

**FORMALISM ANALYSIS IN CECILIA AHERN'S NOVEL
*WHERE THE RAINBOWS END***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2022**

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2022**

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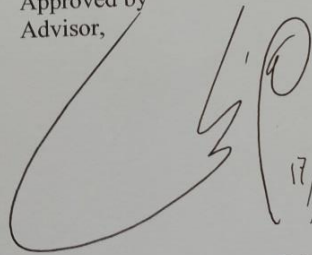
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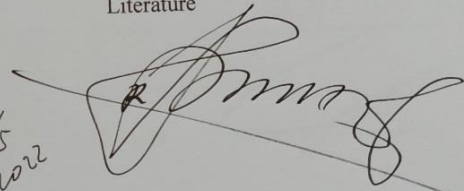
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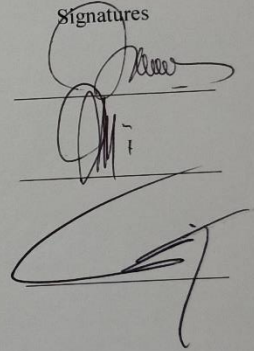
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MOTTO

“When life gives you lemons, make Lemonade”

Elbert Hubbard

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My hero (My Parents) who always supports me under any circumstances and
always love me.

My father Muchsinin and my mother Siti Nur Alatifah

My beloved brother Attahya Alfarizqy Muttaqy

My beloved husband Agus Khabibulloh

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Last but not least, I wanna thank me, I wanna thank me for believing in
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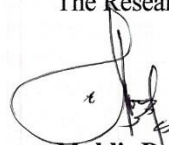
Thank You ☺

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Bismillahirrahmannirrahim, with the gratitude given by Allah SWT and salam to the prophet Muhammad SAW, and hopefully, there will be useful intercessions in the hereafter. In this occasion, the researcher would like to thank her father named Muchsinin, her mother Siti Nur Alatifah, and her younger brother Attahya Alfarisqy Muttaqi, for supporting the researcher, and her friend Faidah, Sofiana and Salsabila too, for cheering her up, in making the thesis. The researcher also grateful to her husband, who has pushed her to finish the thesis as soon as possible. Not to mention the lecturers who have helped her to get this far.

In this case, as a researcher, she is expected to be wise and accept efficient criticism as well as suggestion for readers to examine the perfection of the thesis in the future. This thesis can used as a reference for other researchers to review study about formalism to be studied.

Malang, Mei 5th, 2022
The Researcher



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ABSTRACT

Devi Ana Pratiwi, Muklis. 2021. Formalism Anaysis in Cecelia Ahern's Novel *Where the Rainbows End*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Muzakki Afifuddin S.S, M. Pd.

Keywords : Formalism, Type of Plot, Structure of Plot.

This study investigates about plot analysis that occurs in the Cecelia Ahern's *Where the Rainbows End* novel. Two research problems were formulated in this study, namely, analyzing type of the plot and the second was finding how are the plot structure that portrayed in the novel *Where The Rainbows End* by Cecilia Ahern.

This study uses formalism approach to analysis the novel. This formalism theory aims to determine the integration of elements contained in the literary work, especially about the plot. This approach sees the work as an autonomy (it stands alone, has its own world). It only uses any fact or information within the work itself, without taking information from author's biography or social/cultural backgrounds. There are two sources used in this research, namely primary and secondary sources. The primary source is the novel *Where the Rainbows End* published by HarperCollins Publisher in New York, 2005. Secondary sources are obtained from several books and journals relevant to literary theory. The data are taken from words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs in the novel.

As a result of the analysis, researcher found that there are several things and evidence that can answer the formulation of the problem. This research finds: Firstly, the plot structure presented in five steps, they are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. Secondly, the type of plot used is the progressive plot.

ABSTRAK

Devi Ana Pratiwi, Muklis. 2022. Analisis Formalisme yang terdapat dalam novel *Where The Rainbows End* Karya Cecelia Ahern. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing : Muzakki Afifuddin S.S, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci : Formalisme, Tipe Alur, Struktur Alur.

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang Analisis Plot yang terjadi dalam novel *Where the Rainbows End* karya Cecelia Ahern. Dua masalah penelitian yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah, yang pertama menganalisis jenis plot dan yang kedua menemukan bagaimana struktur plot yang digambarkan dalam novel *Where the Rainbows End* karya Cecelia Ahern.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan formalisme untuk menganalisis Novel. Teori formalis ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keterpaduan unsur-unsur yang terdapat dalam karya sastra khususnya tentang alur. Pendekatan ini melihat karya sebagai sebuah otonomi (berdiri sendiri, memiliki dunianya sendiri). Pendekatan ini hanya menggunakan fakta atau informasi yang ada dalam karya itu sendiri, tanpa mengambil informasi dari biografi pengarang atau latar belakang sosial/budaya. Ada dua sumber yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu sumber primer dan sekunder. Sumber primernya adalah Novel *Where the Rainbows End* yang diterbitkan oleh HarperCollins Publisher di New York, 2005. Sumber sekunder diperoleh dari beberapa buku dan jurnal yang relevan dengan teori-teori sastra. Data diambil dari kata, frasa, kalimat, dan paragraf yang ada di dalam novel.

Sebagai hasil analisis, peneliti menemukan bahwa ada beberapa hal dan bukti yang dapat menjawab rumusan masalah. Penelitian ini menemukan: Pertama, struktur plot yang disajikan dalam lima langkah, yaitu eksposisi, rising action, klimaks, falling action dan resolusi. Kedua, jenis alur yang digunakan adalah alur progresif atau alur maju.

نبذة مختصرة

ديفي انا براتيووي، مكلس. عام 2021. الشكلية أناسيس في رواية سيسيليا أهيرن أين ينتهي قوس قزح. أطروحة البكالوريوس. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة إسلام نيجيري مولانا مالك ابراهيم مالانغ.

موزاكي أفيودين إس. إس : المستشار
كلمات رئيسية: الشكلية ، نوع الرسم ، بنية الرسم البياني

Cecelia Ahern's *Where the Rainbows End* تبحث هذه الدراسة في تحليل مؤامرة تحدث في رواية تمت صياغة مشكلتين بحثيتين في هذه الدراسة، وهما تحليل نوع الحكمة والثانية هي *Where The Rainbows End* للكاتبة Cecelia Ahern. معرفة كيفية تكوين بنية الحكمة التي صورتها رواية Ahern.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهج الشكلية لتحليل الرواية. تهدف هذه النظرية الشكلية إلى تحديد تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهج الشكلية لتحليل الرواية. وتهدف هذه النظرية الشكلية إلى تحديد مدى تكامل العناصر الواردة في العمل الأدبي، ولا سيما تلك المتعلقة بالمخطط. وينظر هذا النهج إلى العمل باعتباره إستقلالاً ذاتياً (فهو قائم بذاته، وله عالمه الخاص). ولا يستخدم هذا النظام سوى أي حقائق أو معلومات داخل العمل نفسه، دون أخذ معلومات من السيرة الذاتية للمؤلف أو الخلفيات الاجتماعية/الثقافية. وهناك مصدران يستخدمان في هذا البحث، وهما المصدران الأول والثانوي. والمصدر الرئيسي هو رواية "أين تنتهي أقواس قزح" التي نشرتها دار نشر هاربر كولينز في نيويورك، عام 2005. يتم الحصول على المصادر الثانوية من العديد من الكتب والمجلات ذات الصلة بنظرية الأدب. البيانات مأخوذة من كلمات، وعبارات، وجمل، وفقرات في الرواية.

نتيجة للتحليل ، وجد الباحثون أن هناك العديد من الأشياء والأدلة التي يمكن أن تجيب على صياغة المشكلة. يجد هذا البحث: أولاً، هيكل المؤامرة المقدمة في خمس خطوات، هم المعرض، ارتفاع العمل، ذروة، هبوط العمل والقرار. ثانياً، نوع المؤامرة المستخدمة هو المؤامرة التقدمية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the background of the study, research problem, the object of the study, scope and limitations, significance of the research. This chapter will also explain the previous studies and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

One form of literary work that talks about humans with all his behavior and personality in life is novel. As a work, novels are the result of expressions, ideas, experiences of the author of the environment and life.

The novel is basically a story in which the purpose is to provide entertainment to the reader. In literary works there must be an intrinsic and extrinsic element. Literary work is an intrinsic element of the elements that intertwine to form a building called literature. These elements are characters, plot, point of view, language style, and others. Extrinsic elements are elements that come from outside literary works. Included in the category of these elements are politics, culture, religion, social, philosophy, etc.

One of the important elements of literary work is plot. The plot in literary works, in general, is a series of stories that are formed by stages of events, so that weaves a story that is presented by actors in a story. The plot is a very important

element to build a story. The plot explains the sequence of events that occur in a literary work. In a literary work, the first part of the story is not only the introduction. The order of events in literary works may not be following the stages of the storyline. The first part of the story can be the author directly raises the conflict of the story to build curiosity and build reader emotions. A good writer of literature is certainly able to present a good plot too, even can have a plot that ends with a surprise.

The novel that is the object of this research is *Where The Rainbows End* which is the work of a writer named Cecelia Ahern. Cecelia Ahern (born on September 30th, 1981) is a bestselling Irish novelist known for her works like *PS, I Love You*. Born in Dublin, Ahern is now publish her books in nearly fifty countries, and has sold over 25 million copies. She contributed a number of short stories to various anthologies.

The one of her novel entitle *Where The Rainbows End* is the second novel by Cecelia Ahern, published in 2004. This appears to be a typical love story. The book's unique feature is that it is written in the form of letters, emails, text messages, and newspaper articles. The writing style was simple and enjoyable to read, and it was so easy to understand the storyline.

The reader didn't need to know about the clothes, alleys, driveways, hillsides, or blemishes or wrinkles on the faces because the reader was already given a good sketch of the characters. It fascinates researcher to learn how this writing style works. It works with the ambiguity of time lapse because the only parameter to judge this is the last conversation or someone turning a certain age.

The story is primarily set in Dublin, and a portion in Boston where Rosie's best friend Alex decides to settle. This is a story where the focus is on emotions and feelings rather than the setting. It is Rosie and Alex's tumultuous journey through 50 years to finally realize their feelings for each other that could be beyond friendship. Cecelia Ahern understands the power of stringing emotions articulately, and each letter does let it out in heaps to make you cry, empathize, and yearn love for Rosie.

The author chose the plot as research material because the plot is one of the important elements in literary work. An interesting plot will build the reader's interest to read a novel until it's finished. The reason the writer chose the novel *Where The Rainbows End* is because the novel uses a very interesting story writing in the form of letters or emails so that the series of events in the novel can build the curiosity of the reader. From the beginning of the story until the end of the story we will not find a description of the story that is usually found in the novel in general, there are only letters, e-mails and instant messages. So in the other word, the researcher wants to find out whether this story has a clear plot or not, because a good story is when it has a plot that is also supportive, so with a writing style like this the writer wants to discuss about the plot. For this reason, according to researchers the structure of this novel will be interesting to study.

Research on the plot in a literary work had previously been done by Dewi S Dyah Fathma with the research title *Enclosure and Flow in the Kitchen Drama Script by Fitri Yani*. In contrast to Dewi's research, the researcher will examine the plot in the novel by analyzing the events that occur in *Where The Rainbows End*

using Russian formalism theory. Central to Russian formalism is fabula and sjuzet. Fabula is a sequence of events based on the chronology of time while sjuzet is a way to convey the story to be unique and foreign. Isolation or revelation in narrative literary works using the concept of defamiliarization. Ways the author in defining a literary work by delaying, slowing, or inserting. This concept is done by the writer of course to build the curiosity of the reader and the storyline in a literary work becomes more interesting. Some quite relevant studies have also been carried out by several researchers.

The first research was conducted by Sabariyanto (2018) from IAIN SURAKARTA with the title *Structural Analysis of F. Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby*. This research are focuses on the intrinsic element which build the story as aliterary work, such as plot, character, and setting. The result of this research shows that structural element of F. Fizgerald's *The Great Gatsby* presen a solid unity. Each element has close relation with other element in forming the wholeness of the story.

This research has contributed a lot related to the research that discussed by the author. Especially related to the theory used, namely about the elements contained in a novel and the relationship between these elements.

The second research was conducted by Alfian Rokhmansyah (2016) from Mulawarman University with the title *Orde Baru Sebagai Landasan Fabula Dalam Novel Entrok Karya Okky Madasari: Kajian Formalisme Rusia*. This research focus on the analysis the facts used to form the Fabula which was defamiliarized into sjuzet in the novel. The Russian Formalism study applied in this study turned out to be used to trace the facts that were used as the basis for the fabula to build sjuzet

from a novel. From the use of the facts of events as a basis for this fabula, it can be seen that literary works can be used as a miniature of history that has undergone defamiliarization to create a fictitious impression.

This research helps the author to better understand that there are several approaches to formalism, called Russian Formalism. The result from this study is that the author have a big contribution in creating the story of the novel using their fictionalization with historical facts.

The third research was conducted by Haryanti Sulistyorini (2015) from Dian Nuswantoro University with the title *A Formalism Approach on Daphne Du Maurier's Rebecca*. Rebecca itself tells about a young woman who is a wife of rich man namely Maxim de Winters. This research focuses on analysis about how the main character solves the problems of the conflict using formalism approach. There are many conflicts that happen in the story, but, the main character succeed to solve every problem there. The story end with happy ending and it concluded that the narrator's obsession to be the late Rebecca could be said as the main tension in the novel.

This study uses the same approach as the author. However, they differ only in what is discussed. This research focuses more on the conflicts that occur in the novel on Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca*, while the research that the author examines focuses more on the plot part of the novel *The Where The Rainbow's Ends*.

From previous research above, it can be seen that the plot is one of the most important parts in a story, where the plot cannot be separated from other elements

such as characters, settings or conflicts. Previous research can help the author to know more clearly about the elements that should be in a story.

B. Research Question

Based on the background of study and the focus of the study above, the research question is:

1. What is the type of the plot in the novel *Where The Rainbows End* by Cecelia Ahern?
2. How are the plot structures in the novel *Where The Rainbows End* by Cecelia Ahern?

C. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be useful for lecturers and students in teaching literature who study literary works through objective structural formalism studies. So the results of this study also help to enrich various studies in the field of literature. It is hoped that this research can give contribution for readers for the application of the approach in the study of literature and novel. The result of this research hopefully can be used as one of new alternative topics in literary studies and make it more various, and help the reader extends their knowledge through formalism approach.

D. Scope and Limitation

Based on background of the study above, this research focuses on what are the types of the plot and how is the structure of the plot in the novel *Where The Rainbows End* by Cecelia Ahern.

E. Definition of Key Term

1. Novel: a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism.
2. Literature: written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit.
3. Formalism: critical approaches that analyze, interpret, or evaluate the inherent features of a text.
4. Plot: is a sequence of events that occurs to characters in situations in the beginning, middle, and end of a story” (Hancock, 2004, p. 136).
5. Defamiliarization: the artistic technique of presenting to audience common things in an unfamiliar or strange way in order to enhance perception of the familiar.
6. Progressive Plot: This is a chronological structure which first establishes the setting and conflict, then follows the rising action through to a climax (the peak of the action and turning point), and concludes with a denouement (a wrapping up of loose ends).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about what is Formalism theory, types of the plot and structure of the plot that build the story. There are three types of plots that is progressive, flashback, and progressive-regressive Plot. While structure of the plot are Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution.

A. Formalism Theory

Formalism is a school of thought in modern literary theory. The basic assumption of formalism cannot be separated from the influence of Ferdinand de Saussure's thought (1857-1913), a famous linguist from France whose collection of lecture material was published in *Cours de Linguistique Generale* (1916). Saussure's influence on the formalists was seen in their tendency to study the texts of literary works formally, namely about the structure of language. The form of literary works that get specificity from the elements that build it, namely several facilities that make communication difficult (devices of making it strange). Means include sounds (rhymes, dimensions, rhythms, alliteration, and assonance), morphology, syntax, and semantics. The whole means is what raises the literary nature of a literary text.

Etymologically formalism comes from the word *forma* (Latin), which means form or form. In literary science, formalism is a theory used to analyze literary works that prioritize forms of literary works that include pronunciation

techniques - including rhythm, rhyme, aquatic/sound, alliteration, assonance, etc., formal words, not the contents and free from outside elements such as history, biography, cultural context, etc. so that literature can stand alone (autonomous) as a science and free from the influence of other sciences.

This formalism theory aims to determine the integration of elements contained in the literary work so that it can establish the integrity of form and content by examining the literary, poetic, association, opposition, etc. The main purpose of formalism is the scientific study of literature. This is based in the formalist belief that such a study is very possible and appropriate done. Formalists are confident that their studies will improve the ability of the reader to read literary texts in an appropriate manner, i.e. by paying attention to the properties of texts that are considered 'artistic' and 'literary'. In terms of this Sklovki was interested in 'the law of poetic language'; Jakobson stressed the importance of 'science literature' while Tynjanov revealed that to become a branch of science alone, literary history must make demands for reliability.

Russian formalism is the designation given to groups who develop a method they call the "formal method" this group emerged in Russia. The birth of Russian formalism was ushered in by an essay from Victor Sklovskij published by Piter in St. Petersburg in 1914. Shklovsky was born in St. Petersburg (January 24, 1893-6 December 1984), Russia. His father is a Jew and his mother is a German/ Russian origin. During the First World War, he volunteered for the Russian Army and eventually became a driving trainer in the armored car unit in St. Petersburg.

Formalists reject the notion that literary texts are the reflection of individuals or the image of society. According to them, literary texts are material facts that are built upon words. The formalists no longer make poetry as the sole object of study, nor are they integrated into the means that alienate or alienate literary works. Shlovky developed the opposition theory “Fabula” (story) with *sjuzet* (plot). Fabula is the basic material in the form of a storyline according to logic and chronology of events, while *sjuzet* is a means to make a storyline become odd or strange.

The formalists devote most of their attention to aspects of literature. In narrativeology, they look for ways in which various episodes of stories are related; they researched the story-framed technique and the relationship between the characters, especially those with familial relationships. Their main tool is to find techniques for how a story is made. Conversations between characters are not interpreted separately, but are seen as a means to take action by introducing new material.

“Distinguishing between the concepts of fabula (or story) that is, the temporal-causal sequence of narrated events which comprise the raw materials of the work, and sjuzet (or plot) as the way in which these materials are formally manipulated.” (Bennet 1979: 23)

In Russian formalism, plot is a concept that has aspects semantics and formal aspects. While Fabula is a rather abstraction product height, the concept of the plot remains closer to the text and requires less abstraction. Fabula abstracted from semantic material so that it is a constituent factor of the plot. The people formalists often associate flow theory with the idea of defamiliarization: preventing flow we are from the way of looking at events as unique and already prevalent.

Plotting is a way of looking at things besides serving as a basis in deciding what is important before showing it is important through the way the major events of a particular story are constructed and connected to each other. It is also a way to show things mattering where in general sense, it is not just what happens, but precisely how the incidents are presented and the patterns that they make. For the Russian Formalists as a whole, the plot or structure (both terms are used interchangeably in the study) is what makes something art, so in order to understand a work of art as a work of art one must focus on its form.

B. The Plot

1. The Definition of the Plot

Plot is the events that form a significant pattern of action with a beginning, a middle and an end. Plot is also a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. They move from one place or event to another in order to form a pattern, usually with the purpose of overcoming a conflict. The plot is more formally called a narrative. According to Perrine (1974:41) plot is the sequence of incident or events which the story is composed and it may conclude what character says or thinks, as well as what he does, but it leaves out a description and an analysis and concentrates ordinarily on major happening.

Plot, as a storyline made by the reader in the form of a row of events in chronological order, and are interconnected causality in accordance with what was

happened to the perpetrators story. From the definition above, it can be concluded groove/ plot is an interrelated story in chronological order to show the intent of existing storyline.

Plot may be defined as a story's sequence of incidents, arranged in dramatic order. One is tempted to insert the word "chronological." But doing so would exclude many stories that depart from this strict ordering of events. According to Stanton (1965:14) the plot is story that contains the sequences of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to the occurrence of other events.

2. The Type of Plot

The plot is categorized into many kinds based on the sequence of time, amount, and the probability. Here, the researcher only focuses on categorizing the plot according to the sequence of events it has three kinds of plot. There are:

a) Progressive

It is a chronological structure which first establishes the setting and conflict, then follows the rising action through to a climax (the peak of the action and turning point), and concludes with a denouement (a wrapping up of loose ends).

b) Flashback plot

The sequence of scene which is using regressive plot is not belong to the chronological, the story is not start from the beginning (usually the story was told from the beginning of the story that appropriate with the logic), maybe it starts from the middle or the end phase, then the beginning of the story is told. This type usually shows the conflict even the hardest conflict.

c) Progressive-Regressive Plot

This plot is the compounding of the progressive and the flashback plot. To categorize of the plot into progressive or flashback is difficult because the quality of both plots balances sometimes. Therefore, most of the people feel it is difficult in categorizing it.

3. The Structure of the Plot

In any story, there are five elements that make the plot a whole and complete body of work. Gustav Freytag considered plot a narrative structure that divides a story into five parts, like the five acts of a play. These parts are: exposition (of the situation), rising action (through conflict), climax (or turning point), falling action; and resolution. These are the following definition of plot elements:

a) Exposition

The first part of a plot is the exposition. Every story must have a beginning. The start, or exposition, is where the characters and setting are established. During this part of the novel, the conflict or main problem is also introduced. The exposition is the beginning of the story and it is the place where the characters are introduced to the reader. Also in the exposition, the setting that the story is taking place is expounded upon so that the reader can get a mental picture of where the story is taking place. These elements are extremely important because it contains all of the background information that is needed to understand the story and where the plot is going.

The exposition introduces all of the main characters in the story. It shows how they relate to one another, what their goals and motivations are, and the kind

of person they are. The audience may have questions about any of these things, which get settled, but if they do have them they are specific and well-focused questions. Most importantly, in the exposition, the audience gets to know the main character (protagonist), and the protagonist gets to know his or her main goal and what is at stake if he or she fails to attain this goal and if he eventually attains this goal.

The exposition is the portion of a story that introduces important background information to the audience; for example, information about the setting, events occurring before the main plot, characters' back stories, etc. Exposition can be conveyed through dialogues, flashbacks, character's thoughts, background details, in-universe media or the narrator telling a back-story. Alexander Bain and John Genung described exposition as one of four rhetorical modes of discourse, along with argumentation, description, and narration.

b) Rising Action

The second part of a plot is rising action. In this next section, the reader has the opportunity to see where the problem or conflict arises within the story, as well as the tension that is a direct result of the conflict, which includes the motivation as well as obstacles of each of the main characters in the story.

The rising action of a plot is the series of events that build up and create tension and suspense. This tension is a result of the basic conflict that exists and makes the story interesting. The rising action can be identified as the ingredients that complicate matters in a plot. We will see rising action in any story, from a complex novel to a simple children's story.

Rising action is the second phase in Freytag's five-phase structure. It starts with the death of the characters or a conflict. "Conflict" in Freytag's discussion must not be confused with "conflict" in Sir Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch's critical apparatus to categorize plots into types, e.g., man vs. society. The difference is that an entire story can be discussed according to Quiller-Couch's mode of analysis, while Freytag is talking about the second act in a five-act play, at a time when all of the major characters have been introduced, their motives and allegiances have been made clear (at least for the most part), and they now begin to struggle against one another.

c) Climax

The third part of a plot is the climax. The climax the most exciting point and the turning point of the story. This is the part of the story that makes the reader want to know what is going to happen next and all of the major action in the story comes to a head.

Every good narrative takes the reader on a journey, steadily building the story and the reader's interest. The climax is the point during a narrative when the action or conflict reaches its peak, and this point in the story leads to the story's resolution. Writing a good climax requires more than just creating an interesting conflict with lots of drama. Instead, a climax is most exciting when the narrative has a steady, increasing conflict or action that draws the reader in.

The point of climax is the turning point of the story, where the main character makes the single big decision that defines the outcome of the story and who he or she is as a person. The dramatic phase that Freytag called the "climax" is the third

of the five phases and occupies the middle of the story. Thus “the climax” may refer to either the point of climax or to the third phase of the drama.

d) Falling Action

The fourth part of a plot is the falling action. Falling Action is the actions and events that immediately follow directly after the climax. At this point in the story, this is where the problems begin to unwind. Freytag called this phase “falling action” in the sense that the loose ends are being tied up. However, it is often the time of greatest overall tension, because it is the phase in which everything goes mostly wrong.

In this phase, the villain has the upper hand. It seems that evil will triumph. The protagonist has never been further from accomplishing the goal. For Freytag, this is true both in tragedies and comedies, because both of these types of plots classically show good winning over evil. The question is which side the protagonist has put himself on, and this may not be immediately clear to the audience.

e) Resolution

The fifth and final part of a plot is the resolution, which essentially is the end of the story. At this point all of the problems that the characters faced throughout the story are worked out and the story is concluded. The resolution, also often called denouement, which is French for “to untie” or “unraveling”, is the conclusion of the story. Here, the conflicts are resolved, all loose ends are tied up, and the story concludes with either a happy or sad ending.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher use literary criticism method to analyze the literary work. Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. The theory of formalism is relevant to the research because it aims to analyze the plot of the novel *When the Rainbows End*. This study aims to analyze the plot of the story in the novel *When the Rainbows End*, so it employs Russian formalism theory because, according to them, what is truly literary is the plot, whereas the story is merely raw material that still requires authorial processing. and the goal of formalism theory is to analyze literary elements to determine the integration of elements in literary works that form the integrity of content and form.

B. Data Source

The data source in this research is a novel by Cecelia Ahern with title *Where The Rainbows End*. The first e-Book was published in February 2005 by HarperCollins Publishers with 576 pages, 5 parts and 50 chapters. The book has also been adapted as a movie with the title *Love, Rosie* which is played by Lily Collins and Sam Claflin in 2014. Directed by Christian Ditter. In this novel containing symbols that should be analyzed by the researcher.

C. Data Collection

The data collection steps in the study were as follows: first, the researcher read all of the novel's contents accurately and thoroughly to gain a better understanding

of the plot, characters, and roles in the story. The researcher then thoroughly reread the story to gain a better understanding of the novel. Finally, the researcher paid close attention to the data in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs. Then the researcher also gets all information by reading some books and other references and the researcher will analyze the selected data from any kind of resources.

D. Data Analysis

This is the procedure for looking for and organizing research materials. Researchers continue to build their knowledge and are able to present their research results. This step, according to Bogdan and Biklen, usually refers to processing the data, organizing the data, breaking the data down into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching for patterns, discovering important knowledge and processes to learn, and deciding to tell others what you discovered (1998: 157). The following steps are included in the data analysis process in this study:

The first step was to read the novel under research in order to fully understand the story's content. Then, the researcher went back and reread the novel, underlining significant data or information. Since the novel is divided into several parts, the researcher writes down important data or information in each part. The next thing that the researcher does is classify the data or information based on the theory used in the research. The research's conclusion then will be revealed.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion based on the explanation of pervious chapter. The findings include the explanation of data analysis of *When the Rainbows End* novel. Then, in the discussion, the researcher will elaborate the analysis on findings section using the theory which covers the research questions.

A. The Type of Plot in the Novel Where the Rainbows End

Basically this novel tells a life journey, between Rosie and Alex. They are a pair of friends since childhood who live not far away with a gadget. In the novel *Where The Rainbows End*, the researcher finds that the author tells the characters by using email conversation models, short messages, chats, and newspaper columns. The author writes in easy-to-understand language to follow the storyline that is told only through the replies to the email. Almost the entire content of the novel shows a conversation between two people via an email. Feelings of grief and joy are quite clearly reflected in written email conversations.

In this study, the researcher wanted to know how the type of plot presented in the novel and the structure of the plot contained in the parts of Alex and Rosie's story. The content of the novel itself is very interesting, the story begins when Rosie and Alex become close friends from elementary school to high school. They are always together and do anything together. There was nothing but Alex and Rosie, Rosie and Alex.

The researcher found that in the each live journey between Rosie and Alex has a different story, so the researcher divides into five parts with a different completion in each story.

1. The closeness of Rosie and Alex

The story in this novel begins with an exposition or opening of the story. However, it is different from the novel story in general, which tells who each character is involved in. In this novel, the researcher finds that the author presents the initial description of the novel's story with text or an email conversation between Alex and Rosie. The introduction of the main character is very thick shown by the author in the first part of the novel. It can be seen from the conversation below:

To Alex

*You are invited to my 7th birthday party on Tuesday the 8th of April in my house. We are having a magician and you can come to my house at 2 o'clock. It is over at 5 o'clock. I hope you will come,
From your best friend Rosie*

To Rosie

*Yes I will come to your birthday party on Wednesday.
From Alex*

To Alex

*My birthday party is on Tuesday not Wednesday. You can't bring sandy to the party because mum says so. She is a smelly dog.
From Rosie*

(P. 03)

From the evidence above, the researcher can describe the closeness of Rosie and Alex during the first conversation. By using language that looks very familiar, the author introduces the characters implicitly. In this study, the researcher also found a very dominant character change, which occurred in each of the characters involved, including: Alex, Rosie, Stephany and several teachers.

In this part the first rising action is shown when Rosie's jealousy, when Alex always spends time with Bethany and her family. It can be seen from the conversation below:

*From: Rosie
To: Alex
Subject: Catching up?*

Heard you got back from your holidays last week, haven't heard much from you lately . . . fancy going out tonight to catch up?

*From: Alex
To: Rosie
Subject: Re: Catching up?*

Sorry have been so busy since I got back. Got you pressie. Can't go out tonight but will drop your pressie by before I head out.

*From: Rosie
To: Alex
Subject: Re: Catching up?*

Didn't see you last night, I want little shampoos ha ha.

*From: Alex
To: Rosie
Subject: Re: Catching up?*

Heading to Donegal for the weekend, Beth's parents have a little "hideaway" there. (That's what they call it.) Will drop your pressie by when I get back.

(P. 19)

It was obvious that Alex didn't need her anymore, because he already had Bethany, while Rosie had no one. However, Rosie never complained to Alex. But nothing broke Alex and Rosie's friendship. They always find a way to be friends again.

Then, it also shown when Alex and Rosie parted a great distance. That's because apart from their parents' job change, just one year before their graduation from high school, Alex had to leave their hometown, Dublin, Ireland to follow his father who got a job in the United States. Distance doesn't fade their friendship.

This difference in distance has a positive impact on both. It turned out to also have an effect on Rosie's emotional experience. This conflict and climax, in fact, continues. Researchers found a further conflict where when Alex married another woman but still wanted Rosie as the “Best Woman” at Alex's wedding.

2. Alex and Rosie have their own partners

In this part, the author begins the story by describing a new figure named “Greg”. The author states that there is a description of Greg's character while on a flight. It can be seen from the email message below:

*From: Rosie
To: Alex
Subject: Flight details*

Hey there, OK our flight is landing at 1.15 p.m.—flight number is EI- 4023. I'll be the woman dragging a terrified-looking man by the hair through arrivals, carrying a hyperventilating child by the other arm, and pulling twenty suitcases along by my toes. (Greg hates flying, Katie is so excited I'm really very concerned that she's going to explode, and I couldn't decide what to bring with me so I packed my entire wardrobe.)

Are you sure Sally knows what she's got herself into, allowing me and my mad family to stay with you? (P. 99-100)

The author starts the action with Greg who begins to confess his feelings to Rosie. It made Rosie think and stated that she wanted some time to think. Then, the conflict or climax that occurs begins with how Rosie responds to feelings or statements of love conveyed by Greg:

“Eh . . . sorry I love you and all but my eight-year-old daughter doesn't want to live with you?” Do I tell Katie, “Tough luck you're moving house,” or do I do what she wants”

(P. 101)

The conflict or climax above can be eased with a statement with Rosie's decision to marry Greg. Their happy day finally ended on Rosie's side. By cooperating with Katie, her daughter, the author reveals that the next conflict is how

Alex accepts Katie and Greg with an open heart. With the marriage between Rosie and Greg, it was enough to make other friends look introspective. As is the case with Ruby. Ruby always made sure that Rosie's family life was very peaceful and happy with Katie and Greg of course. Rosie starts to organize her life, but her heart is hurt again when she finds out that Greg is having an affair with another woman. They were on the verge of divorce, but Rosie couldn't hide her disappointment.

All these years, with very different lives, Alex and Rosie never broke up. Their friendship is getting stronger along with the problems in life they share with each other.

3. Alex and Rosie's relationship began to deteriorate

In this part, the author begins the story by telling about the work that Rosie will go through to help Greg, her husband. He has worked hard to support Rosie and Katie's family. Meanwhile, Alex, who is increasingly showing his concern for Rosie, is enough to inform the reader that his relationship with Sally, his wife, is over. This is evidenced by the explanation in chapter 36. This is a written conflict because Alex has returned with Bethany, a figure who is hated by Rosie.

On the other hand, the author also explained that when Alex said that Bethany was pregnant. As for what was more astonishing at this point, Alex had separated Greg and Rosie before. This was revealed in the conversation section between Alex and Phil.

"...Hold on a minute Alex. Last year you were trying to break up Rosie's marriage and now you're telling me that you want her to meet somebody new?"

(P. 296)

4. Rosie lost both of her parents

In this part there are several conflicts and climaxes that occur. But in this chapter, we have started with Alex and Bethany's marriage problems. This made Rosie very angry and silent towards Alex. Strangely, the guest invitation that was supposed to be for Rosie didn't exist.

The problem that occurred in this part was when Rosie heard the news that Rosie's father had been admitted to the hospital and his condition was very worrying. She was worried about what had happened to his father and did not want to lose him. Then at the end Rosie's father dies and it is Alex who helps prepare the funeral procession. It was the first time Rosie was losing someone close to her.

Then Rosie tells Ruby about her loneliness after her late father left her. All she knew she had to keep moving forward with her mother and Katie. But time passes, and in this part too, more precisely in chapter 48 Rosie loses her mother due to old age. In this part, Rosie inherits land and a house from her mother, and she turns it into an inn called Buttercup House where Rosie becomes the owner and general manager there.

5. Alex reveals his feelings to Rosie

In this part, Katie, Rosie's daughter, celebrates her fiftieth birthday by congratulating her mother. Her mother's life is getting more and more twilight, not far from an inn that constantly takes care of the room, accepts guests who want to rest at the inn and others. Rosie worked and devoted herself to the inn that she had set up in earnest.

In this part of the novel, the author includes a very touching story. Precisely as a closing story in this novel. It started with the story of Katie, her daughter who turned out to have almost the same story, which happened to Alex and Rosie. Katie meets Toby, her best friend. After a long time, she finally met and also felt the silence between the two. Katie later shared this with Alex via email, apparently making him realize that Rosie also felt the silence he had kept so many decades ago.

In this part, the author shows the falling action of the story when Alex sends an email to Rosie regarding the statement of feelings he has for her.

"...Rosie Dunne I love you with all my heart, I have always loved you even when I was seven years old and lied about falling asleep on Santa watch, when I was ten years old and didn't invite you to my birthday party, when I was eighteen and had to move away, even on my wedding days, on your wedding day, on christenings, birthdays, and when we fought. I loved you through it all..."

(P. 428)

The novel's story came to a conclusion with the letter. The epilogue of the book contains the resolution that is offered to the author. In that section, the author recounts how Rosie and Alex were finally able to come together by fusing their long-hidden feelings of love and affection.

From the data above the researcher found that type of the plots contained in the story is progressive plots. This is the plot that presents action or occurrences chronologically. It typically starts with an exposition (or introduction to the setting and characters) and the conflict. After that, the rising action follows which leads to a climax. Soon after the climax, falling action emerges which brings the reader to the resolution. In the novel, the researcher found out from the conversations of the characters via email, letter or instan message that shows about it.

There are fifty chapters that divided into five parts. Each part has its own plot structure, but when combined as a whole novel, it can be seen that the plot type in *Where the Rainbows End* novel is a progressive plot. Starting with the story of Rosie and Alex's childhood friendship until the feeling of liking each other but not knowing each other, along with various problems that befell them, and finally conveyed to each other after fifty years. Although the chapter ends with an open-ended letter from Alex to Rosie, everything is explained in the epilogue using descriptive sentences, rather than a letter or email format.

B. The Structure of Plot in the Novel Where the Raibows End

In this study, the researcher identified the plot structure in the story. Precisely in the beginning, middle and end of the story. In this discussion chapter, the researcher found several parts of the novel which are included in the plot of the story, including:

1. Exposition

In this section, the researcher finds that the author introduces the characters not through the explicit mention of the characters in the narrative explanation like novels in general. The author explains the character of each character through the conversation of each character in an email. Based on their conversation, the researcher found out how the beginning of the story in each part was presented, for example:

To Rosie
Yes I will come to your brithday party on Wensday.
Form Alex

To Alex

My birthday party is on Tuesday not Wednesday. You can't bring sandy to the party because mum says so. She is a smelly dog.

From Rosie

To Rosie

I do not care wot your stupid mum says sandy wants to come.

From Alex

(P. 3)

From the conversation, it can be seen implicitly that the author introduces the beginning of the story to Alex and Rosie's intimacy and describes the behavior of a seven-year-old boy who is still unable to write in their conversation. There are still many wrong spellings in the typing. The author also portrays Rosie and Alex as a duo who get into so much trouble that their teachers frequently call their parents. The letter received by Rosie and Alex's parents proves this.

Dear Mr. and Ms. Stewart,

I would like to arrange a meeting with you to discuss how Alex is progressing at school. I would like to talk about the recent change in his behavior along with the problem of his note-writing during class. I would appreciate it if you called the school to arrange a suitable time to meet.

*Yours sincerely,
Ms. Casey*

(P. 5)

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Dunne,

I was hoping to arrange a meeting with you to discuss Rosie's recent behavior in school and her note-writing during class. How does Thursday at 3 p.m. sound?

Ms. Casey

(P. 8)

Not only that, they were even suspended from school for using fake IDs and going to a bar to drink when they were 16 years old. This can be seen from the sentence below:

"Sorry about the other day. Maybe you were right. Maybe that tequila wasn't such a good idea. It seemed so wise at the time. The poor bar man will probably be closed down for serving us. Told you that fake ID my mate got would work, even though yours did say you were born on the 31st of February!!"

(P. 11)

It can be seen that they are like partners in crime, where there is Rosie there is Alex and the relationship continued until they were teenagers. Until finally in the second year of high school, Alex moved to Boston because of Alex's father's work. Rosie told Alex to stay with her and finish his final year of high school, but Alex's parents didn't allow it.

From: Alex

To: Rosie

subject: Re: DISASTER!

I'll call you when I get home. It's true. Dad was offered a job doing something that sounds incredibly boring . . . I don't really know, I wasn't lislove, rosie 25 tening. I don't know why he has to go all the way over to Boston to do a boring job, there's plenty of them right here. He can have mine..” (P. 24-25)

In the end, Rosie and Alex were separated by distance. But Rosie didn't give up on being with her best friend. She enrolled at Boston College to be close to Alex, and Rosie was accepted.

“Dear Ms. Rosie Dunne,

Boston College thanks you for your application to study Hotel Management with us and we are delighted to inform you that you were successful in your application . . .”

(P. 30)

And the introduction of the story ends there. From some of those evidences, it can be seen that Rosie and Alex are two friends who are completely unbreakable and want to be together no matter what. This is also done by the author in each chapter and part of the story in the novel. So, in the novel *Where The Rainbows End* by Cecelia Ahern, the author contains very few narratives clearly.

2. Rising Action

In the second plot structure, this is the part where the author presents the initial problems that arise between the characters. In the novel *Where The Rainbows End* by Cecelia Ahern, the researcher found that the author presents the climax in

each part of the story, always beginning with the problems that arise between each character.

The conflict in rising action can be between characters (man vs. man), between a character and societal norms or values (man vs. society), between a character and natural forces (such as weather or animals), or between a character and him or herself when he or she has an internal struggle (man vs. self).

So, here the researchers found that rising action begins during the school prom. Problems occur when Rosie is forced to choose Brian as her dance partner. It happened because Alex didn't come to see Rosie and accompany her to the dance.

From: Alex

To: Rosie

subject: Sorry!

Rosie I am so sorry. This whole day has been an absolute nightmare. There was a foul-up with the flight. I don't know what happened, but my name wasn't in the system when I went to collect my ticket. I've been here all day trying to get another flight. They're all booked because of people flying home from holidays and students returning home etc. . . . I'm on standby, but so far there's been nothing. I'm just hanging around the airport waiting for a flight. This is a nightmare.

(P. 32)

As for convincing that this was the cause of the problem, Rosie and Alex knew well enough that Brian was not a man of good character. This is explained in the conversation below:

From: Alex

To: Rosie

Subject: HA HA!

Ha ha ha ha ha ha you're going to the debs with Brian the Whine?!!! I can't believe it! Talk about scraping the barrel! Brian, who spilled pizza down James's sleeping bag at my 10th birthday party? Brian who caused mass hysteria in my house and ruined my birthday? Brian who lifted your skirt when you were six, in front of everyone in the school yard to reveal your knickers? The Brian you were stuck sitting beside for all of second class, who ate fish sandwiches every day for lunch and picked his nose while you ate yours? The Brian who followed us home from school every day singing, "Rosie and Alex up a tree, K-I-S-S-I-N-G?" and made you cry and ignore me for a week? The Brian who spilled his beer all down your new top love, rosie 37 at my going-away party? The Brian you absolutely can't stand and

was the one person you hated all throughout school? And now you're going to the last school dance ever, with Brian?

(P. 36-37)

From that statement, it was clear on the plot that a problem would arise. These problems will bring the characters to the top of the problem. And another big problem came after that, Rosie was pregnant. She was pregnant with Brian Edan's child. Because of that problem Rosie finally gave up on studying in Boston.

*To Miss Rosie Dunne,
Boston College acknowledges that you will not be accepting your position this year.
Yours sincerely,*

Robert Whitworth

(P. 41)

Rosie's life begins to fall apart. She couldn't believe that she would soon have a baby. However, on the other hand, Alex always supports whatever decision Rosie makes, even though at first he was very worried because Rosie was only 18 years old and she was going to take care of a baby, even though she still couldn't even take care of herself. Their friendship continued even Alex became the godfather of Rosie's child, Katie.

*Mr. Alex Stewart,
You are invited to the christening of my beautiful baby daughter Katie, as you are the godfather. It's this day month. Buy a suit and try and look presentable for a change.
Lots of love,*

Rosie

(P. 45)

The tension or suspense builds and the problem becomes more complicated. When Rosie goes to Boston to meet Alex, something happens to them. Rosie kisses Alex despite the fact that Alex is already engaged to someone named Sally at the time. They then felt a strange "silence." It can be seen from Rosie's conversation with Steph and Alex with Phil:

"...At first we had so much to catch up on we were talking a hundred words a second, barely even listening to the ends of each other's sentences before moving on to the next. And there was laughing. Lots of laughing. Then the laughing stopped and there was this silence. This weird comfortable silence. What the hell was it?..." (P. 57)

Phil: What kind of a silence?

Alex: Just a weird silence.

Phil: Yeah but what do you mean by weird?

Alex: Unusual, not normal.

Phil: Yeah but was it good or bad?

Alex: Good.." (P. 58)

The conversation revealed that something had changed within them without their awareness. But, due to the situations, they ended up just keeping it to themselves. Conflicts also began to arise when time passed and finally Rosie found her partner, Greg. She married Greg while Alex also married Sally.

3. Climax

The climax is the decisive moment or the crossroads in the story. This is usually the most exciting part in the story. Rosie and Alex now have their own partners. However, Alex's marriage with Sally ends, and Rosie finds Greg's affair, but Rosie accepts Greg's presence once more. Alex's inner conflict begins when Alex realizes his feelings for Rosie and decided to write a letter for her.

"...I no what that feeling was at your wedding—it was jealousy. My heart broke when I saw the woman I love turning away from me to walk down the aisle with another man, another man she planned to spend the rest of her life with. It was like a prison sentence for me. Years ahead without me being able to tell you how I feel or hold you how I wanted to. Let's stop being afraid and take the chance. I promise I'll make you happy."

All my love,

Alex (P. 137)

However, it was a pity that the letter did not reach Rosie but Greg. At this point Alex lost his chance to be with Rosie, again.

All conflicts come to a climax when Rosie and Greg's relationship finally ends because Greg is caught cheating again. The second chance given by Rosie was wasted by him.

*From: Rosie
To: Alex
Subject: What's-his-name
What's-his-name is gone. For good. (P. 218)*

However, things did not go as planned. A larger conflict ensued. Brian Edan, Katie's father, was the man responsible for Rosie's pregnancy is back. And he wishes to be held responsible for his actions.

*"...Dear Rosie,
Before you rip this up please just give me a chance to explain.
Firstly, I sincerely apologize from the bottom of my heart for the years gone by. For not being there for you, for not supporting you and giving you the help you deserved. I am filled with regret and disappointment with myself for the way I have behaved and chosen to live my life. I know there is nothing I can do to change or make better the years I acted so foolishly and mistreated the two of you. But please at least give me a chance to build a better future, to make right what's wrong. I can understand how you must feel so angry, betrayed, and hurt and you must hate me so much but there's not just yourself to think of. I look back on my life and I wonder what have I to show for all these years. I haven't done many things in my life that I'm proud of. I have no stories of success to tell, I haven't made a million. There is only one thing in this life that I'm proud of.
And that's my little girl..." (P. 227)*

Rosie gave it a lot of thought before deciding to accept his assistance because she was also considering Katie, her child's, future. This can be seen from Rosie's conversation with her friend Ruby:

"...I realize that these two people needed me to bring them together. So for the sake of Katie's relationship with Brian, whatever feelings of resentment I have for him need to be kept to myself..." (P. 236)

We can see Rosie's character development from here. She matured enough to make all decisions. Accepting Brian is difficult because Rosie's life begins to fall apart when he disappears and moves to another country, regardless of Rosie's pregnancy condition. She realized that now she was not living for herself but for

her child. She will do anything to make Katie happy, even by accepting the person she hates the most, Brian.

Similarly, Alex was disappointed by Rosie's decision to accept Brian back. Finally, despite his disappointment, he chose to pursue a relationship with Bethany. Rosie absolutely hates Bethany, Alex's ex-girlfriend from when they were teenagers. In the end Alex married Bethany. And as a result, Rosie and Alex got into a disagreement, which made their relationship a little shaky.

Alex: Look I'm fed up with all this Rosie, with you constantly checking up on me, me having to explain everything to you. You're not my wife or my mother so give it a rest. Who says I have to run all my life decisions by you anyway? I'm tired of you nagging at me and moaning at me about people I see and places I go. I can make decisions on my own you no. I'm a grown man.

Rosie: Then for once in your life ACT LIKE ONE!

Alex: Who are you to insult me and lecture me when you haven't done a thing right in your life yourself? Just do me a favor and don't bother getting in touch until you have something decent to say.

Rosie: Fine! Well then, I think you'll find you'll be waiting a long, long time.

Rosie has logged off

(P.303-304)

Contrary to Alex, the researcher thought it was naive of him to decide to start dating Bethany again after hearing about Brian's return to Rosie's life. Because he didn't make his decision with a cold brain, but rather with a sense of disappointment. Here Alex very clearly does not want to admit that his decision to marry Bethany was wrong. He was even more angry because Rosie forbade him from marrying Bethany because it was actually Rosie who made Alex make that decision. Alex's anger was seen when he told Phil in their conversation below:

Phil: What does Rosie say about it?

Alex: Nothing. She's not talking to me.

Phil: How do you feel about that?

Alex: At this stage, I'm so mad at her, I don't care what she thinks. I'm moving on from her. Bethany and this new baby are my future. Can I leave the confessional box now?

Phil: Yeah. Say five Hail Marys and an Our Father, and God rest your messed-up little soul. (P. 305)

Alex's wedding takes place in the midst of conflict between Rosie and Alex. Another issue arose when Rosie did not receive an invitation from Alex. Rosie was not invited, only Katie and the rest of the family. Actually, Alex had invited Rosie, but the invitation did not reach her, adding to their conflict. Rosie and Alex did not speak or communicate with each other for a full year.

Alex: Stop! Now let me think about this for a moment. You received no wedding invite?

Rosie: No. Just one for Katie.

Alex: What about your parents?

Rosie: Yeah they received one but they couldn't go because they were visiting Steph in Paris and—

Alex: OK! Yours wasn't sent there by mistake?

Rosie: No.

Alex: But my parents, didn't they tell you?

Rosie: They said they would love me to go but they don't control the invites, Alex. You never asked me to go.

Alex: But you were on the list, I even saw your invite on the kitchen table.

Rosie: Oh.

(P.335)

The researcher discovered in this section that the writer wrote the climax of a problem or discussion in each chapter. The characters frequently make the conversation end in debate or hang with the climax itself. It due to Brian and Bethany, two characters from their history, return, this turns into the story's climax. They are two people who never even imagined they would show up and re-enter Rosie and Alex's life.

4. Falling Action

Several conflicts started to be resolved during this session. The misunderstanding between Rosie and Alex is resolved. They began talking again. After a long conversation with a cool head they finally returned as before. This conversation can be seen from below:

*Rosie: I'm sorry though Alex.
 Alex: Me too. Friends again?
 Rosie: I never stopped being your friend.*

(P. 337)

Rosie also started to think about her future again. She was planning to go to college again. More precisely a hotel management course. Rosie is a person who is obsessed with hotels. Her house was even like a museum filled with hotel merchandise. So with careful consideration she finally signed up for college.

You have an instant message from: ROSIE

*Rosie: You're right Ruby, it doesn't look like I'll be getting up to all that much for the next three years of my life. Why not educate myself?
 I've nothing better to do. (P. 324)*

In the middle of her enthusiasm for college, something terrible happened to her father. Rosie's father was hospitalized and shortly after that he passed away. In the middle of her enthusiasm for college, something terrible happened to her father. Rosie's father was hospitalized and shortly after that he passed away. Rosie was deeply devastated by her father's death, it was the first time Rosie had lost someone close to her.

"..I've never been here before. I'm thirty-six years old and I've never lost anyone close to me. I've been to ten funerals in my life and they were of distant relatives, friends of friends and family of friends whom my life is none the worse off without. But Dad going? God, that's a big one.." (P.348)

The researcher included this in the Falling action because from this incident Rosie became very eager to complete her studies. This is because before her father died, he wrote a letter to Rosie. The piece of the letter is as below:

*"..And now you're only days away from your exams. After all you went through you'll now have a degree. I'll be proud watching you accept that scroll Rosie; I'll be the proudest dad in the world.
 Love, Dad.." (P. 351)*

*From: Rosie
 To: Alex
 Subject: Degree*

*There's no way I'm giving this college course up now. In the wise words of Johnny Logan, what's another year? I'm going to do these exams and I'm going to get this degree in Hotel Management. Dad wouldn't want himself to be the reason for me missing out.
It's the good-bye I needed, Alex. What a wonderful, wonderful gift to be given.
(P.351)*

From that message, it can be seen that Rosie will be really serious about her studies. This will be the turning point of Rosie's career. She is starting to reorganize her life, she will be dealing with hotels again, something she has aspired to do for a long time. And finally Rosie got her diploma.

*Exam results: Rosie Dunne.
Student number: 4553901-L
Course: BA in Hotel Business Management
Recognized by Irish Hotel & Catering Institute (MIMCI) & Catering Managers Association of Ireland (MCMA)*

Subject	Grade
Accounting	B
Computer Applications and Data Summary	B
Economics	B
Hospitality Ethical and Legal Studies	B
Financial Control and Marketing	B
Human Resource Management	A
Enterprise Development	A
Languages (Irish)	A
Tourism and Hospitality Industry Studies	A

Graduates qualify for membership for a period of professional internship in the hospitality industry.

YES! YES! YES! YES! YEEEEEESSSSSS! ALEX I DID IT! I FINALLY DID IT!!

5. Resolution

This section of the story starts when Rosie loses her mother. Her mother died of old age, specifically at the age of 70. She handed down land and a house to Rosie.

*"This is the Last Will dated the 10th day of September, 2000, of ALICE DUNNE
HERE BY REVOKING all former Wills and Testamentary Dispositions made by Alice Dunne.
If my husband survives me by thirty days I Give, Devise, and Bequeath the whole of my estate to him and appoint him my executor. If my husband does not survive me by thirty days the following provisions shall apply:*

1. I Appoint Rosie Dunne (hereinafter called "my Trustee") to be executrix and trustee and appoint her trustee for the purposes of the Settled L and Acts, Conveyancing Acts and Section 57 of the Succession Act..."
(P.399)

Rosie's love of hotels inspired her to convert the inherited house into an inn. Alex and Bethany's marriage, on the other hand, ended. Now that Rosie is fifty years old, things are almost back to normal. This can be seen from the advertisement that Rosie posted in a newspaper.

"Rosie Dunne will be your hostess in Buttercup House. The building is a modern four-bedroom home approved by Bord Failte, the Irish Tourist Board. All of the rooms are en-suite with private baths and toilets. Double, twin, and family rooms are all available. The rooms are centrally heated and there is a telephone in each room. Buttercup House is the ideal location to explore Connemara, enjoy hillwalking, mile-long sandy beaches, angling, fishing in Lough Corrib, Ireland's largest natural inland water mass, a favorite with fishermen for salmon and brown trout. Scuba-diving, sailing, and surfing are accessible along the coastline..." (P. 415-416)

As time goes by, Rosie is getting used to taking care of her own inn. She was tired but she was happy. On the other hand, Alex found out about Rosie's feelings for him when Katie, Rosie's daughter, accidentally told him that she felt the "silence" to her best friend, Toby. Katie told Alex that her mother, Rosie, had also felt the "silence" before. She immediately told Phil about it and wrote a letter to Rosie.

You have an instant message from: ALEX

Alex: Phil she felt the silence too.

Phil: Who, what, where, when?

Alex: Rosie. She felt that silence too all those years ago. (P.427-428)

The story ends with a letter that Alex sends to Rosie. In the letter he poured out his heart that as long as he lived he had always loved Rosie.

"...Today I love you more than ever; tomorrow I will love you even more. I need you more than ever; I want you more than ever. I'm a man of fifty years of age coming to you, feeling like a teenager in love, asking you to give me a chance and love me back..."

(P.428)

At the problem-solving stage, the author uses the problem-solving listed in writing and unwritten. The author presents the closing of the story in each chapter in an interesting way. So that readers are interested in reading to the next chapter. But in the last chapter where Alex finds out that Rosie also has the same feelings of love and he has kept it hidden for years. In the end Alex confessed his feelings through a letter. And that is the end of this novel. However, the writer does not let the reader be curious about the ending of the story. In this novel, the researcher finds the resolution of the story in the epilogue of the novel. So that the resolution of the novel can be written on the epilogue of the novel and in clear language.

The author writes the epilogue no longer in the form of an email conversation as in the previous chapter. But, write with narration and describe in detail how the two characters solve the problem and end the story.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. The Type of Plot in the Novel *Where the Rainbows End*

. In the novel *Where The Rainbows End* by Cecelia Ahern, the researcher found that the plot type is progressive plot. This is the plot that presents events or actions in chronological order. It usually begins with an exposition (or introduction to the setting and characters) and then moves on to the conflict. Then comes the rising action, which leads to the climax. Soon after the climax, the reader is brought to the resolution by falling action.

B. The Structure of Plot in the Novel *Where the Rainbows End*

Based on the description of the findings and discussion above, the researcher found the use of formal and informal language contained in each email conversation.

In the novel *Where The Rainbows End* the researcher found that the author tells the characters by using email conversation models, short messages, chats, and newspaper columns. In this case, the researcher analyzes that each part of the story has its own plot structure. So that among the 5 parts of the novel, the researcher finds the plot structure that follows it. This illustrates how close Alex and Rosie are, the problems that surround them and the declaration of love that has been felt for a long time but both of them prefer to hide rather than express. Until it is revealed at the end of the story and in the epilogue. The plot structure in question includes: Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution.

The exposition begins with their introduction as children. They are two students that frequently cause problems at school. This is clear from how frequently the school calls their parents. Rosie and Alex are now physically apart for the first time because Alex must relocate to Boston due to his father's employment. Nevertheless, while living apart, they remain in touch, and Rosie even enrolls in Boston College to be near Alex.

Then for the rising action is when Rosie and Alex first felt a strange "silence". It is also stated here when Rosie became pregnant with the child of her dance partner, Brian. Alex was supposed to accompany Rosie to the farewell dance, but his flight ticket is faulty, so he does not attend. Rosie eventually met and married someone named Greg. Alex, on the other hand, is married to Sally.

The story's climax occurs when Alex and Rosie have a fight that causes them to be unable to communicate with each other for about a year. Rosie and Greg's marriage ends at this point, as does Alex and Sally's. Then Katie's father, Brian Edan, appeared. On the other hand, Bethany, Alex's high school ex-girlfriend, returns. Rosie is opposed to Alex's marriage to Bethany, which is where their disagreement begins.

In the falling action, for the first time, Rosie lost someone close to her, her father. However, Rosie and Alex's relationship began to improve again at this point. Their misunderstanding is resolved, and they are reconnected. Alex and Bethany's marriage ended as well. Rosie's mother died at a young age as time passed. Rosie inherited a house, which she converted into an inn called the Buttercub.

Rosie had begun to become used to managing the inn by the time the resolution reached this section. She's incredibly busy because she doubles as manager and owner. On the other hand, Alex is informed that Rosie has experienced the same "silence" as him for the entire time. The story was then concluded with Alex's letter to Rosie. He had been said to have loved Rosie for all these years.

C. Suggestion

Through this study, the researcher hopes that readers and future researchers can take a good lesson and increase the reader's general knowledge about the meaning of a struggle in life. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this research can be used as a reference source and provide significant references to future researchers if they are interested in discussing similar topics about a plot. Due to the limitations of this study, this study only focuses on the plot of the *Where the Rainbows End* novel. Therefore, it is recommended that further research be carried out. This can involve other fields of literature such as the influence of language written on the novel, or the moral message that lies behind the story in the novel. So, it can be used by other researchers to complete the analysis of this study because there are still a lot of things that need to be explored or researched from the study of this novel because the writing of this novel is so distinctive or unique. From the preceding conclusion, it can be assumed that, despite the novel's unique writing style, *Where the Rainbows End* meets the criteria for a good literary work because the plot remains structured. Cecelia can also leave her readers with a message and an impression. In this case, the reader can enjoy a literary work while also gaining valuable knowledge from it.

The last time, the researcher realized that literary criticism is not as easy as imagined, so I hope that there will be input and suggestions about this research so that researchers can make better research improvements in the next opportunity.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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