

**THE TRAGIC FREEDOM REVEALED IN THE NOVEL TITLED
THE MOON AND SIXPENCE BY WILLIAM SOMERSET
MAUGHAM**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Letters
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Undergraduate Program**

By

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JAKARTA
2007**

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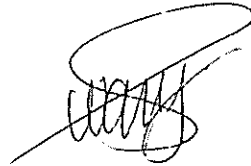
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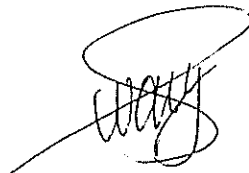
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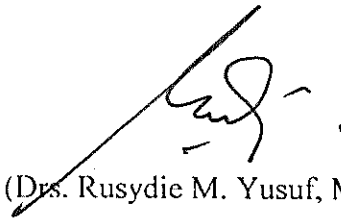
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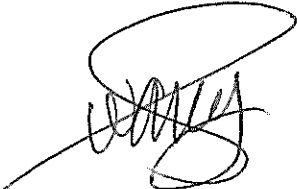
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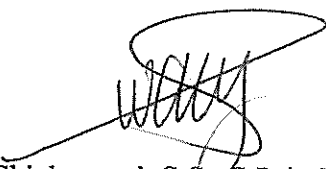
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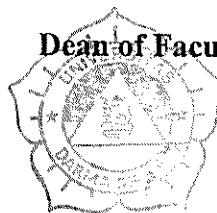
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The thesis entitled

**THE TRAGIC FREEDOM REVEALED IN THE NOVEL
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is a scientific research I conducted under the guidance of Dr. Hajj. Albertine S. Minderop, MA and Swany Chiakrawati, SS, Spsi, MA. Since the thesis is truly original not a half or total plagiarism of another works, the contents has become my responsibility. With all sincerity, I made this statement on January 2007. Jakarta.

The Writer,

TIAS KARTIKA SARI

PREFACE

The thesis I have conducted entitled, *THE TRAGIC FREEDOM REVEALED IN THE NOVEL TITLED THE MOON AND SIXPENCE BY WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM* , is partial fulfilment of the requirements for obtaining *Sarjana Sastra* of Undergraduate Program in English Letters.

However, I do believe that this thesis is far from being expected, not only the contextual analysis but also the technical terms. For that reason, I would very much welcome suggestion from examiners and readers for its future improvement.

Finally yet importantly, I hope this thesis can give a bit contribution to the readers in understanding how to apply the intrinsic and extrinsic elements to form the theme of a novel. Besides, it hopefully would be useful for all readers who has a great interest in literary works and some other things appearing in this novel especially about the tragic freedom revealed in the novel *The Moon and Sixpence* by William Somerset Maugham.

Jakarta, January, 2007

TIAS KARTIKA SARI

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The Writer,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

William Somerset Maugham was born on January, 1874, was an English playwright and novelist and one popular writers of the 20th century. He was born in Paris as Sixth and youngest son of the solicitor to British embassy. He learned French as his native tongue. At the age of 10 Maugham was orphaned and sent to England to live with his uncle, the vicar of Whitstable Educated at King's School Canterbury, and Heidelberg University, Maugham then studied six years from St. Thomas' medical school but abandoned medicine after the success of his first novels and plays. He lived in Paris for ten years as a struggling young author.¹ He was a trained physician but never practiced medicine, turning instead to writing plays and fiction. In 1908 four his comedies played in London concurrently; his fiction became even more successful than his plays. He was a masterful craftsman and a sardonic observer of human behavior with a flair for spinning, fascinating, sophisticated yarns spiced with a keen often epigrammatic wit. His first play *A MAN OF HONOUR*, was produced in 1903. Maugham's best – known novel *OF HUMAN BONDAGE* (1915), was in part a fictionalization of his own unhappy youth. Among his other important novels are *THE MOON AND SIXPENCE* (1919) a thinly veiled life of the painter Paul Gauguin. Then others his great novels are *CAKES AND ALE* (1930), and *LADY FREDERICK* (1907). Maugham died in Nice on December 16, 1965.²

I'm interested in the novel titled *The Moon and Sixpence* by William Somerset Maugham because the story of that novel taught about the freedom in doing life. This novel talked about a man life named Charles Strickland who had an ambition to be a painter. In achieving his ambition, he decided to leave his native country, England and went to Paris in order to learn about painting. In Paris he only

¹ William Somerset Maugham. "The Biography of William Somerset Maugham". Google 1.3 : 10 page online internet. 20 September 2006.

² *The Macmillan Encyclopedia*, (New Jersey, USA: Arete Publishing Company Princeton, 1980)

live by himself in the dirty small hotel where made him having a messy life. He was a man who never cared about his family life because he left them to Paris without any guilt in order to reach his goal. In this novel story "I" also involved himself in knowing about Charles Strickland's life. When Mrs. Strickland felt that she has lost his husband, "I" tried to help her in finding Charles Strickland by going to Paris. Unluckily Charles Strickland didn't want to come back to his family because he felt his freedom by living lonely in Paris. Besides that Charles Strickland got married for twice with a young girl named Ata who gave him two children when he lives in Tahiti. He only thought about his freedom for painting and also never cared about Ata and the children. For Strickland life was only or painting and painting. Because of his lifestyle, he suffered from the trouble disease named leprosy.

After reading the novel titled *The Moon and Sixpence* by William Somerset Maugham, I find that the main problem in this novel is about the freedom life that wanted by Charles Strickland only for painting.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, I identify that the problem of this novel is about Charles Strickland desire to get the freedom only for painting in his life. He moved to Paris to learn about painting which made him having a messy life. Then when he lived in Tahiti, he only cared about painting which suffered him leprosy. I give the assumption to this novel is *the tragic freedom revealed in the novel titled The Moon And Sixpence by William Somerset Maugham.*

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the Identification which has been mentioned above, I make the limitation of the research problem in analyzing of characterization through point of view, setting and plot as the intrinsic approach and in analyzing the extrinsic elements of psychology literature by behaviorism approach, the application: the world as

Skinner's space (*Penerapan: dunia sebagai kotak Skinner*) that focuses in freedom concept. Both of the two approaches will be used to prove the theme assumption.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problems above, I formulate the problem: Whether my assumption *the tragic freedom revealed in the novel titled The Moon and Sixpence by William Somerset Maugham* is true.

For answering this question, I formulate the next problem as these following:

1. Can the characterization through point of view, setting and plot be used to analyze the novel?
2. Can the behaviorism approach and freedom concept be used to analyze the novel?
3. Can the theme be formed by the results analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic elements?

E. Purpose of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, I will prove my assumption of the novel's theme is *the tragic freedom revealed in the novel titled The Moon and Sixpence by William Somerset Maugham*. To reach this purpose I take some steps as follows:

1. Analyzing the novel by using the characterization through point of view, setting and plot as intrinsic elements.
2. Analyzing the behaviorism approach that focuses in freedom concepts as the extrinsic element of the novel.
3. Analyzing theme by elaborating the results analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel.

F. Theoretical Framework

Based on the purpose of the research above, I apply some theories for the intrinsic elements which are characterization through point of view, plot and setting. Then for the extrinsic element I use the psychology literature with behaviorism approach that focuses on freedom concept, the application: the world as Skinner's space (*penerapan: dunia sebagai kotak Skinner*)

Both of the theories of literary and non-literary approaches that I use for analyzing the novel are completely mentioned, as follows:

1. The Intrinsic Elements

In the analyzing the intrinsic elements of the novel titled *The Moon and Sixpence* by William Somerset Maugham, I use three intrinsic elements; characterization through point of view, setting and plot. These three intrinsic elements will support to prove the theme assumption.

a. Characterization through Point of View

Characterizations are the feeling of the actors which is not only describe the behavior, habits, but also their appearance in the story.³ To analyze this novel, I use the characterization through point of view which are taken from *Concise Companion to Literature* by James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper and *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi* by DR. Hj Albertine Minderop MA. The definition of point of view is the method of narration that determines the position, or angle of vision, from which the theory is told.⁴ Meanwhile, in *bahasa* it is said, as follows:

Berbicara tentang narrator berarti kita berbicara tentang sudut pandang, yaitu metode narasi yang menentukan posisi atau sudut pandang dari mana ceritera itu disampaikan.⁵

³ James H. Pickering. *Concise Companion to Literature*. (New York : Macmillan, 1995), p. 27

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 44

⁵ DR. Albertine Minderop, MA. *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi* (Jakarta: 2005), p. 87

The point of view that I use to analyze the novel are “first – person participant” (*sudut pandang pesona pertama “Akuan”*) and “multiple viewpoints”(*sudut pandang campuran*). First – person participant means the narrator involved him /herself as the actor in reporting the story through “I” style. It is said in *bahasa* like the quotation below:

Sudut pandang persona pertama “aku” (first – person participant) yaitu pencerita yang ikut berperan sebagai tokoh utama, melaporkan ceritera dari sudut pandang “aku atau “I”.⁶

Then the multiple viewpoints means that the narrator uses more than one point of view in telling the story. For the example, the narrator uses the first – person participant and the third – person omniscient. It is said in *bahasa* like the quotaion below:

Sudut pandang orang campuran terdapat dalam sebuah novel apabila si pengarang menggunakan lebih dari satu teknik pencerita. Pengarang berjalan berganti – ganti dari teknik satu ke teknik yang lain. Misalnya pergunaan sudut pandang persona ketiga dengan teknik “ dia” sebagai pengamat, persona pertama dengan teknik “aku” sebagai tokoh utama dan “aku” sebagai tokoh tambahan atu sebagai saksi. ⁷

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 105

⁷ *Ibid*, p. 112

b. Setting

Setting is a term that, in its broadest sense, encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action *and* the time of the day or year, the climatic conditions, and historical period during which the action takes place.⁸

Setting in fiction is called on to perform a number of desired function, setting may serve as following:⁹ *Setting as background for action, setting as an antagonist, setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere, setting as a means of revealing character and setting as a means of reinforcing theme.*

c. Plot

The term Plot is implied just, such an overview; it implies the controlling intelligence of an author who has winnowed the raw facts and incidents at his disposal and than ordered and arrange them to suggest or expose their casual relationship.¹⁰ Plot is divided into five distinct section or stage, which can be arranged as follows:

- 1) Exposition. The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more.¹¹
- 2) Complication. The complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict (if they have not already been introduced by the exposition). The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified.¹²

⁸ Pickering, *Op Cit*, p. 37

⁹ *Ibid*, p.38

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 14

¹¹ *Ibid*, p. 16

¹² *Ibid*, p. 17

- 3) Crisis. The crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its plot of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning plot of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.¹³
- 4) Falling action. Once the crisis or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves towards its appointed conclusion.¹⁴
- 5) Resolution. The final section of the plot is its resolution; it record the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary). The resolution is also referred to as the *conclusion* or the *denouement*; the latter a French word meaning “Unknotting” or “Untying”.¹⁵

d. Theme

Theme is one of those-critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. Theme is also used sometimes to refer to the basic issue, problem, or subject with which the work is concerned.¹⁶

Besides I apply the intrinsic elements, I also apply the extrinsic element through psychological approach. There are some theories in psychological approach such as : psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud, Behaviorism of B.F. Skinner and other theories. In this thesis I apply the theory of behaviorism approach, the application: The world as Skinner's space (*Penerapan : Dunia sebagai kotak Skinner*) that focuses in freedom concept to analyze the novel titled *The Moon and Sixpence* by William Somerset Maugham.

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 17

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 17

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 17

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 61

2. The Extrinsic Element

To analyze the extrinsic element of this novel, I apply the psychological approach through the behaviorism approach, the application: The world as Skinner's space (*Penerapan : Dunia sebagai kotak Skinner*) that focuses in freedom concept as follows:

a. A glance of Psychology of Literature

The crucial limitation of the psychological approach is its aesthetic inadequacy. Psychological interruption can afford profound clues towards solving a work's thematic and symbolic mysteries, but it can seldom account for the beautiful symmetry of a well-wrought poem or of a fictional masterpiece.¹⁷ While according to the book of *Kritik Sastra* by Dr. Albertine S.Minderop that psychological approach learn to the experimental and diagnostic connected to the biological. This critic emphasizes to the behavior and personality of the actors or the author individually. While the problem that is described about the difficulty of life faced by the actor in society. It can be known as follows:

*“Menurut Guerin, pendekatan psikologi cenderung bersifat eksperimenal dan diagnostic serta sangat erat kaitannya dengan ilmu biologi. Fokus kritik dalam pendekatan ini adalah penekanan pada perilaku dan kepribadian baik para tokoh maupun pengarang secara individual. Masalah yang ditampilkan adalah kesulitan hidup yang dihadapi individu (tokoh cerita) dihadapi masyarakatnya”.*¹⁸

b. Background of the Behaviourism Approach.

Behaviourism is a concept that was built by John B. Watson in 1913. The main characteristic from behaviourism is the ideas about objective approach in

¹⁷ Wilfred L. Guerin, *Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature* (New York, 1979), p. 120

¹⁸ Dr. Albertine Minderop, MA. *Kritik Sastra* (Jakarta, 2001), p.23

learning human body based on mechanic and materialistic. It can be known as follows :

“Behaviorisme adalah sebuah aliran yang didirikan oleh John B. Watson pada tahun 1913. Ciri utama behaviorisme adalah mengajukan gagasan-gagasan mengenai penekatan objektif dalam mempelajari manusia berdasarkan pandangan yang mekanistik dan materialistis.”¹⁹

In Skinner’s opinion that all of attitude is determined by regulations, and it can be predicted and brought to environment control or it can be controlled, as follows:

“Skinner beranggapan bahwa seluruh tingkah laku ditentukan oleh aturan-aturan bisa diramalkan, dan bisa dibawa kedalam kontrol lingkungan atau bisa dikendalikan. Menurut Skinner individu adalah organisme yang memperoleh perbendaharaan tingkah laku melalui belajar.”²⁰

c. Theory of Application: The World as Skinner’s Space

In analyzing the psychological behaviorism approach, I only apply the freedom concept which is taken form the application: The World as Skinner’s space. According to Skinner that the freedom of someone is the inclination of behavior to avoid him/herself from the uncomfortable conditions or stimulants of the environment, it can be seen as follows:

¹⁹ E. Koeswara, *Teori – teori Kepribadian* (Bandung, 1991), p.32

²⁰ *Ibid*, p.75

“Menurut Skinner tentang kebebasan yaitu tingkah laku untuk menghindar/lari dari kondisi-kondisi atau stimulus-stimulus lingkungan yang tidak menyenangkan.”²¹

G. Method of the Research

In this research I use the qualitative research method which is the novel *The Moon and Sixpence* by William Somerset Maugham as the writing data source (text) and it is also supported by other relevant and the characteristic of interpretative research is interpreting the text. The method of collecting data through the literature research and the theory investigation pattern is from general to specific (inductive).

H. Benefit of the Research

The benefit of the research from the novel *The Moon and Sixpence* by William Somerset Maugham give the readers information about the things consist in this novel, especially about the tragic freedom that revealed in the novel.

²¹ *Ibid*, p. 102

I. System of the Presentation

There are the system of the presentation that I use in the research arranging of this novel :

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter describe about the basic problems such as background. identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, purpose of the research, theoretical framework, method of the research, benefit of the research and system of the presentation.

CHAPTER II THE ANALYSIS OF THE NOVEL TITLED *THE MOON AND SIXPENCE* BY WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM THROUGH CHARACTERIZATION, SETTING AND PLOT

This chapter includes the anaiysis of the characterization through point of view, setting and plot.

CHAPTER III THE TRAGIC FREEDOM REVEALED IN THE NOVEL TITLED *THE MOON AND SIXPENCE* BY WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM

This chapter consists of the analysis of psychological approach, the application: The world as Skinner Space, by using the freedom concept. The chapter also consists of the analysis theme through intrinsic elements (characters, setting and plot) combined with the analysis of the psychological behaviorism approach.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the proof about my assumption of the theme.