UNIVERSITAS DARMA PERSADA PERPUSTAKAAN

WILHELM'S FAILURES WERE INFLUENCED BY HIS ENVIRONMENTS FROM NOVEL SEIZE THE DAY BY SAUL BELLOW

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement For Bachelor of Art Degree

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This thesis is a scholarly work that I arranged under the guidance of Miss. Dr. Hj. Albertine Minderop, MA and Swany Chiakrawati, SS,Spi, MA the thesis is not a plagiarism of another thesis of works, a part or all of it. The contents became truly my own responsibility.

I write this statement in truth in Jakarta, 05 June 2006.

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Vira Farbana

"I dedicated this thesis mostly For my beloved mom and dad"

PREFACE

First of all, I would to thank to Allah SWT for blessing and giving me strength to finish my thesis. That is entitled.

"Wilhelm's failures were influenced by his environments From Novel Seize the Day by Saul Bellow".

The thesis is presented to complete the regulations to reach a bachelor's degree for undergraduate program that I arranged under guidance of Dr. Hj. Albertine Minderop. MA and Swany chiakrawati, SS, Spi, MA. It is plagiarism of another thesis or works, a part or all of it. The contents of this thesis become fully my responsibility.

I wrote this thesis statement in truth in Jakarta, June 05, 2006, meanwhile the purpose of writing process of this thesis is to get a master degree of faculty of letters in Darma Persada University Jakarta.

In this opportunity I would like to say my deepest thanks to:

- 1. My beloved Parents Azianul Bahri Kasim and my mom Ni'mah Aziz for all the love, pray moral support, financial support and attention so that I can finish my thesis. I promise I will good daughter for you. I dedicated this thesis mostly for you.
- 2. Dr. Hj. Albertine Minderop, MA as the Dean of Letters' faculty and advisor I of my thesis thanks for all the directions and suggestions.
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- 12. All the staff in the "Kajian Wilayah amerika" for the attention.

For the last word, I realized that this thesis is not the pefect one. Therefoere I hope that the examiner and readers would like to give some suggestions. And then in the future I can make the better one.

Jakarta, June 2006.

Vira Farhana

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SUMMARY OF THE STORY

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Saul Bellow was born in Canada in 1915 and grew up in Chicago. He attended Chicago, Northwestern and Wisconsin universities and has a B.Sc. in anthropology. He has been a visiting lecturer at the universities of Princeton and New York and associate professor at the University of Minnesota. He has also lived in Paris and traveled extensively in Europe. In 1948 he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship and he has received a grant from the Ford Foundation. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and was elected the third Neil Gunn Fellow by the Scottish Arts Council in 1976. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1976, the first American to win the prize since Jhon Steinbeck in 1062. The Royal Swedish Academy, which makes the award, singled out Seize the day for special praise as one of the classic works of our time. In 1977 Saul Bellow won the Gold Medal for the Novel, which is awarded every sixth year by the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, and in 1978 he won the (USA) National Arts Club Gold Medal of Honor. In 1984 President Mitterand made him A Commander of the Legion of Honour and in 1990 he was presented with the National Book foundation Medal for his distinguished contribution to American Letters. Saul Bellow has contributed stories and reviews to many leading American magazines and quarterlies. His books, many of which are published by Penguin, include Dangling Man (1944): The Victim (1948): The Adventures of Augie March (1953); Mr Sammler's Planet (1970) won the National Book Award. 1

Seize the day told the story about Wilhelm. It was set in New York City in the area around Broadway from 70th street up to the nineties. It begins at the Hotel Gloriana where Tommy Wilhelm was staying. Dr. Alder wanted his son to be

¹ Saul Bellow, Seize The Day (London: Penguin Books Publishing) 1956. page- i

success in his carrier; he wanted that Wilhelm continued his study until college and got his degree. Wilhelm felt desperate with his father pressure. He could not free. When he did something, his father always refused him. He wanted to build his carrier by his self. New York was the city which was in highs social class that almost people who lived there worked for money, and for their popularity. When Wilhelm twenty years old, he had changed his name to be Tommy Wilhelm because he went to Hollywood to try to be an actor. He hoped with changing his name, he would get his success as an actor. But unfortunately changing the name didn't make him success but in the other hand he could not anything in Hollywood because he failed in screen test. Wilhelm was not comfort living in New York, but it was doing because to get his success in this city.

Wilhelm with feeling depression and thought in lonely. He thought about what Dr. Tamkin said about investment in lard business. Wilhelm wanted to try investing his money in lard business to Dr. Tamkin. He told to Dr. Alder and he hoped that His father would help him in financial but many times Dr. Alder refused again. Dr. Alder didn't believe Dr. Tamkin because he Always spoke too much and never showed the fact. Wilhelm married with Margaret and has two sons. But they were long distance, Wilhelm lived with his father in hotel Glorianna and His wife and their sons lived in small city near the New York City. Wilhelm felt unhappy with his marriage. Wilhelm wanted to divorce his wife because he thought that his wife could not understand what happened for Wilhelm in Glorianna, she always demanded anything, mean while Margaret knew about Wilhelm's problem in New York. Margaret refused to divorce. In Gloriana, Wilhelm felt in love with beautiful girl Olive. Olive also loved him too and was ready to marry him with condition that Wilhelm had divorce with his wife.

Based on the novel summary Seize the Day by Saul Bellow, I make assumption that the theme this novel is Wilhelm's failures were influenced by his environments.

B. Identification of The Problem

Based on the background, I identity the problem that every people are free to do anything what they want to build his carrier without pressure from the others that make them fail and desperate in their life. My assumption the theme of this novel is Wilhelm's failures were influenced by his environments in *Seize the Day* by Saul Bellow.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on identification of the problem, I limit the problem for the analysis Wilhelm's suffering which cause failures in his life. I limit the problem with the way of the theory and the concept there are using intrinsic with theory and concept characterization, setting, plot, symbol and theme.

D. Formulation of the Research

Based on limitation of the problem, I formulate the problem for my novel is: is it right that my assumption is Wilhelm's failures were influenced by his environments in Seize the Day by Saul Bellow. To answer this question, I will determine:

- 1. Can this novel be analyzed through characterization, setting, plot and symbol?
- 2. Can the theme of this novel be proved through the analysis of intrinsic elements?

E. Objective of the Problem

Based on formulation of the problem, I am purpose to show that the theme of this novel is Wilhelm's failures were influence by his environments in Seize the Day by Saul Bellow. To reach the purpose, I do a few steps:

P. Theoretical Framework

Based on objective of the problem, I use intrinsic approaches. The theory of literature which I will use, are: characterization, setting, plot and theme.

Intrinsic approaches

A. characterization

Character applies is to any individual in a literary work. For purpose of analysis, characters in fiction are customarily described by their relationship to plot; by the degree of development they are given by the author, and by whether or not they undergo significant character change.²

In presenting and establishing character, an author has two basic methods or techniques at his disposal. One method is telling, which tells on exposition and direct commentary by the author. In telling a method preferred and practiced by many older fiction writers the guiding hand of the author is very much in evidence. We learn and look only at what the authors' calls to our attention.³

The other method is the indirect, dramatic method of showing, which in volves the author's stepping a side, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions with showing, much of burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provided in the narrative. Telling and showing are not mutually exclusive, however most author employ a combination of each even when use the exposition, as in the case of most of Hemingway's stories is limited to several lines of descriptive detail establishing the scene.⁴

In the novel Seize the Day I just analyze the characterization through the method of telling and showing. (Characterization through by appearance, characterization by the author, what is being said and the identity of the speakers)

² James H.Pickering, Concise Companion to Literature (New York: Macmillan Publishing) 1981. Page-24

³ Ibid., Page-27

⁴ Ibid

a. Characterization through the method of telling.

1. Characterization through by the author

In the most customary form of telling the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters minds. By so doing the author asserts and retains full control over characterization. The author not only directs our attention to given character, but tells us exactly what our attitude toward that character ought to be.

"Metode ini memberikan tempat yang luas dan bebas kepada atau pengarang atau narrator dalam menentukan kisahannya. Pengarang berkomentar tentang watak dan kepribadian para tokoh hingga menembus kedalam pikiran, perasaan dan gejolak batin sang tokoh. Dengan demikian, pengarang terusmenerus mengawasi karakterisasi tokoh. Pengarang tidak sekedar menggiring perhatian pembaca terhadap komentarnya tentang watak tokoh tetapi juga memcoba membentuk presepsi pembaca terhadap komentarnya tentang watak tokoh tetapi juga mencoba membentuk presepsi pembaca tentang tokoh yang dikisahkannya."

b. Characterization showing method

1. What is being said.

To begin with, the reader must pay close attention to the substance to the dialogue itself. Is it small talk, or is the subject an important one in the developing action of the plot? In terms of characterization, if the speaker insists on talking only about himself or only on a single subject, we may conclude that we have either an egoist or a bore. If the speaker talks only about others, we may merely have a gossip and busybody.⁵

2. The identity of the person or persons the speaker is addressing.

Dialogue between friends is usually more candid and open, and thus more significant, than dialogue between strangers. The necessary degree of intimacy is usually established by the author in setting a scene of through the dialogue it self. When a character addresses no one in particular, or when others are not present, his speech is called a monologue, although, strictly speaking, monologues occur more frequently in drama than in fiction.

B. setting

Setting is a take place of incident or event in a fiction works.

"Pengertian latar secara umum adalah tempatberlangsungnya kejadian atau sebuah peristiwa dalam karya sastra."

According to Nugiyantoro from his book "Teori Pengkajian Fiksi", setting is divided into three group, they are:

a. Physical setting

Physical setting is event location which is happen in fiction works. Physical setting is also refer to time setting which is connect with "when" happen a few event which is narrated in that fiction works.

"Lata<mark>r fisik disebut juga latar adalah lokas</mark>i terjadinya peristiwa y<mark>ang diceritakan dalam sebuah</mark> karya fiksi. Latar fisik juga mengacu pada latar waktu yang berhubungan dengan "kapan" terjadinya berbagai

6 Ibid., Page 33

⁵ Pickering, Op. Cit., page 32

peristiwa yang diceritakan dalam sebuah karya fiksi tersebut."⁷

b. Social Setting

Social setting is related to social life behavior a certain of people in a place which is told in fiction story.

"Latar sosial yaitu menyaran pada hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan perilaku kehidupan sosial suatu masyarakat disuatu tempat yang diceritakan dalam cerita fiksi." ⁸

c. Spiritual Setting

Spiritual setting is thought between physical setting and social setting which basically spiritual setting is refer to culture value a certain of people, soul, character and life view which have a role can explain the characterization of the actor.

"Latar spritual adalah tautan pikiran antara latar fisik dengan latar sosial, yang pada dasarnya latar spiritual lebih mengacu pada nilai budaya suatu masyarakat, jiwa, watak, atau pandangan hidup yang perannya dapat memperjelas perwatakan para tokoh."

C. Plot

When we refer to the plot a work of fiction, then, we are referring to the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel of a short story. ¹⁰

The plot of the traditional short story if often conceived of as moving through five distinct sections or stages. In some novels this five stage

⁹ *Ibid.*, Page-223

⁷ Burhan Nurgiantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mda, Unversity Press), 1995.

Page-230 8 *Ibid*

¹⁰ Pickering, Op.cit., Page-14

structure is repeated in many of the individual chapters while the novel as a whole builds on a series of increasing conflict and crisis. 11

a. 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. 12

b. Complication

The complication, which is sometime 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). 13

c. Crisis

The crisis is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity¹⁴

d. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward this appointed conclusion. 15

e. Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the out com of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary). The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion. 16

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Page-16 ¹² *Ibid*

¹³ *Ibid.*, Page-17

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid

D. Symbol

A symbol, according to Webster's dictionary, I "something that a stands for suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental resemblance a visible sign of something invisible". Symbols in this case are with us all the time. For there are few words or objects that do not evoke, at least in certain contexts, a wide range of associated meanings and feelings. ¹⁷

Most of our daily symbol making and symbol reading is unconscious and accidental, the inescapable product of our experience as human beings. In literature, however, symbols in the form of words, images, objects, settings, event and characters are often used deliberately to suggest and reinforce meaning, to provide enrichment and clarifying the experience of the work, and to help to recognize and unify the whole.¹⁸

A literary symbol brings together what is material and concrete within the work (the visible half of tindall's metaphor) with its series of associations (that "which remains unstated and indefinite"); by using them however briefly, in the reader's imagination, new layers and dimensions of meaning, suggestiveness, and significance are added.¹⁹

E. Theme

Theme is the general idea which prop up a literature works and include in a texts as semantic structure and which related to agreement or differences.

"Tema merupakan gagasan dasar umum yang menopang sebuah karya sastra dan yang terkandung di dalam teks sebagai struktur semantis dan yang menyangkut persamaan atau perbedaan-perbedaan."²⁰

¹⁷ Ibid., Page-35

¹⁸ Ibid., Page-71

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Page-72

²⁰ Norgiyantiro., Op.Cit. Page-66

Theme is the general idea which prop up a literature works and include in a texts as semantic structure and which related to agreement or differences.

"Tema merupakan gagasan dasar umum yang menopang sebuah karya sastra dan yang terkandung di dalam teks sebagai struktur semantis dan yang menyangkut persamaan atau perbedaan-perbedaan."²⁰

G. Method of the Research

In my research, I use qualitative method and data (written source) in novel Seize the Day by Saul Bellow and supported by the other sources which is relevant. This kind of literature research is the methods by collecting data from the library (with read a lot of books, reports, and etc. besides from the library). I also got the information from internet.

H. The Benefit of the Research

Through this research, I can know the intrinsic unsure so that the theme can be proven. I hope that people who read about my thesis can interest with the story which is contained in this novel and there is no possibility for me to make next research. The result which is achieved can increase my knowledge in literatures work.

I. Systematical Presentation

The systematical Presentation is begun by Preface, and table of contents.

And the next is divided into four chapters, here there are:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In the chapter one, I will the basic problem likes: background, identification of the problems, limitation of the problems,

²⁰ Norgiyantiro., Op.Cit. Page-66

formulation of the problem, objective of the problems, theoretical framework, method of the research, benefit of the research, and systematical presentation.

CHAPTER II

NOVEL ANALYSIS THROUGH INTRINSIC UNSURE In this chapter, I will explain about the analysis of characterization, setting, plot, and symbol.

CHAPTER III

THE ANALYSIS OF WILHELM'S FAILURES WERE INFLUENCED BY HIS ENVIRONMENT.

In this chapter, I will explain about Wilhelm's failures were

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

influenced by his environment.

In this chapter, it contents conclusion and the summary of thesis

