

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Peningkatan Kualitas Guru dan Pendidikan

Pemahaman Karakteristik Peserta Didik dan Masalah Belajar

Implementasi Otonomi Daerah dalam Kerangka Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia

Pengaruh Konstruktivisme dalam Pembelajaran

Kelas Fungsi yang Terintegralkan Secara Riemann

An Analysis on Intrinsic Aspects and Extrinsic Aspects in Stephen Crane's
Novel "The Red Badge of Courage"

Implementasi Teori Belajar Gagne untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa

Aplikasi Teorema Polya untuk Menghitung Banyaknya Graf Sederhana
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The Structure of English Complement in Time-Life Books

The Application of Calla Method to Improve Reading Comprehension
on Narrative Text for the Students of SMP

Pembelajaran Giving Question and Getting Answer untuk Meningkatkan
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Upaya Meningkatkan Berfikir Kreatif melalui Pembelajaran Kooperatif
Tipe TAI Berdasarkan Teori Beban Kognitif

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6. Naskah diketik dengan memperhatikan aturan tentang penggunaan tanda baca dan ejaan yang dimuat dalam *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan* (Depdikbud, 1987).

AN ANALYSIS ON INTRINSIC ASPECTS AND EXTRINSIC ASPECTS IN STEPHEN CRANE'S NOVEL "THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE"

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Abstrak: dasar tujuan kesusastraan adalah memberikan kesenangan atau kegembiraan dengan sebuah hubungan kedekatan di dalam kehidupan. Kesusastraan dapat merubah cara berfikir seseorang yang memberikan warna di dalam alam semesta. Kesusastraan membuat alur kehidupan penuh dengan imginasi, ide, emosi, makna, dan pengalaman. Oleh karena itu, kesusastraan adalah salah satu bentuk tujuan kita di dalam mempelajari kehidupan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis aspek-aspek intrinsik dan aspek-aspek ekstrinsik dalam novel "The Red Badge of Courage" karya dari penulis Stephen Crane. Penelitian ini menitik beratkan pada penggambaran aspek-aspek intrinsik dan aspek-aspek ekstrinsik pada novel The Red Badge of Courage. Intrinsik aspek meneliti tentang alur cerita, sudut pandang, tokoh dan perwatakan, gaya bahasa, setting, tema, sifat dan suasana hati. Di samping itu, aspek ekstrinsik meneliti tentang nilai-nilai moral dan nilai-nilai psikologi yang terdapat di dalam novel tersebut. Peneliti akan mengungkap dengan jelas tentang aspek-aspek intrinsik dan ekstrinsik secara menyeluruh dalam novel tersebut.

Kata kunci: analisis, aspek-aspek intrinsik, aspek-aspek ekstrinsik.

Abstract: The basic aim of literature is to give pleasure or enjoyment and a close relation to life. Literature can change the way of people's thinking that colorized the world. Literature makes the groove of life full of imagination, idea, emotion, and experience. Therefore, literature is one of piece in our ideal learning of life. The study attempts to focus on an analysis on intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects in Stephen Crane "The Red Badge of Courage". This study purposes to describe intrinsic and extrinsic aspects in the novel of the red Badge of Courage. The intrinsic aspects investigate plot, point of view, character and characterization, language style, setting, theme, tone and mood. Besides, extrinsic aspects investigate about moral values and psychological values. The researcher would like to disclose explicit of intrinsic and extrinsic aspects inside the novel.

Keywords: analysis, intrinsic aspects, and extrinsic aspects.

INTRODUCTION

Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination (Jones, 1968:1). Literature includes all written material, into general group-

ing fall history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, instructional manuals, travel folders, magazines, and school textbooks. It divides this large of material into two different

groups. The first is placing those writings that mainly present information (informative literature) and the second is placing those that mainly entertain (imaginative literature). Besides, informative literature deals with facts, explanation, real people, and history. Its main purpose is to offer knowledge. Imaginative literature aims to arouse thoughts and feelings.

Novel is a part of prose fiction that has beautiful values and gives some fun for everyone who reads it. Because of that, novel is different from the other literary works. Novel is very helpful to show a person's future or human characters. A Novel is along story written in prose, a novel is like a short story but it is longer (Jones, 1968:80). A novel expresses some aspect of human's love and existence. Novel talks human activities and describes what happen in surrounding, it is written in long composition. Novel is generally thought of as containing about forty five thousand words or more. Novel is longer narrative than short story and novella.

PERIODS OF NOVEL

There are some periods of developing of novel in those centuries. The first is The Romantic Period. It happened in the nineteenth century. The Romantic Movement gained its full force. The objective approach of this period is neo-classical. It concerned with feeling, passion, more imaginative approach resulted, accompanied by interest in the past. The second is The Victorian Period. In this period, romanticism was tempered with the moral concern and social criticism characteristic of the age of Queen Victoria. Themes were not only emotional but moral and social. The romantic vision was tempered with morality and realism. In this period the novel had its widest social influence. The last is The Modern Novel. This period closed of the Victorian era to the present there have been distinguished novelists to continue the Victorian tradition. The contributions of writers have been experimental. They explored the life of action in a style of the simplest vocabulary and sentence construction. Besides, they experimented with patterns of construction like those of music,

stating, restating, and developing themes in a way different from that of traditional plot construction. And they have written of simple people who can scarcely express feelings for themselves, and has used symbolism as a way to showing what is going on in their minds.

The subject matter of novel may be taken from patterns of life, imaginative time or place. So far, a novel has the same element as short story: plot, character, theme, and setting. The greater length of the novel, however, allows novelist to deal with more complex aspects, elements, to present character in many dimensions in variety of situation and setting.

Scope of Novel

The novel is a work of large scope, so that there are many things we expected inside the novel (Graham, 1966:101) they are as follows: (1) A novel develops a theme. It is one of the best vehicles for the have expression of moral and social ideas. (2)A novel unfolds a plot. It is an entertainment value. The plot of novels may be of impressive scope and complexity, exploring many aspects of their themes. Plots will not only differ in complexity but in point of view of the narrator (impersonal observer, active commentator, first person narrator) and in narrative pace slow and steady, rapid, alternating detailed scenes with summary passages or breaks in continuity. (3)A novel is greatly concerned with character. A novel will be expected to present one or a few characters in considerable depth, as well as a large array of minor characters in outline. It is also expected that a novel will trace the development of characters as a result of the experiences of which the plot tell, and explore in some depth the personal relationships of character (very often the relationship of love, in all its varieties and complexities).(4) A novel will display realism of background and atmosphere. A novel will present us with a clear picture of its times, and lead us to feel that we know its setting as if we have lived in it ourselves. The social, as well as the physical setting is part of this background. Even when the novel is a fantasy as in science fiction. Realism of presentation of setting is still vital to the success of the work. (5) A good novel will

also be an imaginative work of art, working, like a poem, with contrast and irony, image, and symbol, as a merely factual, documentary report does not attempt to do.

Novel itself has many varieties such as the apprenticeship novel, picaresque novel, epistolary novel, sentimental novel, didactic novel and historian novel: (a) Apprenticeship is a novel of growth or development. It is a kind of novel in which, a youth struggles toward maturity, seeking, perhaps, some consistent worldview philosophy of life, sometimes it is the author's recollection of his own early life. (b) Picaresque novel is a novel that tells about the adventure of a rogue or knave. The word picaresque is derived from the Spanish word "Picaro" Rogue or rascal. It was particularly in the eighteenth century. (c) Epistolary novel is a novel written in the form of a series of letter between the characters or can say the diary which the form of novel. Pamela that written by Richardson is one of Epistolary novel. (d) Sentimental novel is a novel, which contains of an exaggerated expression of sentiment, aimed at producing a calculated response from the reader. (e) The Didactic novel is the problem and adventure novel. It is also called a novel with message; it is used to teach something, e.g. moral and manners, or to preach political, religious doctrine and social reforms. Dickens novel are Didactic novels, because they aimed at social reform. (f) Historian novel is a novel with a historical background. It is also a familiar kind of fiction that claims a basis in fact or detail reconstruction of life in another time, perhaps in another place. For example the novel that by Sir Walter Scott, are historical novels. As it is not a history there may be a blending of fact and fiction, and even legendary elements may be included. As in the case with the description of art in general, we can also apply the character: realistic, impressionistic, expressionistic, etc. to literature, including novels.

DISCUSSION OF INTRINSIC ASPECTS

The book starts out with a new regiment for the Union army waiting around for some fighting. Jim Conklin, a friend of the main

character, Henry Fleming, hears some rumors about their next movements. He tells the other soldiers of the rumors telling them that they're going to go around the enemy and attack them from behind. Sure enough, a few days later, they start marching and they attack. This is the first battle for the regiment so a few soldiers, including Henry Fleming, desert the regiment. After Henry deserts, he finds Jim and walks with him for a while before Jim dies. Henry wanders about a bit and gets in a fight with another lost soldier of the Union army who hits him across the head with the butt of his rifle causing Henry to bleed. By night, Henry, with the help of another soldier, finds his way back to his own regiment. Luckily, no one suspects Henry of deserting. Henry lies about the head wound being from the battle. During the night, Henry is cared for by a friend named Wilson. By morning, Henry is well rested and fights with his regiment several battles that day. Henry always stayed in the front and encouraged the other soldiers to fight harder showing much courage. He was complimented by the Colonel, but despite his victory, he still feels guilty about deserting his regiment the day before.

Based on this study, the researcher finds the plot of this novel. Plot is what happens in narrative and scheme or to accomplish a purpose in the story. Plot refers to the arrangement of events to achieve an intended effect. There are the exposition, conflict, inciting force, climax, and resolution in novel of the Red Badge of Courage. Firstly, the exposition begins when Henry enlists in the Union army and is waiting to do some fighting. It is very interesting when Henry is already in the field. Though the researcher gets some flashbacks and back-story, the majority of this stage consists of Henry's anticipation and fears regarding the impending battle. Secondly, this is essentially emotional conflict for main character, who must sort out the contradiction between his survival instinct and his desire to be a real soldier. It occurs when Henry runs away in the heat of battle. Henry feels hardly to face the condition of his acquiesce that he doesn't agree about this war. Next, this complicates Henry's situation by raising the stakes of his decep-

tion. Now not only is he lying about the battle, he's faked a war injury. Henry's worry over getting found out and over the next battle dominates this stage. The exciting force occurs when Henry is hit in the head by one of his fellow soldiers. He pretends he was shot in the head by the enemy. Next, this big battle scene is the turning point in Henry's rather lengthy transformation. He ignores his fears and faces the battle like a real man. We've essentially been leading up to this climax since the first battle, when Henry ran away. This is "redemption city" for main character. The climax is Henry redeems himself by fighting like a demon and by taking up the Union flag when the flag bearer is mortally wounded. Besides, Henry fights even more desperately and very nearly dies. He encounters the Rebels face to face for the first time. Henry overcomes his survival instinct, which is great for his masculinity, but not so great in regards to his chances of surviving. The last, Even though he is tired and distressed, he helps capture the Confederate flag as well. Well, Henry didn't die. That's a relief. Once the battle is over, it is in "falling action" land, where Henry has time to reflect on his actions and character. Henry makes it out of the battle alive and with his new manhood intact. Henry's internal thoughts about his transformation from the bulk of this stage in the novel. He decides to face his shortcomings and to learn from them, rather than deny they exist. The novel ends on this rather positive note, with Henry taking a new role as a man and a hero, a far cry from the nervous boy we met at the story's outset.

Besides, the researcher finds the laws of plot and kinds of plot. The novel of the Red Badge of Courage has flash back the law of plot. The writer of novel tells the story in the past time events. The kind of plot provides closed plot in the novel. The writer of novel concludes the story in the last of events. However, point of view determines how much the reader must know and can know of what happens in the story. In novel the Red Badge of Courage uses the third person point of view. The author of novel tells someone else that occur in the story.

In this study, the novel of The Red Badge

of Courage has some characters that have role in plot of this story. A Character is an imaged person in story whom knows from the word that the reader read. Character can be expressed by attitude characterization and obsession from character itself. In this story there are major characters and minor characters. Major character are Henry Fleming (the youth) Henry, the main character of the novel, was at first very excited to go to war joining the army against his mother's wishes, but he finds war frightening and he becomes a coward to later become a hero. Jim Conklin (the tall soldier) Jim was a close friend that Henry had met in the army where he gets shot and is nursed by Henry. Wilson (the loud soldier) Wilson was a friend of Henry in the army who was at first loud and obnoxious but proves helpful when Henry became wounded.

Besides, minor character are Bill Smithers: A soldier who falls during the first march out of camp and gets his fingers stepped on while trying to retrieve his rifle. He goes to the hospital and is mentioned throughout the novel by members of his regiment. The Youth's Company's lieutenant (Hasbrouck): The youth's immediate commanding officer. He is shot through the hand during the first day of battle, but stays on to lead his men. He is later shot in the arm, during the second day's charge. The 'Tattered Soldier': A wounded man who tries to befriend Henry as he marches with the line of wounded men to the rear. The Tattered Soldier follows him and with him watches Jim Conklin (the Tall Soldier) die from an earlier gunshot to the side. He repeatedly asks Henry where he is shot, but this makes Henry angry and ashamed since he has not yet been wounded. Henry leaves the man wandering aimlessly to die alone, a fact that later haunts Henry. The 'Man with the Cheery Voice': A Union soldier who befriends and helps Henry back to his regiment after the first day's battle. Henry never sees the man's face. Corporal Simpson: The officer in Henry's regiment who takes care of Henry's head wound after the first day of fighting. Henry claims that he has been shot, even though he was actually hit in the head with the butt of a rifle by another Union soldier. Jimmie Rogers: A sol-

dier in Henry's regiment who is shot through the body in the forest on the second day of battle.

The researcher observes of this novel about style. Style can be defined as the particular manner of expression of the writer which distinguishes him from other writers. Style is everything the author does with other, including his way of arranging words into larger units or sentences. The author uses connotation and denotation as author choice of words in diction. Besides, imagery is the collection of images in the entire work or in any significant of work in the story. The author uses literature image and figurative image. Furthermore, syntax is meant the way in which the writer constructs his sentences. The author of this novel uses complex and simple sentences to construct his work. And language form is language shape which is used by the author to describe about his story. The author uses informal form and formal form.

The researcher also finds some setting in this novel. Setting is element of fiction which reveals to the readers where and when of the events. The novel the Red Badge of Courage has some setting of place such as river, field, and forest. The setting of time is in the spring of 1863.

Furthermore, theme is a topic being discussed in the story. Theme is also abstract claim and doctrine which is presented by the author to persuade the reader, so they have some ideas with the writer. The main of theme in this novel is self knowledge. The method of the novel is a rendering of Fleming's apprehensions and his thoughts: its unifying and informing theme is the development of his capacity to see himself in the context of war more clearly. Henry's initiation into maturity becomes a function of his perception of life, death and his own incapacitating fear. The second is courage. As the novel opens, Henry's understanding of courage is traditional and romantic. Like a war hero of ancient Greece, he will return from battle either with his shield or *on it*. Henry's understanding of courage has more to do with the praise of his peers than any internal measure of his bravery. At the end of the novel, as the mature Henry marches vic-

toriously from battle, a more complex understanding of courage emerges. Throughout the novel, Henry struggles to preserve his manhood. He laments that education and religion have tamed men of their natural savagery and made them pale and domestic and there remains few ways for a man to distinguish himself other than on the battlefield. These early conceptions of manhood are simplistic, romantic, adolescent fantasies. By the time novel ends Henry takes a bold step in the same direction, learning that the measure of one's manhood lies more in complex ways in which one negotiates one's mistakes and responsibilities, than in one's conduct on the battlefield.

Besides, the researcher finds the tone and mode. Tone is meant the expression of the attitudes. In fiction, it is considered as the quality, primarily as quality of a style that reveals the attitudes of the author. Mood appears to be the emotion state of the author as his attitude toward his subject. The Tone novel is fearfulness and mood of this novel is sacrifice.

DISCUSSION OF EXTRINSIC ASPECTS

Moral values are the standards of good and evil those serve as a guide to man's behavior and choices. They are norms according to which we decide if something is good or bad. Guides are necessary because humans face a multitude of moral choices almost every day, whether consciously or unconsciously. Every time and everywhere human has relationships in societies which could not detach from moral and value. Based on the novel, the researcher gets some moral values. The first, Sacrifice is one of the ways to achieve our life or our future. It is an important ways to attain our ideals even leaving all of our family, home, and love. Based on the novel, Henry sacrifices everything after enlisting in battle of civil war. He misses home, and his mother. The second, struggle and never surrender become parts of our willing for tracing our intricacy of life. Struggles need for success in real life. In this novel many kinds of struggles emerge in Henry's attitude. The third, Togetherness is an endorser of us whiles the complications ap-

proaching to purpose in failure. Togetherness is one of spirit unchangeable with something else. Togetherness helps us to heal our difficulties and makes a big change to grasp success. The last, the victory is a purpose of pre-tension persons in their destinations. Sacrifice, struggle, and togetherness aimed for victory. Based on this novel, the actor (Henry) has purpose to be a winner in this battle of war and his purpose has proved.

Furthermore, psychological values divided into three parts, the first is Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is a psychological damage caused by deep recollection of past (traumatic event in past) that comes into intrusive images and thoughts repeatedly and makes the one who lived through them feels overwhelm. PTSD can cause anxiety, frustrated, stress, or even psychological conflict. Based on the novel, the main actor (Henry) faces much anxiety, frustrated, stress and psychological conflict when he is in the battle and the situation of civil war that the fact of his life. Second, self defense mechanism divided into some of sections. Firstly, Repression can be defined as individual effort to eliminate stress, tension, nightmare that may create anxiety. Sometimes repression can make something that repressed will not come into consciousness but still affects behavior. Secondly, fixation, someone is faced in under-pressure situation that make frustrated and anxiety, so he or she cannot stand with this circumstance anymore and make the development stop temporarily or permanently. In other words, someone is fixated in one level of development because the next level is full with anxiety. The next, Alienation is a situation or process when something lost or alienate from people who possess him before. This reaction is a common response for someone when face the difficult and unpleasant situation. If someone decides to alienate, it means that he chooses not to do anything. The next, Fantasy is a scene or imagination episode and organized dramatically to satisfy conscious or unconscious want with subject appears as the actor. Fantasy refers to conscious construction because it is done consciously. The last, Ra-

tionalization is a part of placing the blame by some explanation that makes someone satisfied. Rationalization also appear when someone try to deceit himself by pretending that something bad is good, or good is bad. Based on the novel, Henry Flaming have experiences in self defense mechanism. He also tries healing himself from his trauma or makes himself pleasant in the horrible situation. He can realize it hardly.

The last of explanation is the relationship Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder between self defense mechanism. Post-traumatic stress disorder or trauma is an unwanted condition where someone feels overwhelm. PTSD can cause anxiety, frustrated, stress, or even psychological conflict. People form *self defense mechanism* In order to overcome the PTSD. People consciously or unconsciously form self defense mechanisms to reduce the bad feeling and solve the psychological conflict. Perhaps, through self defense mechanisms, someone can forget the overwhelming situation temporarily or permanently. Based on the novel, the actor undergoes some of bad experiences after he had enlisting to fight in the war. Besides, he always sees death body and gets shoot in his head. But he can console himself and solve his problem well. At the end of this story Henry reaches his ideal in his mind that is victory in the battle.

CONCLUSION

Literature is a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feeling or idea about life and the world. Literature also the writing or the study of books, valued as works of art (drama, fiction, essay, poetry, biography, contrasted with technical books and journalism). The main generic of literature today is poetry, drama and the novel. Literature is very essential to human beings in this world. Literature gives more information, knowledge's, and experiences. Literature gives significant changes development of human beings thought by fiction or nonfiction literature.

The objective of this study is analysis of intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects in

Stephen Crane's novel "The Red Badge of Courage". This novel describes the youth who had struggled in battle of civil war. He had spirit to eager the victory in this battle. The novel gives more moral values and psychological values depicted in chapter by chapter.

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