

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Language is a means of communication. People can imagine how difficult life without language. “Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, or gestural symbol that enable members of given community to communicate intelligibly with another” (Brown 2005: 5).

Literature nowadays has become a tool to express what someone feeling into a beautiful play of words, such as figurative language, or connotative meaning that shown in a literary work. This analysis intend to explain about literature which is written in the form of novel. That is why, it is important to tell about the definition of literature, so that either the writer or the readers can be easily understand abut literature itself. R.J Rees (1973: 9) stated that “Literature is a permanent expression in words of some thought or feeling or idea about life and the world. It may be good, bad, or indifferent”.

From his statement, it can be said that the scope of literature is very wide since there are so many things which can be talked to, for example about the situations which happen in the world today or even criticize the social problems in the world through literature. But it is also important to notice whether the literature is good or not. That’s why in order to make good literature, someone should consider some factors, such as psychological truth or holding the mirror up to nature, originality, craftsmanship, and a consciousness of moral values.

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or

scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. This thesis is arranged using fiction because this novel tells about the characters' love which is so different from our life. In the story, she is in love with her boyfriend, a vampire.

In the line of opinion of the researcher, the novel is one kind of book that is written for everyone. There is no limit of the profession to be able to write a novel. What distinguishes only a beginner level with professional experience. Novel is a prose that tells the life of humans as well as in romance. But simpler and shorter novel only tells the story of the conflict of actors so that it changes the fate of characters. Each novel has its own characteristics or traits.

Novel is long prose works with a great amount of detail on every page. The effect of this detail is that the readers can recognize the complex reality of a character or event in the story Napitulu (2010: 1). Sumardjo (1998: 29) says that "Novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many characters and various settings. This analysis is about a story from a novel. It is known that novel is one of the kinds of literature, beside poetry and drama. Poetry is written in lines by focus rhymes scheme.

Character is one of essential elements in fiction or novel. Fiction is a creative process. In making and developing the character, an author cannot be separated from creativity freedom. Fiction contains and offers life models which according to author's point of view. The author is freely creating characters according to his creativity. Even though the character is just an imaginary character, he has to represent someone in the real life or lifelike, because the real life is a reference for the reader to understand the character. Literary works are to be enjoyed by readers. Because no wonder indeed Meyer creates

twilight, new moon with all the characteristics that appear in it as literature teen will be literature in the designation for teenagers.

Characters in New Moon is interesting to analyze because there is a unique character that created by the author, about a human named Bella Swan that falling in love with a vampire named Edward Cullen. And this novel is about the darkest time of the protagonist character, Bella Swan, life and losing the true love.

This analysis focuses on main characters in the novel New Moon, they are Bella Swan, Edward Cullen and Laurent. Isabella "Bella" Swan the protagonist of the series, Bella is a perpetually clumsy "danger magnet", with dark brown hair and brown eyes. She is often portrayed as having low self-esteem and unable to comprehend Edward's love for her. She has immunity to supernatural abilities involving the mind, such as Edward's mind-reading ability. Edward Cullen is a vampire who lives with a coven of like-minded vampires known as the Cullen family, who feed on animals rather than humans. At first, Edward feels a mutual hatred toward Jacob Black because of his love for Bella.

Novel is a part of literary works which is usually known as narrative prose concerned with length of the story and a complex plot which is the result of human real experience and their imagination. In this thesis the research only focuses on novel. Novel is extended fictitious prose narrative dealing with character and actions of period of time. New Moon the second novel series, the novel others series such as, twilight, new moon, eclipse, and breaking dawn. This novel becomes famous because it tells about vampires family who live in modern world and how they diffuse with human beings. The researcher interested in reading novel the twilight saga: new moon. The story New moon novel is an interesting story because it tells about relationship "Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen" the different be alive. The researcher wants to get the moral value after reading the novel where it can be used to change the writer attitude to develop the writer knowledge and experience.

Researcher reason, choose novel *New Moon*, Because the novel popular and best seller. This novel also, novel a which one for one novel kids best publishers weekly. Moreover, this novel popular in whole world.

Based on the reason above, it is interested to conduct the research entitled: **main characters analysis of Stephenie Meyer's novel twilight saga: new moon.**

B. Problem of Study

Based on the background of the study above, the formulated problem of the study is:

1. Who are the main characters of *The Story Twilight Saga: New Moon*?
2. What are the characteristics of the main characters of *The Story of Twilight saga: New Moon* novel?

C. Objective of Study

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the study are stated as follows:

1. To find that out characteristics of Isabella Swan in *New Moon*.
2. To find that out characteristics of main characters (Edward Cullen and Jacob Black).

D. Significant of the Study

The result is expected to give some deep information in recognizing novel especially character : the twilight saga *New Noon*. The researcher also hopes that this research will enrich the literary studies principally in understanding novel.

E. Benefits of The Study

The researcher expects that the result of the study will give some beneficial contributions, they are:

1. Theoretically

Hopefully, this study can give information to develop in the literary field.

2. Practically

a. For the student (of university who uses literary theories)

The result of this study can be used as a reference, especially in conducting the literary study. Beside that, they can improve other kinds of analysis, and it also can be used as a ruler and knowledge in literary analyzing.

b. For the Teacher (of English Department University)

The research are expected to provide the description of literary work. It is beneficial for English language teaching to analyze the employing of literary work and can be use for additional information that can be applied by teachers in teaching and practicing literary analysis.

c. For other researcher,

It can be used as an additional reference to open other analysis relating to the research on literary analysis.

F. Definiton of Key Terms

1. Novel

Definition novel *New mMoon* is Stephenie Meyer's novel which part of the *Twilight* novel series. This novel is the second series and is a follow-up novel from *Twilight* that tells the romance between Bella Swan and Edward Cullen. This novel will be released into the big screen in November 2009. In this novel also told Bella Swan's relationship with Jacob Black, a Werewolf (werewolves). In this novel also told about the Volturi Family who live in the city of Volterra, Italy.

Novel an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence

of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. Within its broad framework, the genre of the novel has encompassed an extensive range of types and styles: picaresque, epistolary, romantic, realist, historical to name only some of the more important ones. The novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct or divert or both (Burgess 2016: 1).

2. Characters

Character is some one in literary work who has some sort of identity (it need not be a strong one), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and possibly thoughts going in the head. DiYanni (2001: 147) a character is an imaginary person that lives in a literary work. Literary character may be major or minor static or dynamic.

Bella Swan is average, yet slightly gawky and unconfident and weight and brown eyes. Edward is a vampire and the love interest of Bella Swan. In the beginning of the series, Jacob Black is Bella's mortal friend who belongs to the Native American Quileute tribe.

3. Characteristics

A characteristic feature needn't just be something physically apparent, it can describe a type of personality or atmosphere as well, as in: "The *characteristic* of all funeral homes is their gloomy air." As their spelling and meaning implies, there is a close link between the words *characteristic* and *character*, meaning the essential nature of a thing, and in fact both words come from the ancient Greek *character*, meaning a "symbol or imprint on the soul."

4. Main Character

The main character is one of the two most important characters in your novel, and the only one most writing students ever learn about. Yet the emotional thread of your novel hangs on both these character and their relationship, so you need to choose them wisely.

In the line with the opinion of the novel is a work of fiction/non-fiction created in detail, in the novel there are elements such as: theme, plot, setting, point of view and so forth. characters sometimes called the protagonist against the antagonists can trigger.

G. Frame of Discussion

In order to give the guidance for the researcher and the readers in understanding the research paper, the researcher makes an outline about the content of the research as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction this chapter consists of the background of the study, the problem of the study, objective of study, significant of the study, definition of concept, and frame of discussion

Chapter II: This chapter consists of related study, literature, The Novel, Literary Analysis, Kinds of Character Characterization, Cocpetual Framework.

Chapter III: Type of the Study, Object of the Study, Data Collection, Techniques, Synopsis the Story.

Chapter IV: This chapter consist of Data Presentation, The Research Finding, Techniques of Characteristic

Chapter V: In the last chapter, The Conclusion, the Suggestion.

CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Related Studies

Miftahul Umam (2012: 1-37) entitled "An Analysis Isabella Swan's Social Coflicts in Stephenie Meyer's Novel "New Moon". Thesis. English department faculty of teacher training and education university of muhammadiyah malang september 2012. This study focused in isabella swan's social conflicts and the way she solved her social conflicts. The writer used descriptive qualitative research desin. Thus the approach used by the writer is objective approach in analyzing the novel.

Yulia Dewi (2002: 1-31) entitled "An Analysis of the Main Character Conflict in New Moon By Stephenie Meyer. Thesis. Department of english university of sumatera utara medan 2012.

Umi Fauziah (2010 :2-52) conduct a study entitled "A Analysis of Main Character in Stephenie Meyer's Novel: New Moon". "this discuss about main cahracters the obtain in novel by stephenie meyer. Mentioned characters own features the different and characteristic own the different also.

Related to this study, Ahmad Yunus (2009 :1-27) conduct a study entitled "Character Analysis of Isabella Swan in Stephenie Meyer's Twilight". Thesis. Jakarta: English Letters Departement, Letters and Humanities. Faculty. Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta. May 2009. The research concerns with one of intrinsic elements, namely character. The research analyzes the characteristics of the main character in stephenie meyer's novel *Twilight*, Isabella

Swan. The data are obtained by a comprehensive reading. The compiled data area analyzed with descriptive qualitative analysis method.

I Wayan Wida Permana, (1-8) The Main Characters Conflicts in Stephenie Meyer's Novel Twilight Saga: New Moon. Objective that in reach process of writing inside this thesis is about explain a variety kind conflict and strategically in the uses character in a story to in the novel conflict inside conflict live.

B. Literature

The word literature comes from French, it consists of two words, they are: *belles*, has meaning fine and *lettres*, letters, literature. It regarded for its aesthetic value rather than its didactic or informative content.

More than two thousand years ago, the Roman poet Horace claimed that literature is “*sweet*” and “*useful*” (*Dulce et Utile*). Since then, literature has been traditionally understood, at least in Western cultures, as having the dual purpose of entertaining and educating its audience.

Literature is human personal expression especially experience, thought, feeling, enthusiasm, concept on certain description, which can arise the enchantments and it uses a language as communication media (Sumarjo and Saini, 1991: 13). Literary language is different from the language that we use every day, an author or poet uses some words not just sound but sound which has fixed meaning and association. Literature can be divided into two parts they are:

1. Fiction

Fiction is a narrative that written by author in a novel or short story which based on imagination of the author rather than from history or fact.

2. Non-fiction

It is factual report to events, in most of biography and autobiography, the author forces to do some fictionalizing to make the interest but this writing is still classified as non-fiction. The actuality is anything, which really happens in human life. On the other hand, reality is anything that happens in our life but it must not be happened (Holman and Harmon, 1986: 202).

C. Novel

1. Definition of Novel

Novel is most the same as a short story. They both are included in prose narrative fiction. The similarity in the intrinsic element such as plot, characteristic, setting, etc. (Sumardjo & Saini, 1991: 29). A novel may have complex themes, many characteristics of various atmospheres.

Novel is almost the same with a short story. They included in process narrative fiction. It processes many works to create the illusion of actual reality admit artificiality. It has function in directing our attention to imagine the subject matter of the work to the real words in our actually live.

2. Kinds of Novel

According to Sumardjo and Saini (1991: 29), novel can be divided in three themes. They are romantic novel, adventure novel, and fantasy novel, for the further explanation as follow:

a. Romantic Novel

Romantic novel involves the role of man and woman balance event sometimes, the role of woman is more dominant than man and all of the themes can happen in this novel.

b. Adventure Novel

This novel involves the role of the man more than women, along its story in action always exterior, usually physical and frequently violent is the predominant material, stressed above characteristic, motivation, or theme.

c. Fantasy Novel

This novel depends on its particular effect on strangeness of setting, action, and characteristic which gives an air of unreality of a story.

They further state that novel is a prose work of quite some length complexity, which attempts to reflect and express something about the quality values of human experience. It is main matter that has taken from patterns of life as we have known or set in exotic and imaginative times and places.

3. The Elements of Novel

There are two aspects which influence the content of a novel. They are the extrinsic elements and the intrinsic elements.

a. The Intrinsic Element

The intrinsic elements the element that builds the creation work of fiction that will form a unity of fiction. In other word, the intrinsic elements are the whole elements which make up structure of literary work.

It is a little hard to analyze the intrinsic elements in a novel, because many experts have different opinion to define which included to the intrinsic elements. These elements as referring to all things that support the work of fiction inside, they are:

1) Character and Characterization

a) Character

(1) Definition of Character

Character is the attitude or personality that rolled by the actor or actress in a story. According to Webster's New Dictionary and Thesaurus, character is a personality as created in a play or novel. A character that has a strength and clearness will help to understand the theme or message in the story. The character of every actor and actress has to be consistent from the starting up to the end of the story. A character may be consistent with what we have learned about. To identify character in a story or novel the author may use three ways:

- (a) The author tells us whether he is like by exposition or analysis.
- (b) The character reveals himself through his speeches and action.
- (c) The reaction of other character to him indicated what type of a person he is.

(2) Kinds of Character

There are some types of characteristics according to Kennedy (1983: 28-29), he made some distinctions of character into:

(a) Flat Character

The simple character or flat character is less representation of human personality than the embodiment of single attitude or obsession in a character. It is flat character because the audiences only see one side of the characters.

(b) Round Character

The second is round character; Kennedy (1983: 29) calls it as round character because the audiences can see all sides of characters. The complex character is obviously more life than

simple, because in life people are not simply embodiment of single attitudes.

Based on their function in the story, character usually describe a figure in the story or as the author wants to be. Character can be classified into:

(a) Major Character

Major or central character is vital to the development and resolution of conflict resolves around these characters.

(b) Minor Character

Minor character serve to complement the major character and help to move the plot events forward.

(c) Protagonist

The protagonist is the central person in a story, and is often referred to as the story of main character. He or she (or they) is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist may not always be admirable (e.g. an anti-hero) nevertheless he or she must command involvement on the part of the reader or better yet, empathy.

(d) Antagonist

The antagonist character (s) that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contended. In other word, the antagonist is an obstacle that protagonist must overcome.

b) Characterization

The purpose of understanding characteristics, it is important to describe what characterization is. Many experts view characterization as

the process of making up a characteristic into special character, behavior, attitude, personality, and many things that are involved with the character. In other world, characterization is information about the character of person that participated in the literary work given by an author.

According to Macmillan (1984: 49) Novel is narrative prose fiction which is very long so that it can include picture life with all of its richness, complexity and contradiction by the result that it is like real life works in which the reader can enjoy and be involved in the shorter work.

Macmillan says that a novel uses the same elements as a short story: plot, character, setting, point of view and theme. The greater length of the novel, however, allows novelists to deal with more complex aspect of their elements, to present character of many dimensions in a variety of situation and settings. "Novel is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose" (Abrams, 190).

In this study, *New Moon* novel is the fiction novel because the story of this novel is based dream author. The author of this novel, Stephenie Meyer, took the story based on dream the author writing which entitled *New Moon*.

In *New Moon* novel, the character "Isabella Swan" is described having complex characteristics which support her character in playing a role. In *New Moon* novel. She is description of characteristics at most than other character in this novel. Therefore, character "Isabella Swan" is chosen to analyze in this study.

1. Elements of Novel

a. Theme

Theme is the main idea of the story that used to make whole and define the problem. Theme is the way of the author to communicate and divide the view about life to the readers or audiences. Theme is the main discussion, which puts an important place in literary work. According to William Kenny (1966: 89), he states that:

“Theme is neither moral nor the subject of the story. In addition, theme is meaning the story releases.”

Moral is a simple kind of theme, because all of the themes are moral. It can be said that theme is the main discussion of the story released. Theme of a story like plot maybe stated very briefly or at a greater length, with a simple or very brief story. We may be satisfied to sum up the theme in a single sentence but we may feel that a paragraph occasionally even an essay is needed to state it adequately.

Theme and characteristic are often closely related. The characteristics often symbolize an aspect of the theme. To observe the theme of a novel, (Perine, 1977: 117). Stated that we should keep in mind for the following principles:

- a) Theme must be expressible in the form of a statement with a subject and predicate.
- b) Theme is a central and unifying concept of a story. Therefore; 1) it must account for all the major details of the story, 2) the theme must not

contradicted by any detail of the story, 3) the theme must not rely upon supposed facts not actually stated or clearly implied by the story.

- c) Theme must state as generalization about life.
- d) There is no one way of starting the theme of a story.
- e) We must be careful not to make generalizations larger than is justified by the terms of the story.
- f) We should avoid any statement that reduces the theme to some familiar saying that we have heard all our lives.

Theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story. Theme is another prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a novel, drama and short story. It reflects innocence, experience, life, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, and individual. etc.

Theme is sometimes used interchangeably with “motive”, but the term is more usefully applied to a general concept or doctrine, whether implicit or asserted, which an imaginative work is designed to incorporate and make persuasive to the reader (Abrams 170).

According to Arp and Johnson (2006: 78), theme is the controlling idea or the central insight. It means, it is generalization about life stated or implied by the story. Further, Arp and Johnson explain that in many stories, the theme may be equivalent to the revelation of human character. Frequently, a story through its portrayal of specific persons in specific situations will have something to say about the nature of human being. With a theme, the author can convey the messages through his ideas development which are packaged in unity of the story.

Thus, it can be concluded that theme is the general topic of the story. The author can be inspired from the moral principle, and emotional situation, or an intellectual concept to take as a theme of the story. With a theme, the author can convey the messages through his ideas development which are packaged in unity of the story.

b. Plot

Plot is a series of events created by the author to tell the story. In most of stories, these events rise out of conflict experiences by the main characteristic. The conflict does not come from internal only but conflict comes from external too.

Kennedy (1983: 9) defines that a plot is structure of events that arise out a conflict. The plot is clarified as the artistic arrangement of those events and consists of three logical stages namely:

- (1) The beginning is about one quarter the length of a movie production (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:48). In the beginning, the audiences is letting to know where the story is going by the presentation of the actor as the hero or heroine and other major participants, the setting of place and time, in how the story will be played, the theme, the problems, and also the premise (Douglass and Harnden, 1996: 48-49).
- (2) The middle section is about half production or even a little longer. The middle of dramatic structure contains the struggles of the hero and heroine to achieve the solution of the problems that has been defined, which discovered or created in the beginning (Douglass and Harnden, 1996: 48-49). The middle consists of two elements: rising action, is the conflict between characteristics which produced suspense, and the

climax, is the highest point of the conflict, it is crucial event of the movie as a whole, (Douglass and Harnden, 1996: 50)

- (3) The end is also called by resolution. The ending of the story is giving the problem solving all events in society. In this stage, the hero and hero in resolves their problems in a way satisfactory to the audiences.

From the definition above, the researcher can say that plot is the arrangement of incidents or events which present a conflict and consists of:

(a) Exposition

Exposition is the opening part that sets the scene, introduces the main characteristics, situations, and events, exiting before the action at the beginning of a story. It also provides any other background information that the readers may demand in order to comprehend the events.

(b) Complication

Is the beginning of conflict, the characteristics begin their action and events or conditions that make the characteristics feel confused. It can be interplay between characteristics and events which build up a tension and develop a problem out the original in the story.

(c) Climax

A climax is the highest point in a story developed from an ascending series of actions. We can say that a climax is the top part of conflict.

(d) Resolution

Resolution is the last events in a movie or the outcome conflict. This section contains an explanation of the fate-a fate experienced by the characteristics after experiences the peak event. There is also the solution left to the reader, so the end of the hanging, with no resolution.

(e) Catastrophe or Denouncement

In some movies or films, the story ends with some resolutions from the main actor or actress but some of them have a final clearing from the entire problem. In this step, there is strong review toward the entire story. There is not any problem that the writers or directors try to state their message. In this step, this movie has reached the goals in making the movie.

b) Kinds of Plot

Plot is a story construction that built in the story. There are some kinds of plot, they are as follow:

- 1) Circular: The story is concern in one topic or problem.
- 2) Linear: The story continues from the start to the end of the story. In this movie, we can understand what the main topic in the movie because the scenes run continuously
- 3) Foreshadowing: The story tells about the next events, but one time tells about one problem to another problem, and then tells about the first thing that has been told again at the first story.
- 4) Flashback: The story tells about something that happened in the past. This movie tries to retell something that happened in the past

and make it as some knowledge for the future. It maybe tells about the autobiography, some experiences, and so on.

Plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts. The plot is decided by three essential elements: events, conflict, and climax. Suggested the plot is a story that contains the squence of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event caused of led to the occurience of other events Staton (1965: 14).

According to Arp and Johson (2006: 102), plot is the sequence of incident or event through with an author constructs a story; skilled author are careful to present the sequence in a significant order. Then, the plot may inlcude many surprising, twist and turn and culminating, climactic incident; because the goal is to keep the reader turning the page. Arp and Johson (2006: 104) remark that conflict is a clash of actions, ideas, desires or wills. It means conflict is an opposition faced by the character.

Furthermore, Arp and Johson explain that character may be pitted againts some other person or group of persons (conflict of person againts person); they may be in conflict with some external force-physical nature, society, or “fate” (conflict of person againts environment; or they may be in conflict with some elements in their own natures (conflict of person againts hemdelf or herself). The conflict may be mental, physical, emotional, or moral.

c. Setting

a) Definition of Setting

Setting is something or the circumstances surrounding the actors in a story. Setting is the place where the phenomenon including the time, day, and year happen. Setting is important element story.

William Kenney (1966: 38) referred the term of “*Setting*” is to the point in time and space in which the events of the plot occur. In the simple definition of setting, it can be concluded that setting analysis in the movie is about when story happens.

b) Elements of Setting

The element setting in a story or play consists of two elements, they are as follows:

(1) Setting of Place

The place that use in which is present or the story takes place (at school, in town, in the room). It includes the geographical location of the story. It deals with where the action of the story talking place.

(2) Setting of Time

Is the story when it happened (morning, afternoon, evening, today, tomorrow). It deals with when the story takes place. When describing the setting of time, it is able to specify the season, the month, the day, climate, life style or social condition such as the daily life of the characteristics.

While according to (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 218), setting can be divided into two kinds; they are physical and spiritual setting:

- (a) Physical setting refers to place and time.
- (b) Spiritual setting refers to custom, tradition, believe, and value of the society where the event happens.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that setting is background of story the event illustrate. It refers to merely to the physical but also non-physical. The physical setting may consist of place and space namely road, rivers, and house. In addition, non-physical setting or spiritual setting refers to believe, costume, tradition, and value as well.

Setting is something or the circumstances surrounding the actors in a story. Setting is the place where the phenomenon including the time, day, and year happen. Setting is important element story.

Background elements can be divided into three main elements, namely a place, time, and social. Backgrounds on the location of the place suggest the occurrence of the events recounted in a work of fiction. Elements may be used where the places with a certain name, initials, there may be certain locations without exact name. Background of time associated with the problem of "when" of events recounted in a work of fiction problem "when" is normally associated with the factual, the time to do or be associated with historical events. Social background suggested on matters relating to the conduct of social life of the community in a place that is told.

Macmillan in his book, *understanding literature* (1984: 705) defines setting as the place and the time in which a story, play or novel happen. In some stories the setting help create atmosphere, or mood, that can influence the reader as well as the character.

The statement supported by Meyer (1990: 107) who defines setting as the context in which the action of the story occurs. The major elements of setting are time, place, and social environment that frame the character.

Lostracco and Wilkerson (in Koesnosobroto, 1988: 80), recognize two kinds of setting, the specific and the general. In a specific setting, the author does not state the place but the gives his sign of what and where the story takes place.

d. Point of View

Point of view refers to the interest, attitude, and a belief associated with a characteristic's group particular perspective. Point of view is the perspective from which a narrative is presented, it is analogous to the point from which the camera sees the action in cinema (see also persona, voice, tone). There are two main points of view, they are:

- a) First, point of view refers to camera shot taken as if seen through the eyes of a characteristic. While Philips (2005: 441) states that point of view is the camera placement at the approximate position of a characteristic or person that gives a view similar to what subject would see.
- b) The second one, point of view that refers to the perspective of the story teller. This point of view is divided into three categories:
 - (1) First person, it can shift the balance from visual and dialogue, to commentary and contemplative language.
 - (2) Second person, when the photographer of cinema is not establish a characteristic in the scene, the audience feels that the direct address being make to the camera speaks to the audience directly.

- (3) Third person (not omniscient) in movie production is point of view that the reader or viewer can enter the mind and hear the conscious thought of the characteristic, so the viewer know all of characteristics.

The point of view or narrative perspective, characterized the way in which a text present a person, event and setting. The point of view discusses about who is telling story, or from which position the events are perceived. In general, point of view is differentiated into three kinds: first person point of view, third person point of view, and mixed point of view by Volger (200: 150).

In line with the opinion of the researchers is a core theme or also the main idea in a story. The theme is an early departure authors convey a story. The theme of a novel concerning all problems in human life, whether it was from a humanitarian problem, power, love, and others. Point of view is determined by the authors' descriptions of characters, setting, and events told to the reader throughout the story.

The plot is a story development pattern that is formed by a causal connection. Digest groove contained in the story problems. setting is a place, a time, as well the atmosphere of the action figures or events also experienced leaders. In short stories, novels and other prose, sometimes are not specified by clearly setting action figures. The point of view is a position of the author or narrator also in bringing the story. The position of the author in telling a story.

e. Style

The term of style comes from Latin that is “*Stillus*”, has meaning a tool for writing. Furthermore, style become skill capability reveal ideas and aesthetic word and can express the meaning beyond feeling touch and readers emotion in other words.

Style has function to indicate a mode of expression that is the language that the writer uses. Style is not quite different from point of view, where style emphasizes toward telling techniques about characteristics, and then point of view is the author’s way to express characteristics. Sumardjo and Saini, (1991: 92) stated that:

“Good literary are works that have harmony and aesthetic language and make readers are not boring, enjoy, and feel empathy.”

That is depends on the author’ skill how to express style, in other word skill is author personality or techniques reveal thoughts through typical language, which showing author soul and personality.

Style is fiction refers to the language conventions used to construct the story; fiction writers can manipulate diction sentences structure, phrasing, dialog, and other aspects of language to create the style. Thus, a story could be described as; richly detailed, flowing and barely controlled, or sparing and minimalist to reflect the simple sentence structures and low range of vocabulary.

By using different style in the short story, the readers also acquired different atmosphere of a story. Usually, old authors have strong style to express their work, different with young authors are still looking for a format,

even styles of old writers will be followed by young writers, (Sumarjdo Saini, 1991: 92).

Language is central equipment which is used by the authors to reveal their commendations. However literary language has own target that different with languages of magazine, newspaper, and daily language. The using of literary style is based on three fundamental matter, they are; 1) diction, 2) the form of word in the sentence, 3) tone. The three fundamental matters will evoke authors typical to compare it with others.

From the statements above, it can be concluded that style in a literary work especially novel (prose) consists of:

- a) The length and complexity of sentence (the grammar)
- b) Diction or choice of words
- c) Or maybe the use of figurative speech (majas) such as simile, personification, metaphore, etc.

Language is the system of sound and words used by the human to express their thoughts and feeling. Style is distinctive manner of doing, performing or presenting something. Style is the language of the work where it is modern, old, easy, or difficult. Language style is the choice among the other alternatives in using language (Hornby 1995: 662)

It refers to the way to convey the same information by using different expression and related to different variations of language that are used in different situation and needs by (Sapriani, Syarif, and Ardi, 58). In the line opinion of the researcher style is how the author says something, the choice of words and the use of language, sentence construction, imagery, what the not author says. It adds significance and impact to the author's writing. **Style** is

the way a writer chooses words (*diction*), arranges them in sentences and longer units of discourse (*syntax*) and exploits their significance. Style is the verbal identity of a writer, as unmistakable as his or her face or voice. Reflecting their individuality, writers' styles convey their unique ways of seeing the world.

D. Literary Analysis

A novel has the contents and elements. The contents of the novel usually come from the people's experiences and love. To understand the literary work both contents and elements, objective approaches are needed. "There are four criticisms in identifying, analyzing, evaluating and writing literature" (Abrams 39). According to Wiyatmi (2006: 79), there are some approaches derived from four main approaches used to analyze a literary work proposed by Abrams, namely: mimetic, pragmatic, expressive, and objective. Those approaches:

1. Mimetic Approach

The researcher, if used this approach, will analyze the work of literature as imitation or reflection or representation of world and human being. They will find and prove the truth of that work which is presented by the author.

2. Pragmatic Approach

In this approach, the researcher collected see the work of literature as something which is constructed in order to achieve certain effect on the audience such as aesthetic pleasure, instruction or kind of emotion. It arouses certain people's emotion or even can change their minds. In other words, the researcher will lead the readers to agree with his idea.

3. Expressive Approach

In this approach, the researcher collected focus on to the author of literature, so the researcher must learn more or give more attention to the author's biography, his educational background and the author in form of paragraph and dialogue in the work of literature.

4. Objective approach

This approach views a story, a poem. A play or novel to be on individual entity, existing on the page, that can be read and understood in its own right, without necessary studying the author's life or the age in which it is written or its possible effects on its reader.

The approach uses in this study is objective approach because in analyzing the novel, the research did not consider the author's life and the age of the novel is written. The research considered the novel as something which is existing on its pages, then analyzed main character in Stephenie Meyer, New Moon novel.

E. Kinds of Character

Christopher Volger (2000 :150-154) in his best known book, the writer's Journey: *Mythic Structure For Writer*, divides character as follow:

- a. Drivers characters:
 - a) Protagonist is the driver of the story: the one who forces the action that is defined by pursue consideration characteristics.
 - b) Antagonist is the character directly opposed to the Protagonist that is defined by prevant and reconsideration characteristics.
 - c) Guardian is a teacher or helper who aids the protagonist that is defined by help and conscience to the protagonist.

- b. Passenger Characters:
- a) Rationalist makes its decisions and takes action the basis of logic that is defined by control and logic
 - b) Emotionalist responds with its feeling without thinking that is defined by uncontrolled and feeling
 - c) Sidekicker is unfailing in its loyalty and support that is defined by support and faith
 - d) Skepticist doubts everything that is defined by opposition and disbelief.
- c. Protagonist and Antagonist

Protagonist is the main character in the story or other literary works. The protagonist experiences conflict caused by antagonist. However, the concept of antagonist, which considers it as a wicked character, is not accurately true because antagonist is a person who actively opposes somebody or something (Yunus 2009: 15). In the line opinion of the research the protagonist is a character that is a major supporter of the story itself. If the story in the novel is a story that led to bad, of course, it would be strange if the protagonist is good like an angel. Although the protagonists are both usually fills the universe mainstream novel. Antagonist is one that is always contrary to the protagonists. This figure is a figure who opposed the story content in it, so the figure is certainly in the wrong place to party. This figure is also usually in character evil, although there are those who in good character. However, although well though, the antagonist definitely in position for at hated by the audience or the blame.

Protagonist archetypal character is Protagonist. As with all the archetypal Characters, there is a specific ‘shopping list’ or ‘recipe’ of dramatic functions that describes the Protagonist. In this regard, the archetypal protagonist is the

chief proponent and principal driver of the effort to achieve the story's goal. Antagonist is diametrically opposed to the Protagonist's successful attainment of the goal. Often this results in a Protagonist who has a purpose and an Antagonist comes along and tries to stop it. Sometimes, however, it is the other way around. The Antagonist then has the goal of stopping the Protagonist. For purpose of establishing a consistent way to analyze how all Archetypal Characters relate to the goal of any story, Dramatica define the Protagonist's goal as the story's goal, regardless of which kind it is.

F. Characterization

Characterization is representation of a character on a stage or in writing, especially by imitating or describing action, gestures, or speeches Nurgiantoro (2002: 13). Characterization can involve developing variety aspects of a character such as age, educational level, social status, belief, ambitions, motivations, etc.

Characterization is the way the author describes and convey information about the character in the story. She divided characterization by showing and telling. Showing is a characterization that the author's position puts him outside of the story while telling is a characterization that it focuses to give some explanations to the character directly from the author (Bangbang & Suastika, 2015). In the line opinion of the researcher characterization also called dispositive. Where the nature and character of the novel's major role in the story.

These are the types of characterization

1. Static and Dynamic

A dynamic character is the one who changes significantly during the course of the story. Changes considered to qualify a character as dynamic include changes in

sight or understanding, changes in commitment, and changes in values. Changes in circumstance, even physical circumstance, do not unless they result in some change within the character's self. By definition, protagonist is nearly always a dynamic character. In coming-of-age stories in particular, the protagonist often undergoes dramatic change, transforming from innocence to experience. Antagonist in some stories are frequently dynamic as well.

In the line opinion of the researcher dynamic characters are rounded characters that change, whereas static characters are round or flat characters that do not change during the story. A static character is a literary character that remains basically unchanged throughout a work. Whether round or flat, their personalities remain essentially stable throughout the course of the story. This is commonly done with secondary character in order to let them serve as thematic or plot elements.

Static character is a character in a story that shows no change at all or shown a little change. Then the dynamic character is a character who change and significantly affected by events of the narrative (Ariani, 2010: 10). Flat character usually static character because do not change and have only one characteristic which dominant focused on.

2. Flat and Round

Round characters are characters that are complex and realistic; they represent a depth of personality which is imitative of life. They frequently possess both good and bad traits, and they may react unexpectedly or become entangled in their own interior conflicts. These characters have been fully developed by an author, physically, mentally, and emotionally, and are detailed enough to seem real. A round character is usually a main character, and is developed over the course of the story.

A flat character is its opposite, having hardly any development whatsoever (Kirzner et al, 1991: 146).

A flat character is distinguished by its lack of a realistic personality. Though the description of a flat character may be detailed and rich in defining characteristics, it falls short of the complexity associated with a round character.

Character in plays like character in novels and short stories, may be round or flat (Kirzner et al, 1991: 146).

Major character or likely to be round, while minor character are apt to be flat. Major characters are mostly appear in the whole story and described more detail by the author. That is why the author tells all the aspect of line on the major characters. As a definition by Kennedy round characters presents us with more facets-that is their author portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail (Kennedy, 1991: 48).

3. Major and Minor

A major character is a person or thing that has a big role in the development and configuration of the story. A none of this character causes the absent of the story. All elements belongs to the story such as them, plot, atmosphere, etc. are focused on describing this kind of character. While a minor character is the existence of this kind is to support the major one. A minor character plays only small role and contribution to the development and configuration on the story (Dhumel, 1965: 45).

Characteristics in forming part of the character of a person or thing (Hornby 186). In showing the author merely presents the character's taking and acting. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe (Abrams 33).

Based on the definition above, it can be conclude that through the characteristic the author describes the character of both major and minor clearly to the readers, to

that the readers can imagine the character without any hesitation. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that characteristic of the character, there are two ways such as the character, there and showing. The explanation is as follows:

a. Author's Telling

In this technique, the author tries to describe the character of the story such as major and minor characters, time of the story, and the place of the story.

b. The Author's Showing

In this technique, the author describes the major and minor characters through some action done and by the character and it is supported by the speech in the novel. The definition above can be concluded that in this technique, the author shows what the character says and does.

G. Conceptual Framework

In this part of study, the researcher presents the conceptual framework of the characters analysis especially on characteristic of the main character of a literary work. This framework is based on theory of the character in the previous part. Framework can be designed as follows:

Figure 2.1 Riviw of Related Literature

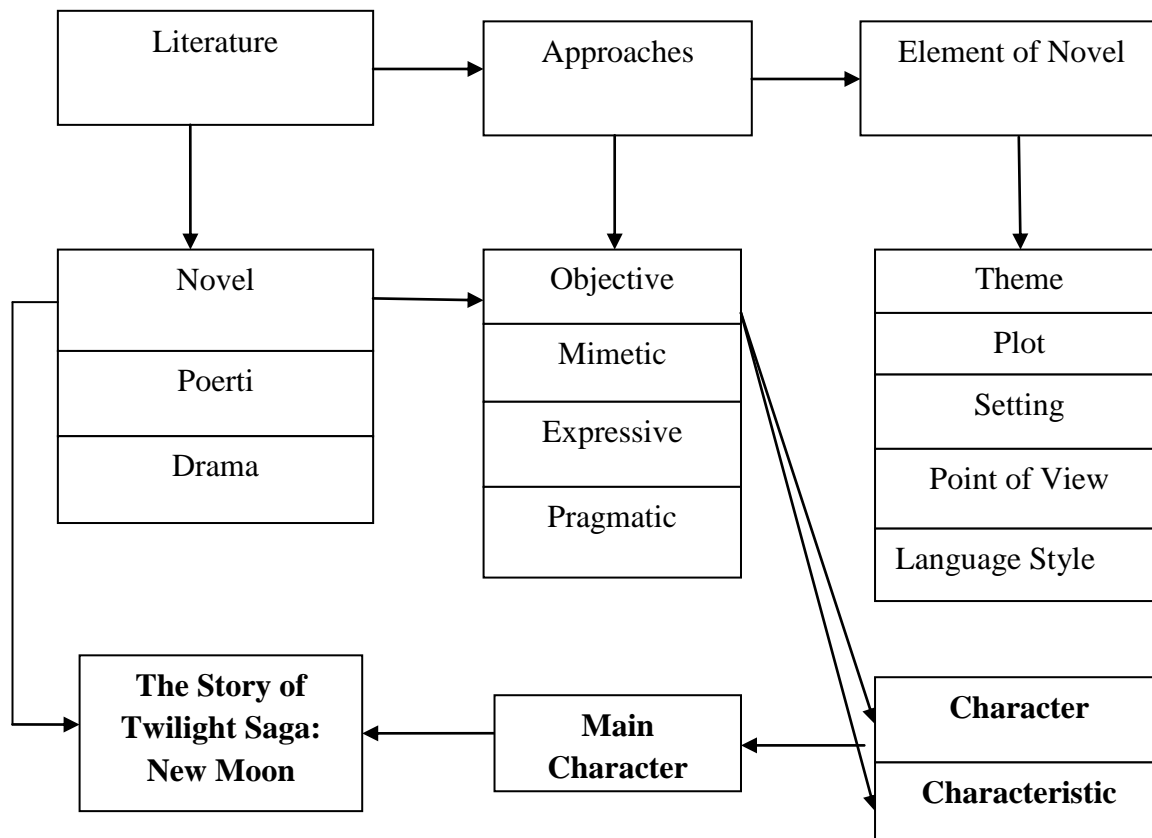
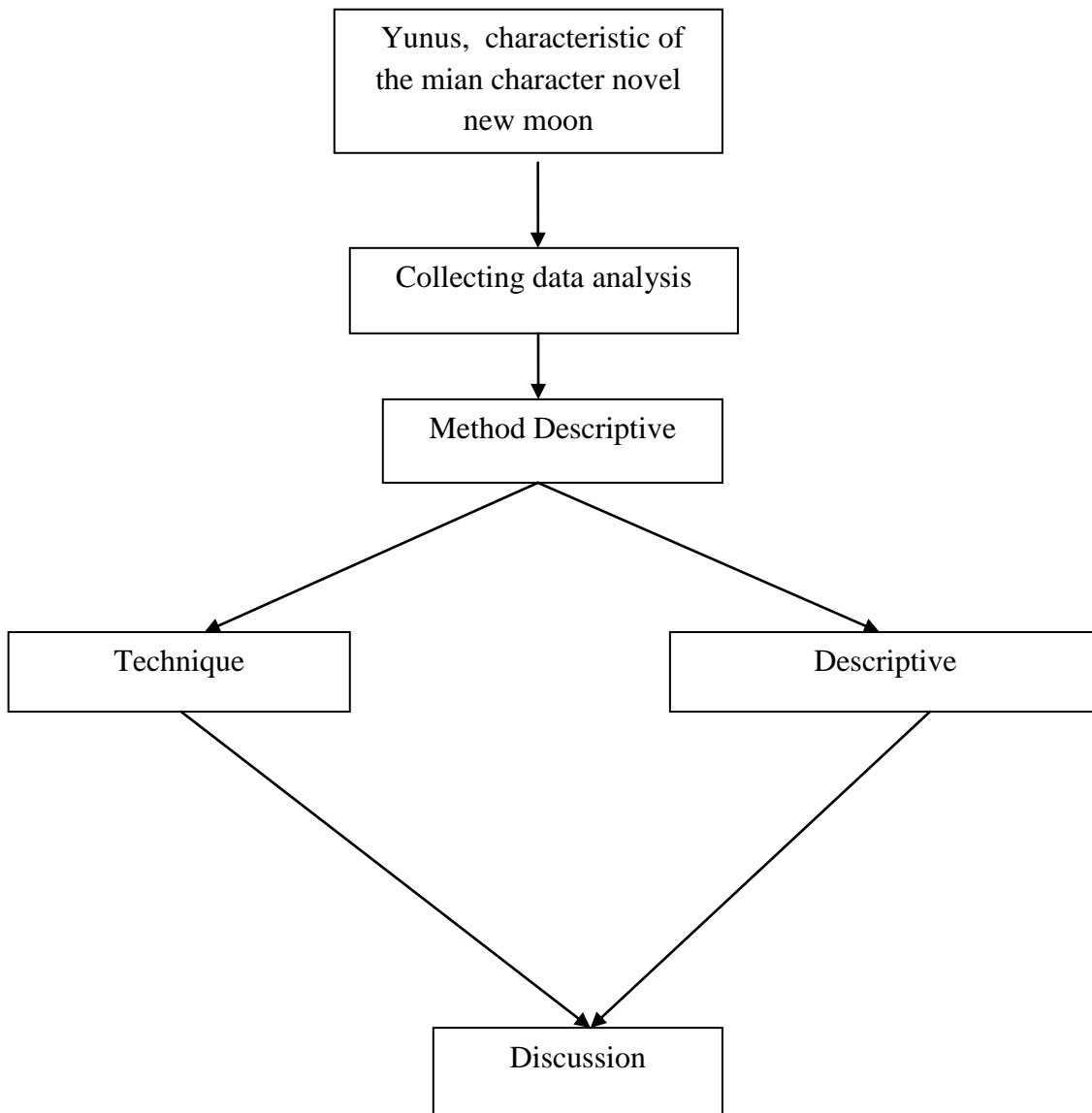


Figure 3.3 *Frame of Thinking*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher was used library research by collecting the data from some books and many other resources, that can be related to the subject matter being analyzed. The researcher use Stephenie Mayer's Novel: *New Moon* as the main source of data. The novel contains the important information for the subject matter that is being analyzed. Others are about character in the novel.

A. Type of the study

To conduct the study for Bella, Edward and Jacob characteristic as the main character in "*New Moon*" Part II novel, the researcher applied the descriptive qualitative design. Sugiyono (2008: 1) stated that:

"Qualitative research is a method used to research natural objective condition, in the contrary to experiment."

This study is a descriptive qualitative method since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation area. And it is because qualitative research is stronger on long and narratives than on statistical tables. As Silverman (2001: 32) stated:

"The method was used by qualitative researches exemplify a common belief that they can provide a "deeper" understanding of social phenomena than would be obtained from purely quantitative data."

In a word, qualitative research emphasizes in the description analysis in which the researcher do not focus on the number of analysis. The researcher collected the data

and analyzed them. After that, she made verification based on the phenomena occurred.

The researcher conducted this study by applying qualitative approach. According to Creswell the qualitative is termed naturalistic. Qualitative approach seeks to understand and interpret human and social behavior as it is lived by participants in a particular social setting (Creswell, 1994: 4). A qualitative analysis is related to the level of goodness or superiority and badness or inferiority. The qualitative of research performed by using a technique for gathering data through reading and documentation. Based on the explanation above, the research uses this type documentation (Widiyanti 2012: 19).

According to Ary et all (2010: 480), qualitative researcher were purposeful in selecting participants and settings. They select purposive samples believed to be sufficient to provide maximum insight and understanding of what they are studying.

According to Ary et all. (2010: 426), research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomena in their natural setting. The research design of this study is qualitative research, because this study does not present the data in numerical analysis, but uses the words to answer the questions.

B. Object of the study

The object of the study was the characteristics of main characters (Isabella Swan, Edward Cullen and Jacob), of *New Moon* by Stephenie Meyer.

C. Source of Data

Data are the materials used in some researcher, in which from materials of the research object is described. The data to be analyzed in this thesis are characteristics of Bella, Edward and Jacob. Described through phrases, clauses, and sentences written by Stephenie Meyer viewed from literary approach. The data source that the researcher analyzes through the research is “*New Moon*” novel *Part II*.

D. Data collection techniques

The data from the novel is necessary to collect in the process of collecting the data, the researcher used use two supporting techniques. They are library study and literary study.

1. Library study

In this technique, the researcher read and collected some references to get information about library work. Those references include some article from the internet, literary book, and other thesis as it is found in the library of Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya, and library other in the Palangka Raya. Besides, the researcher reads other references to get information about literature, and its elements. In this case, the researcher quoted some theories from references about the aspects of the literary work and the meaning of the literary work or novel. The technique for collecting the data is as follow.

NV	Author : M. H. Abrams Title : A Glossary of Literary Terms Publisher : Earl Mc Peek Year : 1999
<p>“Novel is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose”.</p>	

2. Literary study

In this technique, the researcher read and collected the novel *New Moon* for several times to get a good understanding about the intrinsic elements of the novel including the theme, plot, setting, character and characteristic, point of view, etc. In this study, the researcher only focus on character and characteristic. It is conducted to focus the problem in this study. The technique in analyzing the data is illustrated as follows:

The story <i>Twilight Saga: New Moon</i> Stephenie Meyer Grand Center		2009
<p>“But their skin was precisely the same pale shade, their eyes had the same strange golden tint, with the same deep, bruise-like shadow beneath them”.</p>		8

E. Data Collection Procedure

The technique of data collection is meant to set up the direction in conducting the research. Surakhmad (1994: 140) states that in obtaining the maximum result, the researcher generally tries to explain each step of the descriptive research in accuracy and the details. Though the research, the researcher applied the content analysis design to analyze the Bella, Edward and Jacob, characteristic as the main character viewed from “*New Moon*” part II novel. Hsieh and Shannon (2005: 1278) defined that:

“Content analysis design is a research method for the subjective interpretation of the content of text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns.”

While Mayring (2000: 2) stated that:

“An approach of empirical, methodological controlled analysis of texts within their context of communication, following content analysis rules a step by step models, without rash quantification.”

Below were the steps that researcher through for the technique of data collection:

1. Reading the novel repeatedly and trying to understand about the content clearly.
2. Reading some other resources related to the novel.
3. Taking notes the influence informations and marking them which the researcher considers as the important things to be analyzed.
4. Selecting some particular parts which important and relevant for analysis.
5. Classifying the data into categories based on its classification.
6. Coding, by giving the code on the each data based on its classification (C1/C2).

F. Data analysis techniques

1. Descriptive

According to Hornby, descriptive is giving a picture in words describing something, especially without expressing feelings or judging. In this case, descriptive analysis is based on the data of the novel; it is about the data by thoroughly reading the novel. To conclude, is conducted as a means to understand the main character (Hornby, 1995: 314). In the line opinion the researcher descriptive what is is, method form of trying to conclude information about a thought that in describing what it is, which is direct to provide the symptoms, facts, or events that are arranged in a systematic and accurate.

Procedure in analyzing the data stated below:

- a. The researcher read and collected the novel new moon by Stephenie Meyer for take several information about main characters and characteristic.
- b. The researcher read and collected the data and will analyze the data about the main characters and characteristic in the novel by Stephenie Meyer.
- c. The researcher was describe the main characters and characteristics in the novel new moon by Stephenie Meyer.

2. Qualitative

Qualitative analysis is a part of primary research. It can be obtain either by the investigation of the subject or phenomenon being study. A qualitative analysis is an analysis carried in the qualitative data. The qualitative data is data, which is not number, and the analysis of the result to much more subjective. The qualitative data in this thesis is intrinsic element of the novel that will be described and discussed in this thesis. The procedure of the analysis are as follow:

- a. Coding

According to Hornby (216) “Code is a system of word, letters, numbers or symbol that represent others, used for secret message or for presenting or recording information briefly. “In this procedures, the researcher reads the whole story to get information about the characteristics of main character in the novel The Story of New Moon. In this procedure, the researcher makes a code of technique in analyzing the characterization of main character. They are as follow:

1. To analysis the main character and characteristic, the researcher use the Author’s telling. In this technique, the researcher make a code “C1”.
2. The second the researcher used the author’s showing. In this technique the researcher make a code ‘C2”.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher gives the analysis the procedure of coding in analyze main character. The analysis is as follow:

“Way was I step ping, dazed, into the street? It seemed to coincidental that should be in port Angeles with Jessica, on a dark street even”..... (P.109)

The quotation above, the characteristics of main character describe by his speak to the researcher put the code “C2”.

b. Decoding

According to Hornby (302) “decode is used to find the meaning of something, especially something that has been written in code.”In this procedure, the researcher tries to define and describe to characteristic of main character in the novel The Story of New Moon. The example is an follow:

”But I wasn’t sure if avoiding the subject would be worse. He opened my door for me. ”Perfect,” I lied, cringing as the sound of the slamming mine.

There were s many questiobs I wanted to ask, but most of those questions would have to wait,..... (54).

In this part, the researcher used find out and the meaning on the sentence “put me in his place” means that he wants to protect his found and he loves him very much.

c. Categorization

According to Hornby (176) “categorization is a class or group of people or thing regarded as having certain futures, etc. in common.”In this procedure the researcher categories the characteristic of main character in the novel The Story of New Moon, such as loving, faithful, helpful, brave, care and imaginative. The example of this procedure is as follow:

“Edward stood beside me, casting no reflection, excruciatingly lovely and forever seventeen. He pressed his icy, perfect lips against my wasted cheek. “Happy Birthday,” he whispered,.....(P.6)

The quotation is categorized main character as the faithful man.

d. Confirmation

According to Hornby (241) “confirmation is a assesment, letter, etc, that shows it is true, correct or definite”. In this procedure, the writer tries to confirmation the characteristic of main character from the stories as the evidence to clarify the characteristic of main character in the novel The Story of New Moon. There are as follow:

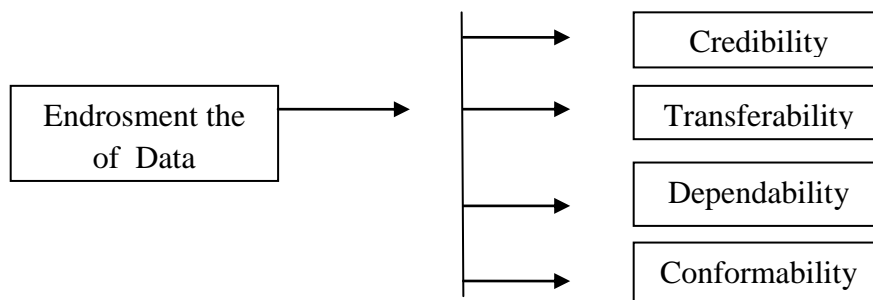
“I was about to ask her a question; I had so many. What was she doing here in my dream? What had she been up to in the past six year? Was Pop okay, and had they found each other, wherever they were? But she opened her mounth,.....(4).

Based on the quotation above, we can conclude that one of characteristic in the main character is an imaginative man.

G. Data Endrosment

Throughout the process of data collection analysis, writer needs to make sute the findings and interpretation are accurate. To determine the accuracy or credibility of data and technique. The were four techniques to determine the validity of findings. They were credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

Figure 2.2 *Endrosment of Data*



1. Credibility

In qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility or turth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the finding is based on the research design, participants, and content (Ary D, 2010: 489).

2. Transferability

Transferability was the degree to which the findings of qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other contexts or to other groups (Ary D, 2010:501).

3. Dependability

Some strategies to investigate are using an audit trail, replication logic, stepwise reflection, code-recording, interrater comparison, and triangulation (Ary D, 2010:501).

4. Conformability

Conformability in qualitative researcher's concept of objectivity. The idea of neutrality or the extent to which the research is free or bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results (Ary D, 2010:504)

H. Synopsis the story

The object of the study is a novel entitled; the story New Moon by Stephenie Meyer's. The story new moon is a good novel by Stephenie Meyer's. New Moon is the novel by Stephenie Meyer, which is part of the Twilight novel series. This novel is the second series and is a continuation of the Twilight novel that tells of the romance between Bella Swan and Edward Cullen. In the novel is also told Bella Swan relationship with Jacob Black, a werewolf (Wolf Man). In this novel is also told about the Volturi family who resided in the town of Volterra, Italy. Novels by Stephenie Meyer's Twilight, New Moon, Eclipse, and breaking Dawn. to the four famous novel because the story is interesting. As for reviews readers.

Amazon.com praised the book as "eeply incredible romantic and thrilling". Hillias J. Martin of School Library Journal stated, "Realistic, subtle, succinct, and easy to follow, New moon will have readers dying to sink their teeth into it ", and Norah Piehl of TeenReads wrote," New moon is a gripping mix of romance and horror ". Publishers Weekly starred review described Bella's "infatuation with outdoor Edward", their risky relationship, and "Edward's inner struggle. Jennifer Hawes of The Post and Courier said, "Twilight, new moon, the first and the second book in

Stephenie Meyer's series, gripped me so hard that I called the nearest teenager I know and asked for a copy of my own after I was wrong." Roberta Goli from Suite101.com provide novel positive reviews, said that while "the first half of the novel does not have the action", writing is "fluid" and the story "interesting". He also praised the depth of emotion shown between the main character's determination of "teenage love angst." As a researcher, researchers are interested in novel new moon. because, in the novel there is a new moon how a swan isabella face heartache. because, in the living lelasihnya "Edward Cullen". that bella must accept the pain because his girlfriend lived edward cullen. bella have to face the pain of his heart. but bella has a friend "jacob black" which always makes him "isabella swan" laughed despite her illness. according to researchers at the New Moon novel has a message, "do not be too long immersed in grief" and "good friendship is the most beautiful thing in difficult circumstances or even happy.

The story begins when Bella's 18th birthday, which means he's older than 1 year chronologically Edward forever 17 years old. In celebration of his birthday was held at the home of the Cullen family, Bela makes a faux pas. Finger cut wrapping paper when going to open a gift. Consequently hands Bella eject a drop of blood that is inviting hunger Jasper on human blood (in this case Jasperlah is not too accustomed to a diet of blood).

When Jasper will hit Bella, Edward prevented by first pushing Bella. It made Bella's arm was injured getting worse and spent a lot of blood. Emmet and Rosalie (brothers Edward) try to control the crazy Jasper and take it away from their homes. Esme motherly felt ashamed of himself. He apologized to Bella while holding his breath and left the house as well, because they are not resistant to the scent of Bella's blood. What was left was Alice (spouse Jasper and an adopted brother Edward) and

Edward who want to help Carlisle (Edward's adoptive father who is a doctor) to treat Bella's arm. Carlisle already familiar with human blood, are not disturbed at all by the scent of Bella's blood. Deftly he was treating Bella's arm. But not with Edward and Alice were forced to step aside because they are not strong with the scent of Bella's blood.

After the incident, the whole family Cullen leaves Bella, so they can not harm Bella again. Bella falls into a deep depression as a result of the expiration of his relationship with Edward, the vampire she loved so much. In his adversity, Bella can hear 'voices' Edward when he was in danger. Because the girls are eager to hear the 'voice' Edward, he looked for potions which brought him the voices.

Bella found the motorcycle, and then came to see Jacob Black, an old friend of the family, to repair a motorcycle finds. But all beyond expectations. Bella very happy to meet invitation Jacob Black. The younger man seemed to be 'cure' lara busting him. Jacob knew Bella Bella and understand it without the need to tell her everything. His figure is warm them both friends. But Jacob had already fallen in love with Bella, and promised her that he would never hurt her. He will wait until Bella was able to open her heart again. One day Jacob mysteriously escape after Bella thinks Jacob pain. When Jacob was not at his side, Bella back languish again. Hole in the chest throbbing, and he seemed not able to get through the day, without Jacob and without 'voice' Edward. This time Bella really not willing to be lost Jacob.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Presentation

A. Classification of the Components Mentioned.

5. Main Characters:

a) Isabella Swan

a) Smart

“We were working on *Animal Farm*, an easy subject matter”. (p.99)

b) Strange

“*Just a dream*, I told myself. *It was only a dream*”. (p.6)

c) Loving

“Even though I was always thrilled to see him conscious or otherwise and even though I was *almost* positive that I was *dreaming*,...(p.4)

d) *Diligent work*

“*I have to work,*” ..p.11

e) *Care*

“*are you oke.*” p.299

b) Edward Cullen

a) Handsome

“Edward stood beside me, casting no reflection, excruciatingly lovely and forever seventeen”. (p.6)

b) Protective

“*Bella Said, He attitude must Protective.*”p.50

c) **Jacob Black**

a) Jovial

“Even when he commented on the gaping hole in my dashboard, it didn’t send me into a panic like it should have. “Did the stereo break?” he wondered. “Yeah, “I lied. He poked around in the cavity. “Who took it out? There’s a lot of damage . . . “ I did, “ I admitted. He laughed. “Maybe you shouldn’t touch the motorcycles too much.” No problem.” (p.145-146)

b) Helpful

“Jacob, what do you know about motorcycles?“ I asked. He shrugged. “Some. “I’ll give it a try. I want to help. You can’t pay me.”(p.134)

B. Research Findings

1. Main Character

The main character in the Novel The Story of Twilight Saga: New Moon are main character and characteristic, Bella, Edward and Jacob. They have important roles in the story because the story tells about their love, vampir and werewolf. If one of them does not exist, the story is not going to live as a perfect story. The explanation of them are stated below:

a) Bella

Bella is one of the main characters in the novel New Moon. From his own words and thoughts, also from a novel novel, Bella is portrayed as a woman who is crazy about Edward's figure. Bella's attitude can be seen from his decision to date with Edward who in is a vampire. Bella knows the risk is very big, very dangerous, but she's desperate with his desire. Moreover, he already loves Edward very much. Bella is also very careless with her attitude that deliberately looks for Edward's voice delusions by doing desperate things like looking for meadows through a dangerous dense forest. and jump off a steep cliff to hear Edward's delusional voice.

Bella appears as a weak character in this novel. It gives some illustration into Bella's complicated relationship with Jacob. Although Edward's question remains Bella's true love and she puts herself above everything from everyone, including her own life, she also loves Jacob just in a different way. He calls Jacob his personal sun. But his love for Jacob is a love of friendship and he feels comfortable at his side.

a. Edward

Like all vampires in the Twilight series, Edward is described as a very beautiful creature. In New Moon, Edward seems to act out of his cost and selfishness. Edward's decision to leave Bella by making him hurt makes him look selfish, immature, and even cowardly. In fact Edward finds it difficult and becomes very depressed to live without Bella. After getting the wrong news from Rosalie's sister that Bella had committed suicide, Edward tries to convince a group of Italian vampires Volturi, to kill him. Edward explains why he left Bella, and apologizes to him. He finally forgives her once, and they continue their relationship as if never leaving Edward, with the exception that Bella has a relationship that can not be denied with a werewolf named Jacob Black.

b. Jacob

In new moon Jacob is described as a character that develops into the main character. The friendship between Bella and Jacob grows so strong, but Jacob also keeps the other feelings for Bella. Love, Jacob admits it. When Jacob undergoes the first transformation into a wolf, at that time Bella is caught by Laurent alone in the grass. He gazes deeply into Bella, and Bella also feels another connection with her even though she is in the form of a

werewolf. As long as Edward leaves, Jacob is always the comforter for him. In fact he treats the wounds caused by Bella. Although, Jacob accepts his mission to protect humans from vampires, which causes problems between him and Bella. But he still retains his love and dedication to Bella and he keeps his promise to always be there for her.

2. Characteristic of the Main Character

Characteristic is forming part of the character of a person or thing. There also some techniques to analyze the characteristics. They are author tellings and the author showing (character's Say and Does). The characteristic of main character are described through by the author's description and his speech and action. In the story, it means that sometimes he has a good characteristic and also a bad characteristic. In the story, the characteristic of main character are loving, care, brave, helpful, etc.

C. Discussion

1. Protagonist and Antagonist

a. Isabella Swan

Bella is protagonist character, she is beautiful, smart, deliligent work, brave, and a girl good, of the story which correponds to every criterion belong to the character. The protagonist has common attributes which almost all of it is good and kind one and become his strong attributes along the story.

b. Edward Cullen

Edward is is a 104-year-old vampire who was transformed by Carlisle cullen when he nearly died with Spanish influenza in 1918.. He has a supernatural gift to read people's minds. Since the Edward transformation into

vampire, Edward has a pessimistic personality influenced by the pessimistic natural character of meyer. He also handsome, cool, and protective.

c. Jacob Black

Jacob is the character in the novel protagonist. Jacob, strong, good friends, he is courte. He is Jovial Jacob was simply a perpetually happy person, and he carried that happiness with him like an aura, sharing it with whoever was near him. Like an earthbound sun, whenever someone was within his gravitational pull, Jacob warmed them. It was natural and always help bella.

1. Main Character of the Story Twilight Saga: *New Moon*

Based on the analysis of The Story of New Moon are Bella, Edward and Jacob. But in this discussion, the researcher will focus on characteristic as the main character. It is because Bella is dating an Edward who in reality is a vampire. Bella knows the risk is very big, very dangerous, but she's desperate with his desire. It gives some illustration into Bella complicated relationship with Jacob. She also love Jacob just in a different way. Edward finds it difficult and becomes very depressed to live without Bella. As long as Edward leaves, Jacob is always the comforter for him. In fact he treats the wounds caused be Edward.

2. Characteristic of the Main Character

1. Isabella Swan

Loving

Bella loves Edward, even she already knows who she is. It's a voice that I will definitrly response, no matter if I was sleeping, or even dead. I'm sure of his voice, I'm willing to walk through the rain and the heat of the cold.

“I looked into his liquid topaz eyes.... p.9

Understanding Love According to the Experts of Psychology

Abraham Maslow In Maslow's Hierarchy theory, love is a necessity in humans. In this theory love means affection and sense of belonging. A sense of mutual love and bound to each other, between individuals with each other. Maslow says that we all need a sense of desire and acceptance by others. Some are damaging this need through friendship, family, or organization. Without this bond, we will be lonely. (Sobur, 2003: 277) Carl Rogers Love is a state that is understood in depth and accepted with all my heart. (Sobur, 2003: 277)

In his book *The Art of loving*, Erich Fromm (1983) states that love as a tool to overcome human separation, as the fulfillment of longing for unity. But above the need of existence and thoroughly it arises a biological need, more specifically the desire to coalesce between male and female poles. The idea of closing is expressed by the myth that in the beginning men and women are one, then they are separated into half-half and from that moment onwards, every man continually searches for the missing female hemisphere of him to reunite with him. (Sobur, 2003: 419)

Smart

Bella is a student the smart “I pulled out my calculus book, I opened it in the section we will study and try to understand it myself, these few months, I spent ten times more to study calculus, the result is my grade A even Bella never skipped school or work value perfect.

"You're a good student you'll figure it out... p.92

Shaddad bin Aus said that the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "A clever person is a person who will correct himself and do good deeds for the Hereafter and the weak are those who follow their desires but wish against God." (Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah, Ahmad and Thabrani).

Strange

Bella is 18 years old, the central figure in *New Moon*, a student in high school, and worked at the local sporting goods store three days a week to add her income. She feels lucky that she can get a job in the small town, and keep every penny that she gets.

"My only personal income came from the three days a week I worked at the local sporting goods store. In a town this small, I was lucky to have a job. Every penny I made went into my microscopic college fund. (p.13)

Bella felt feared with age, because she is a human, and her boyfriend, he is Edward a vampire that never got older, always 17 years. In this section she seems a little feared and quantifiable.

"I'd been dreading this day months. All through the perfect summer the happiest summer I had ever had, the happiest summer anyone anywhere had ever had, and the rainiest summer in the history of the Olympic Peninsula this bleak date lurked in ambush, waiting to spring. And now that it had hit, it was worse than I'd feared it would be. I could be. I could feel it I was older. Every I got older, but this was different, worse, quantifiable. I was eighteen. (p.6-7)

According to Singgih Dingagunarsa (1999: 140) strange behavior is done outside the normal limits of others in general deviate from social norms. According to Kartini Kartono (2000: 25) strange is the lack of success utilizing the individual's own ability itself in facing, responding, handling or

implementing demands from the physical and social environment as well as sourced from his own needs.

Diligent work

My only personal income came from the three days a week I worked at the local sporting goods store. In a town this small, I was lucky to have a job.

"I have to work,"..p.11

Brave

For a seventeen-girl having relationship with a boy identified as a vampir sacrificing her fear and ordinariness to maintain what she know he faets, she decides, she know consequences.

2. Edward Cullen

Handsome

He was so beautiful and forever 17 years old. Edward like a marble statue of an idol god, a beauty long forgotten. He is even more handsome then in a dream. She was pale white, slick, hard, very cold, and her eyes were like a strange golden glow, and her perfectly formal and articulated speech and articulated.

"smiling so beautifully... p.5

A vampir that always 17 years old, the adoption brother of Alice. He is handsome, very avarege, even for a human, almost shamefully plai. His skin was precisely pale shade, has faces starlingly beautiful.

...”their skin was precisely the same pale shade, their eyes had the same strange golden tint, with the same deep, bruise-like shadows beneath them. Her face, like this, was also strikingly beautiful. To someone in the know-someone like me these similarities tell them for what they were. p.8

Protective

Edward physically and emotionally distances himself from Bella for fear of placing her in danger with their relationship. By nature, Edward is highly protective of those he loves, though he can initially come across as standoffish and cold. One of his supernatural abilities include mind reading, though he is unable to read Bella's thoughts.

3. Jacob Black

Jovial

Jacob is Bella's friend, childhood friend of Bella. He feels many changes after he becomes an adult.

”He met me halfway to the house, “Bella! His excited grin stretched wide across his face, the bright teeth standing in vivid contrast to the deep russet color of his skin. I'd never seen his hair out of its usual ponytail before. It fell like black satin curtains on either side of his broad face..p.131

Jacob was simply a perpetually happy person, and he carried that happiness with him like an aura, sharing it with whoever was near him. Like an earthbound sun, whenever someone was within his gravitational pull, Jacob warmed them. It was natural,....

“He laughed, his smile widening impossibly..p.131

From 1940 to 1950, psychiatrists, anthropologists, and educational psychologists proposed several theories about personality development. Orval Hobart Mowrer (1907-) and Clyde KM Kluckhohn (1905-1960) reveal that

personality grows sustainable, unusual adjustments and changes the habits of the whole individual according to social situations, confronts conflict and obtains or achieves health, satisfying relationships and feeling steadiness and success to relieve and remove feelings of fear, insecurity and anxiety.

Helpful

You can not pay me, I want to fix this motorcycle bike “I will try” condition is not seriously bad. I’m going to drive this motorcycle bike out of the truck bed, pushing it one by one into the bushes where the bike is repaired. But fix it cost. Jacob began to dismantle the first motorcycle red until the part released.

“I want to help you...p.131

The word cares has a variety of meanings. Much of that literature classify it by caring people, caring people and etc. Therefore concern concerning tasks, roles, and relationships. The word caring also deals with the person, emotions and needs (Tronto in Phillips, 2007). Tronto (1993) defines care as achievement against something outside of itself. Caring is also often linked with warmth, positive, meaningful, and relationship (Phillips, 2007). Swanson (1991) defines caring as one way to maintain relationships with others, where others feel commitment and personal responsibility. Noddings (2002) mentions that when we are care about others, then we will respond positively what is needed by others and express it into action.

D. Techniques of Characteristic

Through the discussion above, we have known some characteristics of main characters, the researcher would identify all of them based on the techniques to analyze the characteristics. The explanation will be stated below:

1. The author telling (C1)

The evidences main character of the characterization based on the author's telling are stated below:

- a) Smiling so beautifully (p5)
- b) I looked into his liquid topaz (p.9)
- c) You're a good student you'll figure it out (p.92)
- d) Smiling so beautifully (p5)
- e) He laughed, his smile widening impossibly (p.131)
- f) I want help you

b. The author's Showing (C2)

The evidences of main characteristics based on his speech (says) and action (does) are as follow.

2. The characters (says)

- a) He met me halfway to the house, "Bella! His excited grin stretched wide across his face, the bright teeth standing in vivid contrast to the deep russet color of his skin. I'd never his hair out of is usual ponytail before. It fell like black satin curtains on either side of his broad face (p.131)
- b) I'd been dreading this day monts. All through the perfect summer the happiest summer I hd ever had, the happiest summer anyone anywhere had ever had, and the rainest summer in the history of the Olympic Peninsula this bleak date lurked in ambush, waiting to

spring. And now that it had hit, it was worse than I'd feared it would be. I could be. I could feel it I was older. Every I got older, but this was different, worse, quantifiable. I was eighteen. (p.6-7)

- c) Their skin was precisely the same pale shade, their eyes had the same strange golden tint, with the same deep, bruise-like shadows beneath them. Her face, like this, was also stratlingly beautiful. To someone in the know-someone like me these similarities them for what they were. (P.8)

3. The characters action (does)

- a) My only personal income came from the three days a week I worked at the local sporting goods store. In a town this small, I was lucky to have a job. Every penny I made went into my microscopic college fund. (p.13)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter consists of the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion here means the summary of the answer for the research problem stated in the first chapter. The suggestions are intended to: the following researchers, the students, and the lectures of Department of Language Education.

A. The Conclusion

In this paper the researcher analyzed the characteristic of Isabella Swan, Edward Cullen and Jacob Black as the main characters in the “*New Moon*” novel Part II by Stephenie Meyer as the theory of the literary approach. Based on the discussion, the researcher could draw some conclusions related to the analysis Main Characters for the characteristic of Bella, Edward and Jacob, they were as follow:

- a. Isabella Swan is always confidence with herself, although sometimes clumsy. She is also stubborn that make her always sure about what she does.
- b. Edward Cullen is a resolute vampire. He is charming, determined and stubborn too like Bella. He is very protective over Bella, and puts her safety, humanity and welfare before anything else. His ability can read the mind of anyone within a few miles of himself.
- c. Jacob Black is a clever and diligent person. But he become egoist and emotional after he become a werewolves. He is protective of Bella. He become always out of control after he knows he is a werewolves.

B. Suggestion

Having done the study for the characteristic of New Moon as the main characters in the “*Bella, Edward and Jacob*” novel Part II, the researcher proposes some ideas for

some elements relates to this study. They are for the next researcher, the students, and the lectures of Department of Language Education.

1. The Next Researcher,

They can used this research paper as the reference to conduct such kind of research. She or he can make another improvement of such kind of research such as making the study that compare to the case on the novel analysis by applying of certain words and sentences.

2. For The Students of English Department

They who especially take the literature major, the researcher hopes her study could give more information on the words and sentences used in their research perspective.

3. For The Lectures of Literature Major in English Department,

The researcher hopes this research could give contribution for further understanding about the application of words and sentences especially for the words and sentences in conducting the research.

REFERENCES

- Abrams, M. H. 1976. *The Mirorr and The Lamp*. London: Oxford.
- Arp, Thomas, R. & Johson, Greg. 2006. *Prine's Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*. Boston. Thomson Warsworth.
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C. & Sorensen, C. 2010. *Introduction to Research in Education*, (8th Edition) New York: Nelson Education.
- Abrams, M. H. 1999. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Earl Mc Peek.
- Ardi, H., Sapriyani, D., And Syarif H. *Analysis of Language Style Found in Novel the last Tycon Written By F.Scoot Fitzgerald*. English Departement: University Bandung.
- Brown, H. Douglas. 2000. *A Pratical Guide to Language Learning*. New York. McGraw-Hill, Inc.
- Bangbang, et all, & Suastika, P. 2015. *In The Novel Crocked House 1-4*.
- Burgess, A. 2016. *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
- Creswell, W. John., 1994. *Research Design Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. United States of America: International Educational and Professional.
- Dhumel, A.P. 1965. *Literature. From and Fiction*, New Jersey: Pretine.
- Diyanni, R. 2001. *Literature Reading Fiction, Poetry and Drama*. Singapore: Mc Graw Fill Companies.
- Faculty, H. (2010). *Characters and Theme Analysis IN J.M Coelzee Novel Disgrace*.
- Douglass, John. S and Glen P. Harnden. 1996. *The Art of Technique (An Aethetic, Approach to Film and Video Production)* Boston: Alynn and Bacon.
- Fauziah, U. 2009. *An Analysis of Mian Characters in Stephenie Meyer's Novel: New Moon*. Medan: University.

- Hornby. A.S. 1995. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. London: oxford University.
- Holman,C. Huch and William H.1986. *A Hand Book to Literature*. USA: Mac Millan Publishing Company.
- Hsieh, H.F. and Shannon, S.E. 2005. *Three Approaches to Quqlitative Content Analysis*. Qualitaive Health Research.
- Holt, Rineharth, and Wiyatmi. 2006. Pengantar Kajian Sastra. Buku pengantar Teori Bagi Para Mahasiswa Maupun Umum Sebagai Dasar Untuk Mengkaji Sastra. Yogyakarta. Pustaka. Wadsworth, Inc.
- James, S., mcGee. 2002. Analyzing Literature a Guild Students, Kansa State University.
- Kizner G. Laurie et all. 1991. Literature, Reading, Reacting, Writing, Cambridge: University of Cambridge.
- Kenney, William. 1966. *How to Analyze Fiction*. New York: Monarch Press.
- Kennedy, X. J. 1983. *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. Boston: Little Brown and Company.
- Koesnosoebroto S.B. 1988. The Anatomy of Prose Fiction. Jakarta. Depdikbud.DirjenPendidikanTinggi.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1991. Literature, An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama, (5th Edition). Harper Collin.
- Meyer, S. 2009. Novel Twilight Saga: New Moon. New York.
- Mayring, P. 2000. *Qualitative Content Analysis*. Forum: Qualitative Social Research.
- Macmillan. 1984. Understanding Literature. California: Macmillan Publishin a division of Macmilan Inc.

- Meyer, Michael. 1990. *The Bedford Introduction to Literature*. Boston: Bedford books of St Martin's Press.
- Napitupulu, H. 2009. *An Analysis of the Mian Characters Conflicts in Nathaniel Hawthorne's Novel: The Scarlet Letter*, Medan: University Sumatera.
- Nurgiantoro, B. 2002. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University.
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2007. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.,
- Perrine, Laurence. 1977. *Sound and Sense. An Introductory to Poetry*. Harcourt: Brace Jovanovich.
- Rohrberger, Mary and Samuel H. Woods. 1971. *Reading and Writing about Literature*. New York: Random House.
- Rees, R.J. 1973. *English Literature*. London: mac Millan Press.
- Silverman, David. 2001. *Interpreting Qualitative Data: Method for Analyzing Talk, Text, and Interaction*. London: Sage Publication.
- Sugiyono. 2008. *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: CV. Alfa Beta.
- Sumardjo, Jacob and Saini K. M.1991. *Apresiasi Kesusasteraan Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: PT.Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Surakhmad, Winarno. 1994. *Dasar dan Teknik Penelitian*. Bandung: Tarsito.
- Volger, C., 2000. *The Writer's Journey: Mythic Structure For The Writer*. New York: Blacwell.
- Widya, V. 2010. "New Image Of Vampir in Modern Literary Works". University Dian Nusantoro, Vol. 6, No. 4. Sep 2010. (Online)
[http://dinus.ac.id/wbsc/assets/dokumen/majalah/New Image of Vampir in Modern Literary Work](http://dinus.ac.id/wbsc/assets/dokumen/majalah/New_Image_of_Vampir_in_Modern_Literary_Work).
- Widiyanti, N. 2012. *An Analysis on Homan's Characteristics As the Main Character of the Novel: The Story Of Beautiful Girl*. Yogyakarta.

Yunus, A. 2009. Character Analysis of Isabella Swan in Stephenie Meyer Twilight.
 Jakarta: Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University.

COVER	i
COVER(SecondPage)	ii
ADVISOR APPROVAL	iii
THESIS APPROVAL	iv
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	v
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF FIGURE	xi
LIST APPENDICES	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. The Background of Study	1
B. Problem of the Study	5
C. Objectives of the Study	5
D. Significances of the Study	5
E. Benefits of The Study	5
F. Definition of Key Terms.....	6

G. Frame of Discussion	8
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
A. Related Studies	10
B. Literature	11
C. Novel	12
D. Literary Analsis	33
E. Kinds of Characters	35
F. Characterization	37
G. Conceptual Framework	41
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
A. Type of the Study	43
B. Object of the Study	45
C. Source of Data	45
D. Data Collection Techniques	45
E. Data Collection Procedure	47
F. Data Analysis Techniques	48
G. Data Endrosment	52
H. Synopsis the Story	53
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDING AND THE DISCUSSION	
A. Data Presentation	57
B. The Research Finding	58
C. The Discussion	61
D. Techniques of Characteristic	69
CHAPTER V THE CONCLUSION AND THE SUGGESTION	
A. The Conclusion.....	72
B. The Suggestion.....	73
REFERENCES	74
APPENDIX I	76
APPENDIX II	77

