

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

People's interest about reading literary works such as poetry, story, novel, and play becomes lower nowadays. Apparently, this happens because they lack appreciation to these works and culture. To overcome this matter, their interest about reading these works has to be increased from the very beginning through education.

Martin and Hill (1966:1) have an idea that literature is very useful to cultural and linguistic enrichment in education. They say, "The use of literature in the language class is now widely accepted as one of the most effective tools for cultural and linguistic enrichment".

Giving students a chance to create their own literary experiences to express themselves through literary works can also be done to increase their interest more about reading literary works. Yus Rusyana (1992:37) states, "... salah satu hal yang harus diutamakan dalam pengajaran sastra ialah perlu dan pentingnya siswa memperoleh pengalaman bersastra dan bukan sekedar pengetahuan dan pemahaman tentang sastra. Dengan kata lain, kepada siswa perlu diberikan banyak kesempatan untuk berekspresi lewat karya sastra".

Studying literature is considered to be inadequate if people do not know what literature is. According to Roberts and Jacobs (1989:1), literature refers to written

(and also spoken) composition designed to tell stories, dramatize situations, and reveal thoughts and emotions, also, to attract : entertain, stimulate, broaden, and enable readers.

Reading literary works is very fascinating. The writer is interested in literature because she can learn a lot about life that concerns people and their culture. Besides, it gives effects to her to respond what she reads through her emotions, such as tension, fear, laughter, sympathy, hatred, love, etc.

Literature is used to acknowledge the culture of the people who are using it. It can be found by the time the readers or learners read the literary works such as poetry, story, novel, or play. Among these works, the writer intentionally chooses novel to be analyzed since this work generally focus on a few major characters who undergo some kind of change as they meet other characters or deal with problems or difficulties in their lives. She is interested in reading novel because it gives her ideas to appreciate the sense of life through its characters, like judging something not as a part but as a whole. It means that she views a thing in all possibilities to have better judgment.

Scholes and Kellogg (1966:16) say that the novel is the most popular and influential kind of literature, seeking the widest audience in its culture and being more responsive to extraliterary influences than other kinds of literature.

According to Lawrence, as quoted by Scholes (1971:190-191), he states three reasons why he prefers novel: first, novel can help you not to be dead man in life;

second you can develop an instinct for life, if you will, instead of theory or right and wrong, good and bad; third, only in the novel are all things given full play, when we realize that life itself, and not inert safety, is the reason for living.

David Herbert Lawrence (1885-1930) is well-known as one of the greatest writers of the twentieth century. He was born at Eastwood, Notts, on 11 September 1885. He was the son of a Nottinghamshire miner, was educated at University College, Nottingham, and was for a time a school master before turning to writing as a profession. Apart from the years in England during the First World War, he and his wife Frieda, lived mostly abroad in Sardinia, Germany, Austria, Ceylon, Italy, Australia, Mexico, and New Mexico. He had published many novels. They were: *The White Peacock* (1911), *The Trespasser* (1912), *Sons and Lovers* (1913), *The Rainbow* (1915), *Women In Love* (1920), *Aaron's Rod* (1922), *Kangaroo* (1923), *The Plumed Serpent* (1926), and his last novel is *The Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928). Unfortunately, he died of tuberculosis in 2 March 1930 in Vence, near Nice.

According to the *Oxford Anthology*, Lawrence is more prolific, more spontaneous than Joyce's, Proust's, and Kafka's; he has much more design on the reader, and despite his exiles and wanderings, he gave himself a more urgent social role.

Davis (1966:39) says that D.H. Lawrence was the most ardent evangelist among the English poets and novelists of this century, all his writing, men the instinctual vitality which modern ideas and institutions threatened to destroy.

The writer chooses Lawrence's second novel which entitled "The Trespasser" for her thesis. The story is about a husband (Siegmond Mac Nair) who had an affair with the other woman (Helena Verden) that finally ended up with a horrible tragedy-the man committed suicide by hanging himself without noticing what would happen to his family and her lover, Helena.

Lawrence dedicated his second novel to a lady that once had a very special place in his heart, Helen Corke. This novel actually was written based on her diary. According to the diary, Helena fell in love with her music teacher, Herbert Baldwin Macartney, prior to his suicide on the Isle of Wight in 1909. Lawrence wrote this novel with very deeply sympathy. His concern of helping her through her grief makes the writer interested in his second novel.

The writer chooses the novel of D.H. Lawrence, The Trespasser, because she is interested in the case of the cause and effect of the unfaithfulness of Siegmund Mac Nair that brings unhappiness in their lives.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. What is the cause of the unfaithfulness of Siegmund as a major character?
2. What is the effect of the unfaithfulness of Siegmund to himself, Helena, and his family?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In line with the problems above, this thesis is intended to find out the cause of the unfaithfulness of Siegmund as a major character and the effect of the unfaithfulness of Siegmund to himself, Helena, and his family.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Literary subjects are important to be analyzed, for they seek the insight and truth of life. Therefore, they should be made interesting and relatively easy to be learned. Since literature has the potency to study some views of life through reading novel, this study is expected to support the cross cultural understanding and language courses.

The result of this thesis is expected to be able to give a little contribution concerning the teaching of literature, especially on the teaching of novel. The study on the cause and effect of the unfaithfulness of the major character is as well as expected to give insight for understanding novel.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Analyzing a novel as a work of literature is not easy to be done. There are a lot of elements to be analyzed. In this study, the writer limits her study by focusing on the plot and the character to find out the cause and effect of the unfaithfulness of the major character. She limits her study because the plot and character are the crucial elements in total unity which all good fiction has.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Plot : the interrelationship of incidents and characters within a total design (Roberts, 1989:57).
2. Character : a reasonable facsimile of a human being, with all the good and bad traits of being human (Jacobs, 1989:56).
3. Novel : a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life (Kennedy, 1991:213).
4. Cause : that which produces an effect; the reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide (Webster, 1976:160).
5. Effect : that which is produced by some cause; the result upon the mind of what is apprehended by the faculties (Webster, 1978:1201).
6. Unfaithfulness : disloyal to one's marriage partner by having a sexual experience or relationship with another person (Longman, 1978:1201)

1.7 Organization of the Study

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter deals with the Introduction while the second chapter concerns with the Review of Related Literature. Then, chapter three is discussing about the Methodology of the Study. Chapter four describes the Analysis and the last chapter, chapter five, presents the Conclusion and Suggestion.