general everything in life will work out, despite setbacks and frustrations. Optimism is the frame of mind of someone who always believes and views or hopes that he can be better than before, if people have an optimistic spirit then he will always think positively and not easily despair.

Optimistic thinking determines individuals in living life, solving problems, and accepting good deeds in the face of success and difficulties in life.

Comparative literature study is not a study that aims to find which work is right or wrong, but to find a common thread between the two literary works that have a connection. Comparative literature study is a study that looks for similarities and differences between two literary works that have different cultural backgrounds but use the same language of instruction.

Comparative literature is one of the many approaches in literature. The comparative literature approach first emerged in Europe in the early 19th century.

Damono (2005) explains that language differences are a determining factor in comparative literature. This is in line with the opinion of Wellek and Warren who revealed that comparative literature is the study of literature that has differences in language and country of origin with the aim of knowing and analyzing the relationship and influence between one work and another, as well as its characteristics (in Endraswara, 2011: 192). This opinion emphasizes that comparative literature research must come from different countries so that they have different languages.

Therefore, according to Damono (2005), comparative literature is not just about contrasting two literatures from two countries or nations. The limitation of comparative literature shows that comparison is not only limited to literature between nations, but also among nations themselves, for example between authors, between genres, between ages, between forms, and between themes.

This comparative literature study is also to see the beauty value that exists in two literary works. The comparative literature study that is the focus of this research is to compare the main character in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* by Agnes Davonar.

Techniques for analyzing the main character can use analytical techniques and dramatic techniques. Analytical technique is a character portrayal technique that is done directly by the author and the reader does not need to bother to analyze the character in the story. Dramatic technique is a character portrayal technique that is shown through the character's conversation, behavior, thoughts and feelings.

In this study, analytical techniques are used to analyze the main character in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* by Agnes Davonar.

## 1.6 Previous Research Results

In this part a systematic description of previous research relevant to the topic and objectives of this author will be described which is used as a reference in this research. Therefore, a critical review needs to be conducted in this part by summarizing the previous research, both published and unpublished. The following previous research is still related to the object of research:

### **1. *KARAKTERISTIK DIMENSIONAL TOKOH UTAMA MONOLOG RACUN TEMBAKAU JIM ADHI LIMAS DAN S. JAI: KAJIAN SASTRA BANDINGAN***

This research is entitled *KARAKTERISTIK DIMENSIONAL TOKOH UTAMA MONOLOG RACUN TEMBAKAU JIM ADHI LIMAS DAN S. JAI: KAJIAN SASTRA BANDINGAN* by Herman, Mursalim, and Dahri Dahlan. The research is a study of dimensional characteristics of the main character in the translated and adapted drama monologue *Racun Tembakau*. The research concluded that the comparison of dimensional characteristics of the main character in the monologue drama script *Racun Tembakau* translated by Jim Adhi Limas and Saduran S. Jai, namely the similarity of the physiological dimensions of the two characters lies in the characteristics of gender, while the difference lies in the characteristics of age and body condition. The similarity of the sociological dimension lies in the characteristics of social status, while the difference lies in the characteristics of work, education, personal life, social activities, and nationality. The similarity of the psychological dimension lies in the characteristics of temperament, while the difference lies in the characteristics of attitude and behavior as well as IQ and intelligence. The difference with this research to be carried out is the difference in data and research objects.

**2. *PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER TOKOH UTAMA DALAM NOVEL CAHAYA CINTA PESANTREN KARANGAN IRA MADAN DAN SEMESTER PERTAMA DI MALORY TOWERS KARANGAN ENID BLYTON: SUATU PERSPEKTIF PERBANDINGAN MORAL TOKOH***

This research is entitled *PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER TOKOH UTAMA DALAM NOVEL CAHAYA CINTA PESANTREN KARANGAN IRA MADAN DAN SEMESTER PERTAMA DI MALORY TOWERS KARANGAN ENID BLYTON: SUATU PERSPEKTIF PERBANDINGAN MORAL TOKOH* by Fauzia Nur Praptiwi. The study is a research on the perspective of moral comparison of characters. From the research, it can be concluded that there are differences and similarities in character education. The equation is the stage of moral development that works is still at the conventional level. The difference in character education in the novel *Cahaya Cinta Pesantren* has a higher orientation towards punishment than the novel *Semester Pertama di Malory Towers*. This is because education to instill discipline is highly emphasized while the second novel emphasizes adaptation and relationships between friends. The difference with the research to be conducted is the difference in theory, the research uses Kohlberg's theory of moral development stages and the Nine Pillars of Character and is compared using the theory of comparative literary studies.

**3. *ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN STRUKTURAL NOVEL SANG PRADJAKA KARYA SARDONO BS DENGAN FILM THE MONKEY KING***

This research is entitled *ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN STRUKTURAL NOVEL SANG PRADJAKA KARYA SARDONO BS DENGAN FILM THE MONKEY KING* by Juwita Uci Nurista. The research is a comparative literary research with a focus on comparing the characterization in the novel *Sang Pradjaka* with the movie *The Monkey King*. From the research, it can be concluded that

there are similarities and differences between the characterizations in the novel *Sang Pradjaka* and the characterizations in the movie *The Monkey King*. The equation of this research with the research to be done is using the same theory, namely structural analysis theory, but using two different objects.

#### **4. ANALISIS TEMA DALAM NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STARS KARYA JOHN GREEN**

This research is entitled *ANALISIS TEMA DALAM NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STARS KARYA JOHN GREEN* by Santi Husain Niode. The research is an analysis with a research focus on analyzing themes in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. From the research it can be concluded that the novel is about the struggle of teenagers who suffer from cancer but have the spirit to live. In short, *The Fault in Our Stars* shows the nature, actions, situations, time and place that describe the struggle for life in the whole story. The author analyzes the theme of struggle through the characters, plot and setting contained in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. The theme of struggle depicted through the characters is clearly seen through Hazel Grace, Augustus and Isaac. The equation of this research with the research to be done is using the same object, namely the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*, but using different methods.

#### **5. KONFLIK INTERNAL DALAM KARAKTER UTAMA PADA NOVEL “THE FAULT IN OUR STARS”**

This research is entitled *KONFLIK INTERNAL DALAM KARAKTER UTAMA PADA NOVEL “THE FAULT IN OUR STARS”* by Ida Bagus Gede Nova Winarta and Ida Ayu Mela Tustiawati. The research is an analysis with a research focus on internal conflict in the main character of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. From the research, it can be concluded that there are 14 data included in the internal conflict, namely the Internal Conflict experienced by

Hazel as much as 7 data, while the Internal Conflict experienced by Augustus as much as 7 data. The equation of this research with the research to be done is using the same object, namely the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*, but using different methods and theories.

#### **6. *MAKNA SIMBOL DALAM NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STARS***

This research is entitled *MAKNA SIMBOL DALAM NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* by Yudi Bahtiar Permana Putra. The research focuses on the meaning of symbols in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. From the research it can be concluded that the author tries to reveal the hidden meaning conveyed by the creator through the signs contained in his work. The results of this study show that there are several real examples of symbols that the author of the novel wants to convey through things that are never expected before that maybe the readers of this novel have not or do not know and realize it. Among them is a moment where Augustus bites a cigarette that he doesn't want to light or a swing that reminds Hazel of something in the past. The similarity between this research and the research to be conducted is that it uses the same object, namely the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*, but uses different methods and theories.

#### **7. *THE ROMANCE FORMULA IN JOHN GREEN'S THE FAULT IN OUR STARS***

This research is entitled *THE ROMANCE FORMULA IN JOHN GREEN'S THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* by Novindia Nurratnasari. The research focuses on the romance in *The Fault in Our Stars* through plot and character analysis. The results of the analysis show that the novel contains elements of popular literary formulas, namely the hero and heroine characters and the plot of the romance story that is built which is the focus and the character who is likened to a hero in a romance story. The similarity between this research and the



research to be carried out is that it uses the same object, namely the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*, but uses different method and theories.

**8. ANALISIS NILAI MORAL DALAM NOVEL SURAT KECIL UNTUK TUHAN KARYA AGNES DAVONAR (PENDEKATAN PRAGMATIK)**

This research is entitled *ANALISIS NILAI MORAL DALAM NOVEL SURAT KECIL UNTUK TUHAN KARYA AGNES DAVONAR (PENDEKATAN PRAGMATIK)* by Elyna Setyawati. The research focuses on the analysis of moral values in the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)*. The results showed that the form of moral value has three types, namely the first form of moral value in human relations with God has variants in the form of faith and prayer to God, the second form of moral value in human relations with oneself has variants of patience, sincerity and student responsibility for education, while the form of moral value in human relations with other humans has parents' advice to children, advice between friends, parents' affection for children, children's affection for parents, affection between friends, and parents' responsibility to children. The main character's morals in facing life's problems contained in the novel *Surat Kecil untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* have several variants, namely accepting God's destiny, being firm, surrendering, working hard, praying to God, not giving up easily, and not being steadfast in facing trials. The form of moral value delivery has two specifications, namely direct moral value delivery and indirect moral value delivery. The direct delivery of moral values has two forms, namely through the author and through the character, while the indirect delivery of moral values has a form of delivery in the form of events and conflicts. The dominant form of delivery of moral values contained in the novel *Surat Kecil untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* is the direct form of delivery, namely the form of delivery through characters with a total of 18 data. The equation of this research with the research to be conducted is using the same object, namely

the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* but using different methods and theories.

**9. ANALISIS NOVEL SURAT KECIL UNTUK TUHAN KARYA AGNES DAVONAR DITINJAU DARI SOSIOLOGI SASTRA**

This research is entitled *ANALISIS NOVEL SURAT KECIL UNTUK TUHAN KARYA AGNES DAVONAR DITINJAU DARI SOSIOLOGI SASTRA* by Mirnawati, Akhmad Murtadlo, and Syamsul Rijal. The research focuses on describing the intrinsic elements of the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* by Agnes Davonar and describing the social problems of the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* by Agnes Davonar. The results show that the results and discussion of the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan* by Agnes Davonar in terms of literary sociology can be concluded that the intrinsic elements that build the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan* by Agnes Davonar include the theme is the struggle of a teenage girl's life against malignant cancer she suffered, the main character is Keke who acts as a protagonist, the plot used is forward flow, the setting is in the city of Jakarta, Bandung and Singapore, the time setting is in the morning, afternoon and evening around 2003 to 2006. Research on the social problem aspects of the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan* by Agnes Davonar in terms of literary sociology includes struggle, religious (sincere and resigned), education and friendship. The struggle is seen from Keke who struggles with full confidence trying to treat her illness with various treatments. Friendship can be seen from Keke even though she is sick, she is still eager to learn because for Keke education is very important. Friendship can be seen from Keke's friends who are always loyal to wait for Keke to return. Religion can be seen from Keke sincerely accepting the disease while still praying to Allah. The equation of this research with the research to be done is using the same object, namely the

novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* but using different methods and theories.

**10. NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER DALAM NOVEL SURAT KECIL UNTUK TUHAN DAN RELEVANSINYA BAGI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER REMAJA**

This research is entitled *NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER DALAM NOVEL SURAT KECIL UNTUK TUHAN DAN RELEVANSINYA BAGI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER REMAJA* by Risqi Andriyani. The research focuses on the character education values contained in the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* and the relevance of character education contained in the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* for adolescent character education. The results showed that there are several character education values that appear in the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan*. They are religious values, which include patience, prayer, sincerity, maintaining friendship, and prayer. The value of hard work, the value of responsibility, the value of social care, the value of being friendly/communicative, and the value of loving to read. The relevance of character education values in the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan* with adolescent character education is seen from the educational environment. The educational environment consists of the environment, home, school, and society. The equation of this research with the research to be done is using the same object, namely the novel *Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan (Special Edition)* but using different methods and theories.

**11. ANALISIS STRUKTURAL NOVEL TOWARDS ZERO KARYA AGATHA CHRISTIE SERTA IMPLEMENTASINYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN SASTRA DI SMK**

This research entitled *ANALISIS STRUKTURAL NOVEL TOWARDS ZERO KARYA AGATHA CHRISTIE SERTA IMPLEMENTASINYA DALAM*

*PEMBELAJARAN SASTRA DI SMK* by AG. Dwi Prihantoro. This research focused on analysis structural in the novel and this research also explain implementation in literature learning at SMK. The result showed there are elements of structure analyze is character, plot, setting, theme, language and message. Thus the result of this analyze was implementation of *Towards Zero* by Agatha Christie novel in literature learning in SMK. The difference with the research to be carried out is the difference in data and research objects.

