

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background, the problems, the objectives, the significance and limitation of study.

1.1. Background of Study

Literature arises from a combination of social reality in the environment with the creativity of the author and then the author can produce the literature as literary work. The author of literary work uses their imagination and also idea to create their works. In the creation of new literary works, the author creates an interrelationship between text in separate works with his own thoughts, ideas, and aesthetic concepts. In other words, the later author cannot be separated from other previous texts as well as the texts that stand surround them, which means that the texts of previous inspire the creation of new literary work. Previous literary works play a great role in the creation, the author can approve or against that previous literary work (Endraswara, 2003, p. 131).

A new literary work inspired by previous works has interrelationship between texts. The interrelationship is not only limited to cultural value, but also in the sense of creating literary works in a certain period of time. There is no original works in the real sense whenever the work is written; it cannot be created in cultural emptiness (Barthes, 1990, p. 18). Teeuw (1983, p. 65) add there is no literary works created in an empty state without another reference.

Intertextual study between two literary works can be carried out. Intertextual study are intended as a study of a number of literary work texts that are thought to have certain forms of relationships, such as, the historical

similarities between one and another (Jabrohim, 2012, p. 136). Besides, intertextual study is done to find the intrinsic or the extrinsic elements that exist in the previous and new literary works. Then, the new literary work is predicted as a reaction, absorption, or transformation from other works. When writing his work, an author must have been influenced by other works, so it cannot be denied that the creation of text in one literary work texts can be inspired by other literary works. However, the author does not merely copy the texts, but she/he develops or remodels it into a new work with different languages and styles.

In the intertextual study, the important concept is the hypogram. Hypogram is the main capital in literature which delivers the literary work texts. Riffaterre (1978, p. 6) says a hypogram is a text that becomes the base for creating new literary works texts. Therefore, the principle applied to give the full meaning of a text must be discussed in relation to the text that becomes the hypogram. It is not limited to certain literary works, but literary works in general, including novels.

There are two novels that are assumed to have interrelationship between texts, namely *Fellowship of Ring* (afterwards abbreviated FR) and *The Philosopher's Stone* (afterwards abbreviated PS). Although both novels are written by the authors from the same country, that is England, it has a fairly long span of years publishing FR was published in 1954 while PS was published in 1997, so FR is considered as PS's hypogram. Related to intertextual study, it is interesting to study the intrinsic elements in the novels FR and PS, to find out if there are similarities and/or differences between both. From the similarities and differences of the intrinsic elements in the two novels it can be drawn if the two

novels have intertextual relationships and this study was conducted to prove Barthes' statement that a text cannot be created in cultural emptiness and there must be an earlier text that inspires. Barthes' statement is supported by Kristeva cited in Jabrohim (2012, p.154) which says that a text has a relationship with another text because a text is created based on the previous text as a background. Furthermore, this study was aimed at revealing whether PS was inspired by PS as the previous text.

Based on the above issues, the writer therefore conducted a study on a thesis entitled "The Intertextual Study between Novels *The Fellowship of Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien and *The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K Rowling".

1.2. Problems of the Study

The problems of the study were:

1. What are the intrinsic elements in FR and PS?
2. What are the intertextual principles related between FR and PS?
3. What are the expansions of the story in PS?

1.3. Objectives of Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of this study were:

1. To find out of the intrinsic elements in the novels *The Fellowship of Ring* and *The Philosopher's Stone*.
2. To describe the intertextual relationship principle between novels *The Fellowship of Ring* and *The Philosopher's Stone*.
3. To find out the expansion of story in the novel *The Philosopher's Stone*.

1.4. Significance of Study

This study is expected to give benefits to the students of literature in general and to the researcher in particular. It is expected that this study would give useful information and additional knowledge to the readers in understanding the intertextuality in the literary works especially the novel and the development of one literary works that can be found in the new literary works. It is also hoped that this thesis could be used as the references for those who are interested in conducting further studies on intertextuality in literary works.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

This study focused on two novels with the fantasy genre and the originality from England. The novels are *The Lord of the Rings* and *Harry Potter*. The author took the first series from each of them, namely *The Fellowship of Ring* (the first series of *The Lord of the Rings* novel trilogy) and *Philosopher's Stone* (the first series of Harry Potter novels).

The intertextuality of literary works can be done by finding the extrinsic and intrinsic elements to know if one literary work is inspired by other literary works. This study only focused on intrinsic elements (such as; theme, plot, character and characterization, setting and symbol) to reveal that FR and PS have an intertextual relationship.