

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1. Background to the Study**

The study of narrative, that is stated by Fludernik (2006) is a narrative theory. Narrative theory or it can be called narratology is study of narrative as a genre. Narratology is also called narrative discourse theory because in its development it is based on linguistic analogies, such as syntactic models as it has a relationship between subject, predicate, and object. The goal is to describe “the constants, variables and combinations typical of narrative and to clarify how these characteristics of narrative texts connect within the framework of theoretical models (typologies)”. Many narratologist defined narratology in more or less in the same way. In general, narratology is studies about the features of a narrative.

Narrative in it is expansive sense may allude to an assortment of genre. According to many writers such as Barthes (1977) said that “Narrative world are numberless”, and Fludernik (2006) said that “Narrative is all around us”. However, when we talking about narrative. We will immediately relate it to literary form, short story or novel. Fludernik (2006) said that narration is not only limited to novel short stories or literary work. Narrative is elated most importantly with the act of narration and can be found any place somebody informs us regarding something: a newsreader on the radio, a teacher at school, a school friend in the playground, a fellow passenger

on a train, a news-agent, one's partner over the evening meal, a television reporter, a newspaper columnist or the narrator in the novel that we enjoy reading before going to bed. We are all narrators in our daily lives, in our conversations with others, and sometimes we are even professional narrators (should we happen to be, say, teachers, press officers or comedians). (Fludernik, 2006, p. 1)

Narrative is used as a tool to convey or describe a story, so the hearer or reader can understand the content or purpose of the literary work. Fludernik (2009: 9) said that narrative made (fictional) world in which people existed and interacted inside life-universes that were totally equivalent to this present reality. Narrative becomes an important element in a work of fiction. To convey the narrative, a narrator is needed.

The narrator is described as a tool or instrument used by the author to convey the narrative of the story. According to Nunning in Fludernik (2009: 27), a narrator has four functions in narrative text: a narrator has a narrative function he/she, technically, presents the world of choice, the narrator comments or elaborates, the narrator often functions as a kind of philosopher or moralist who articulates propositions that apply universally, especially in the case of sentences, the narrator has a discursive function related to the narrative communicative situation.

When we talk about narrative we also talk about point of view. Point of view is the way of narration delivered in which an author used a person or voice to convey the story, so the story can be more alive and conveyed well to the readers or listener. With the use of point of view, the writer seems to be the main character or someone

else in the story. There are three major kinds of point of view. That is first person point of view, second person point of view, and third person point of view.

Gennete (1980) restructured the concept of perspective and introduced the term focalization. The term focalization was created by French narrative theorist named Gerrard Genette in his book entitled Narrative Discourse.

Focalization refers to perspective which a story presented. Focalization invites the narrator to convey information from the story so that the reader or listener does not only focus on the narrator from the voice but also through the eyes (perspective). There are three types of focalization : zero focalization (narrator knows more than the character in the story), internal focalization (narrator knows what the character knows), and external focalization (narrator less know than the character). In focalization, person which gave the perspective is called focalizer.

Even though same used narrator to convey the story, focalization and point of view is different. Point of view just focus on who is speaking or the voice. Focalization is wider than point of view, Focalization focus on who see the event. So in Focalization we can know who see the event, place, activity.

In this study, the researcher focused on focalization analysis of *The Grinch* movie using focalization theory by Gennete (1980). This movie was a 2018 American 3D computer-animated Christmas movie which was directed by Scott Mosier and Yarrow Cheney, produced by Chris Meledandri, Janet Healy from Illumination Studio. This movie release and distribute by Universal Pictures.

*Dr. Seuss' The Grinch* story is set in a town called "Who-Ville" which is inhabited by residents named 'Whos'. All people in Who-Ville are happy because Christmas is coming. One of the unhappy residents is a green haired creature named The Grinch who has a heart too small to feel happiness. He lives in the cave alone with his dog named Max. The Grinch hates Christmas because he has bad memories about Christmas. The Grinch thinks to steal Christmas from the Whos. He decides to become a Santa Clause and steal Christmas from Who-Ville residents. When he success to steal all Christmas items from Who-Ville residents and want to rid all of the Christmas items, he was confused as to why they were still singing even though he had stolen all of the Christmas items. He then remembers one of children Who-Ville named Cindy-Lou. He remembers about Cindy's words and he imagine singing with them all. Finally the Grinch's heart grows and he regains consciousness. He decides to return the items and apologize to the townspeople.

The researcher analyzed *The Grinch* movie because in this movie, narrator has an important role to the story, because the narrator helps to convey the story and the feeling of the character. The researcher analyzes the focalization from this movie using method read and analyzing the movie script. So the writer can know about the focalization. the focalization can be zero focalization, internal focalization and external focalization.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problems**

Based on the background above, the problem statement can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of focalization are used in Dr. Seuss' The Grinch Movie?
2. How does focalization in the movie explain what the narrator knows about the story?

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

Based on the statement of the problems above, objective of the study in this study are:

1. To find out the focalization in the movie Dr. Seuss' The Grinch
2. To know the narrator knowledge in the movie Dr. Seuss' The Grinch

### **1.4. Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study of this study is analyzed about the focalization or the narrator mean when narrator conveys the story of the movie *Dr. Seuss' The Grinch* using the theory by Genette (1980). The focalization can be zero focalization, internal focalization or external focalization.

### **1.5. Significant of the Study**

From this study, the researcher expected this study will give benefits as follows:

1. To give more understanding about narration and focalization in the literary work,
2. Focalization thesis is still a few in numbers for Stikubank University students especially for English literature student. So this study can be reference for the other students who want to make a thesis about Focalization,
3. Researcher hopes this thesis can be useful for readers or students who want to develop knowledge about narration, point of view and focalization.

#### **1.6. Approach to the study**

To collect the data, the researcher watched the movie, After that the researcher made a table that showed the narrator's utterance. And then read and analyzed the movie script. The researcher uses focalization theory by Genette (1980). The writer use Text Oriented Approach because the writer deals with the text parts in the movie script. Text Oriented Approach focuses to analysis the part of the text such as words, phrase, sentence, etc. This study focus on analysis point of view and focalization of the narrator in the movie *Dr. Seuss' The Grinch*.

#### **1.7. Organization of the paper**

This study consists of five chapters as follows:

Chapter I contains introduction that consist of Background to the study, Statement of the Problems, Objective of the Problems, Scope of the Study, Significant of the study, Approach to the study, Organization of the paper. Chapter II contains of Biography of the director Scott Mosier, and co-director Yarrow Cheney,

and Synopsis of *Dr. Seuss' The Grinch*. Chapter III contains of review of related literature. This chapter arranged to support the writer to analyzing the problems from statement of the problem in chapter I. Chapter IV contains of finding and discussion. Chapter V contains of conclusion and suggestion