

**ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S CONFLICTS IN
THE NOVEL *I WAS A RAT OR THE SCARLETT SLIPPERS* BY
PHILIP PULLMAN**

THESIS

By:

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
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Universitas Islam negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Degree of Sarjana Sastra (SS)

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2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S CONFLICTS IN THE NOVEL *I WAS A RAT OR THE SCARLETT SLIPPERS* BY PHILIP PULLMAN** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 9 Desember 2021



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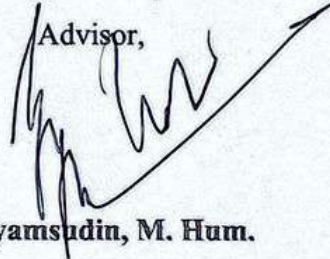
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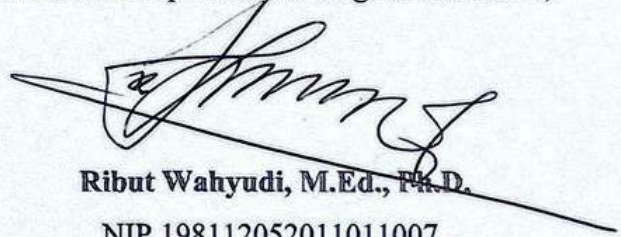
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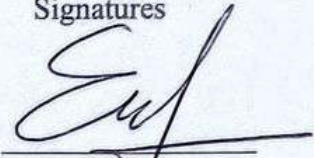
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MOTTO

*“ You ’re okay when you ’re not, so you want the person to know that you ’re okay,
but you ’re actually not “*

-Joshua Hong-

DEDICATION

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, all praise and thank Allah.

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved parents, Kumala Nuryana and Muryadi Wiro Rahardjo .

When the world closed its doors on me, mom and dad opened its arms for me.
When people close their ears to me, they both open their hearts to me. Thank you
for always being there for me.

Thank you so much for my beloved brothers and sisters, Mas Agus, Mas Totok,
Mas Opik, Mbak Ayu, Mbak Yeni.

Without the inspiration, encouragement and support you have given me, I might
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Now that the struggle has passed, I am grateful to be one of the students you
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given Mr. Syamsudin. May Allah SWT. repay all your kindness.

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Karya Ibnul Husna, Ocha, Rosita, Fina, Zhey, Mitha

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In the preparation of this thesis, the author is fully aware that this thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, the authors expect constructive criticism and suggestions for the improvement of further writing. During the preparation of this thesis, the author received a lot of help, guidance, and direction from several parties. Through this opportunity, in particular, the author expresses his gratitude to the honorable ones.

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Malang , 9 Desember 2021

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ABSTRAK

Utami, Titik Nur. (2021). “Analisis Konflik Tokoh Utama Terhadap Novel *I Was A Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* Karya Philip Pullman”. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : **Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.**

Kata Kunci: Sosiologi Sastra, Konflik Sosial, Unsur Intrinsik

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan: (1) struktur sastra dalam novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* karya Philip Pullman; (2) konflik yang dialami tokoh utama dalam novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* karya Philip Pullman. Penelitian ini berbentuk kritik sastra, dengan menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi sastra karya Faruk. Data yang diperoleh peneliti berasal dari novel *I Was A Rat Or The Scarlett Slippers* karya Philip Pullman. Selanjutnya sumber data yang digunakan adalah buku referensi teori sastra, teori sosiologi, artikel dan jurnal dari internet. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik membaca dan mencatat. Penelitian ini menganalisis unsur-unsur intrinsik yang membentuk novel ini, meliputi tema novel yaitu pencarian jati diri, tokoh dan penokohan Roger yang memiliki karakter lugu, jujur, dan nakal. Alur novel adalah alur maju, latar yang meliputi latar tempat dan waktu, serta sudut pandang pengarang menggunakan orang ketiga mahatahu. Penelitian ini juga menganalisis konflik yang terjadi antara tokoh utama dengan tokoh lainnya. Konflik sosial para tokoh yang terdapat pada novel ini adalah amarah, tekanan batin, kebingungan, ketegangan, ketakutan, kecemasan, kebohongan, dan kesalahpahaman sedangkan penyelesaian konflik terdapat di akhir cerita dengan terbukti bahwa Roger bukanlah monster yang jahat. Semua tuduhan telah dipatahkan oleh Marry Jane.

ABSTRACT

Utami, Titik Nur. (2021). **Analysis of the Main Character's Conflicts Against the Novel *I Was A Rat Or The Scarlett Slippers* By Philip Pullman.** English Literature Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: **Dr . Syamsudin, M. Hum.**

Keywords: Sociology of Literature, Social Conflict, Intrinsic Elements

This study aims to describe: (1) the literary structure in the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman; (2) the conflict experienced by the main character in the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman. This research is in the form of literary criticism, using a sociological approach to literature. The data obtained by the researcher comes from the novel *I Was A Rat Or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman. Furthermore, the data sources used are reference books on literary theory, sociological theory, articles and journals from the internet. Data collection techniques used reading and note-taking techniques. This study analyzes the intrinsic elements that make up this novel which includes the theme of the novel, namely the search for one's identity, the character and characterization of Roger who has an innocent, honest, and mischievous character, the plot of the novel is the forward plot, the setting which includes the setting of place and time, and author's point of view using third person omniscient. This study also analyzes conflict that occurs between the main character and other characters. The social conflicts of the characters in this novel are anger, inner pressure, confusion, tension, fear, anxiety, lies, and misunderstandings, while conflict resolution is found at the end of the story by proving that Roger is not an evil monster. All charges have been dismissed by Marry Jane.

مستخلص البحث

أوتامي ، تيتيك نور. (2021) دراسة لعلم اجتماع الأدب على الشخصيات الرئيسية في رواية *I Was A Rat Or The Scarlett Slipper* لفيليب بولمان. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: د. شمس الدين الماجستير

الكلمات الدالة: اسات لم الاجتماع للأدب، الجوانب الاجتماعية، العناصر الجوهرية

"*I Was A Rat or The Scarlett Slipper*" الدراسة لى : (1) العناصر الجوهرية التي اية

I Was A Rat or The Scarlett Slipper لفيليب لمان. (2) الجانب الاجتماعي للشخصية الرئيسية اية
للكتاب ليب لمان. لاية لى لك، ادر البيانات المستخدمة الكتب المرجعية النظرية الأدبية النظرية الاجتماعية *Slipper*
المقالات المجالات الإنترنت. استخدمت ات البيانات ات القراءة الملاحظات. لل دراسة العناصر الجوهرية التي ا
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الشخصية الرئيسية التي ل لائق التربية التعليم الأسرة القانون المدرسة المجتمع

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

As a form of cultural arts, literature is a reflection of a social life that is expressed by writers with sharp feelings and deep thoughts. So that the resulting literary arts have meaningful values and thoughts. Literary works can show the symptoms described by the author through grammar regarding all matters related to various social and cultural problems. Literary works can be said as a form of life product in which there are social values and cultural values from a phenomenon of human life.

Literary works are very close to human life, because a literary work usually tells a lot about human life. Therefore, it can be concluded that literary works are works of art that are used by writers or authors as a medium to express their ideas and thoughts about human life in an imaginative and creative way, using beautiful language as a tool.

As imaginative works, literary works are divided into three types of literary genres, namely prose, poetry and drama. Prose is a fictional story and narrative text. In this case, fiction is fiction or fantasy, therefore various life problems are seriously processed by the author in accordance with his perceptions to be poured into literary works.

One of the literary works which is a description of human life which is poured into written form by the author is the novel. The novel is a form of literature that can freely tell about the life experienced by humans with various rules and

norms in interacting with the environment, so that a novel has a certain meaning about life. The novel is a reflection of life, so that the contents of the novel have conflicts like in real life.

Conflict in everyday life is an event whose presence is not expected by everyone. However, in a literary work this is not the case. In contrast, the conflict in the novel is an important part of building a plot structure. If there is no conflict in the novel, it will make the novel uninteresting and the story will be flat because the plot structure is not built. Conflict in a literary work is needed by the reader, because it can become an experience and lesson in his life.

Wellek and Warren (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:179) say that conflict is something dramatic, leads to a fight between balanced forces and implies action and retaliation. Conflict never escapes the eyes and ears of everyone. Conflicts always occur in the world, in nations, organizations, and even in families or friendships, so that conflicts have occurred in the past, present, and in the future. Conflict is divided into two, namely internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart and mind in the soul of a story character. Meanwhile, external conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside himself, such as the natural environment, the human environment or other characters.

The research entitled Analysis of the Main Character's Conflicts Against the Novel *I Was A Rat Or The Scarlett Slippers* By Philip Pullman, is devoted only to the main character. The reason for the researcher is because the conflict and the main character have a close and reciprocal relationship. The conflict presented is a shadow of the character's life journey. The more conflicts presented by the author,

the longer the journey of life and the span of time needed by the characters to end the story.

In this study, researchers will examine a fictional novel entitled *I was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* written by Philip Pullman. He is a writer who has written many books for children, and has received many awards for his works. The story begins with a knock on the door of an elderly husband and wife's house by a small boy dressed like a servant but very shabby. When this husband and wife asked who he was and where he came from, he did not know and only answered that he was once a rat. These two people obviously didn't believe it, and thought the little boy had lost his memory or was just joking, so they finally agreed to give him the name Roger. However, the longer Roger's confession about himself being a mouse became true, because his hobby was to gnaw anything like a rat. Roger's behavior, which was increasingly strange, finally invited many people to take advantage of him. Starting from a court philosopher to be researched, a show owner who makes it a show material, to a boy who is a thief. Until finally Roger decided to return to his "original place" namely the sewers, so that the local people nicknamed him a rat boy or a sewer monster. It was widely discussed by people, until it became a headline in the local newspaper.

This novel is a type of children's fiction novel by Philip Pullman, this novel was published by Doubleday publishers, on April 1, 1999, to be precise in the United Kingdom. The writer is interested in studying Philip Pullman's novel because, in this novel there are several behaviors that violate the norms and cause a lot of conflict. For example, there are inhumane acts committed by show or circus

owners. In addition, there are acts of theft and fraud, lack of a sense of responsibility, and injustice due to differences in caste or economic level.

Literary works are still related to sociology. Sociology studies natural phenomena in society and culture. This is in accordance with Swingwood's view (in Faruk, 1994: 1) that sociology is a subjective and scientific study of humans in society. Literary works can be viewed in terms of sociology by considering social aspects. The societal aspects concern humans and their environment, community structures, institutions, and social processes. It was further revealed that in literature, when literature is associated with social structures, family relations, class conflict, and so on, sociology of literature can be used (Damono, 2003:2-10).

The focus of the problem discussed in this paper is the literary structure that builds on Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* and what are the social conflicts experienced by the main character. This writing aims to explain the building structure of a literary work which includes the theme, plot, setting, characters, style of language, point of view, and to identify the social conflicts experienced by the main character throughout the story.

B. Problems of The Study

Based on the background of the problems above, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What is the literary structure in Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers*?

2. What are the conflicts experienced by the main character in Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers*?

C. Objectives of The Study

After reviewing the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman, the goal the researcher wants to achieve is to get answers to the questions in the problem formulation. The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To describe the literary structure in the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman.
2. To describe the conflict experienced by the main character in the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman.

D. Significances of The Study

In this study, the authors want to provide theoretical and practical benefits. The benefits of this research are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The results of this study are expected to broaden knowledge in the field of literature, and in the field of novel research which utilizes the sociology of literature approach. This research is expected to contribute to the application of literary theory and sociological theory of literature in analyzing a novel.

2. Practical Benefits

The results of this study are expected to be a reference and comparison material for other researchers who will conduct and develop literary research with similar

problems. Apart from that, this research is expected to provide information to readers about the social conflict of the main character in Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers*. Research on this novel is expected to motivate other researchers to conduct research with even better things.

E. Scope and Limitations

In every research problem boundaries are needed so that research remains focused on the issues discussed and does not deviate to other problems. In this study, the problems that are limited are as follows: the form of intrinsic elements and social conflicts that are being experienced by the main character in Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers*.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Structure : is the arrangement, affirmation and description of all materials and parts (elements) which are components of literary works and constitute a beautiful and precise unity (Abrams in Jabrohim (ed), 2001: 167).
2. Fiction : is a non-scientific essay whose story is not based on real events, but from one's imagination and thoughts.
3. Social : is something that can be achieved, produced and determined in the process of daily interaction between citizens of a country and its government .

4. Conflict : is an event or social phenomenon in which there is conflict or between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, groups and groups, or groups and the government. .
5. Moral : refers to morals in accordance with social regulations, or concerning laws or customs that govern behavior .
6. Sociology : is the science of stable structures and processes of society.

G. Previous Studies

Based on the research that the authors have done so far, no one has researched Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* using an objective structuralism approach. However, the writer found several objective structuralism studies with other novels as the object of study. Some of the previous studies that the writer found had something to do with the literary research that the writer would carry out.

The first research belongs to Putri Yanti Sitinjak entitled "Analisis Konflik Sosial Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Oiran Karya Zhaenal Fanani (Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra)". This research uses sociology of literature approach in Endaswara's theory and social conflict in Nardjana's theory. The data collection method in this study uses the literature study method. intensive reading, re-reading, clarifying data and understanding. The data analysis method uses descriptive analysis, namely a method that describes all the results of the analysis found in the research object. The method of presenting data uses the form of reports and is summarized in descriptive theory. The results of the research analyzing the main character's social

conflict are conflicts between individuals or groups. This conflict is divided into two, namely conflict between individuals and individuals. and conflict between individuals and groups. Conflicts between individuals and individuals occur in Tsheyka's character and several other characters, namely, Yoshiora's character, and Kanzie's. The conflict between individuals and groups occurs in Tsheyka's character and the group of okiya residents. Conflict of interest differences. This conflict occurs in *Oiran's novel* , namely the conflict of different interests between Tsheyka and Aruka. Social value conflicts occur in the *Oiran novel* , namely social value conflicts occur in *Gesiha* and *Oiran* . In addition to social conflict, the main character maintains his self-esteem, among other things: setting steps for change, not complaining, and thinking positively.

The second research belongs to Ardhea Regita Cahyani entitled "Konflik Sosial Pada Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Mendhung Karya Yes Ismie Suryaatmadja". The purpose of this research is to describe the form of conflict and the factors underlying the conflict experienced by the main character in the novel Mendhung by Yes Ismie Suryaatmadja. The results of the analysis of the novel are First, a description of the forms of conflict in Mendhung's novel. External conflicts occur between the characters Carik Jasmin and Mbok Tayem, Carik Jasmin and Warsinah, Carik Jasmin and Mandor Yoto, Mbah Kasan and Carik Jasmin, and Rani and Carik Jasmin. Second, describe the factors behind the conflict. The social factor that dominates the occurrence of conflict in the main character in Mendhung's novel, this factor is in the form of position (status). Then the emotional factor, the affair factor and the difference in perspective factor behind the external conflict.

The third research is a thesis written by Neneng Keukeu Sinta Dewi, Agus Hamdani, Ari Kartini, with the title "Hubungan Sosial Dan Konflik Sosial Para Tokoh Pada Novel Hayya Karya Helvy Tiana Rosa & Benny Arnas". The purpose of this study is to describe (1) social relations, (2) social conflicts, and (3) social conflict resolution of the characters reflected in the novel Hayya by Helvy Tiana Rosa & Benny Arnas. The research method used in this research is descriptive method. The results of the study show that the novel Hayya by Helvy Tiana Rosa & Benny Arnas contains social relations, social conflicts, and how to resolve the social conflicts of the characters that occur in social life. The social relations of the characters found in Hayya's novel are in accordance with the theory put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, namely social relations between individuals, social relations between groups, and social relations between individuals and groups. While the social conflicts of the characters contained in this novel are anger, inner pressure, confusion, tension, fear, anxiety, lies, and misunderstandings, while the resolution of the conflict is found at the end of the story by proving that Rahmat is not a suspect in Hayya's disappearance and the return of a small child named Hayya to Palestine.

The fourth study is "Kausalitas Konflik Tokoh Utama Novel Saya Nujood, Usia 10 Dan Janda" written by Weni Mandala, H. Martono, Sesilia Seli. The purpose of this study is to describe the causality of internal conflict and external conflict causality in the main character in the novel *Saya Nujood Age 10 and Janda* by Nujood Ali and Delphin Minoui. The research method used is a descriptive method, a qualitative form, and a behavioristic psychology approach. The results of the data analysis show that (1) Causality of internal conflict in the main character

is confused, sad, angry, afraid, anxious, surprised, amazed, hurt, embarrassed and happy. (2) External conflict causality in the main character is a form of conflict in the form of debates, quarrels, disputes between the main character and other figures.

The fifth research is "Konflik Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Rindu Karya Tere Liye", written by Farah Nuzulia Amna. The purpose of this research is to describe the conflict of the main character in the novel Rindu by Tere Liye. This type of research is qualitative. The research location was conducted at the Muhammadiyah University Jember library. The data source is the novel Rindu by Tere Liye in 2015. The data collection technique uses the Library Study method. This research instrument makes the researcher a tool for collecting data or the main instrument and placing the data in a table. The results of the data analysis show that there are many inner conflicts that occur in the main characters in the novel. Many of the main character's inner conflicts are triggered by the character's past which was initially very gloomy and some even want to forget it. Besides the inner conflict, there is also a physical conflict that occurs in several main characters. The inner conflict of sympathy is more dominant than the conflicts of other characters. So, there are a lot of lessons that can be taken from the novel entitled Rindu by Tere Liye.

The sixth study is "Analisis Konflik Sosial Dalam Novel 'ANKOKU JOSHI' Karya Akiyoshi Rikako", written by Rizkiya Putri Rambe. This study aims to describe the social situation of Akiyoshi Rikako's novel Ankoku Joshi, and to describe social conflict through social interaction between characters in Ankoku Joshi's novel. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Data

collection techniques using library techniques, observe and record, interviews, questionnaires. Based on the results of the analysis carried out, the conclusion obtained is that the form of social conflict that occurs in Ankoku Joshi's novel is in the form of threats and bullying by the main character Shiraishi Itsumi against members of the literary club. Then there was the betrayal committed by the literary club members to Itsumi, slandering one another by the literary club members when they were accused of Itsumi's death. As well as the revenge that Itsumi and Sayuri took against the literary club members by killing them all.

H. Research Method

This chapter discusses the research methods in this study. This includes discussing research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis. A research can never be separated from research methods. The research method is a way of thinking using systematic steps in research.

1. Research Design

The type of research method used in this research is qualitative research , using content analysis research methods, or content analysis techniques. This analysis is also called descriptive content analysis, which is a research method that utilizes a set of procedures to draw more valid conclusions from a book or document (Weber in Haryani, 2009:30). In Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers*, the approach used is the analysis approach of sociology of literature, which includes moral, ethical, socio-economic, love, religious, and educational aspects.

2. Data Sources

In literature, the source of data is the work itself, manuscripts, research data as formal data are words, sentences, and discourse (Ratna, 2009:46-47). Primary data sources are data sources that contain primary data or primary data, in this case the text of the literary work being studied (Al-Ma'ruf, 2010:11). Primary data is data which is the main source of research object. This data source is obtained from the text of the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* published in 1999. In addition, the author also uses a translated novel entitled *Formerly I Was a Rat or Red Shoes* published in 2007.

3. Data Collections

Data collection techniques are related to data sources. The data collection technique in this writing is the reading-note technique. In this technique, the writer reads the contents of the research paper, and then notes some important points that the writer finds. Then the results of the read-note by the author will be used as a basis for explaining the parts of the purpose of writing. In collecting data, this study uses note-taking techniques, namely:

- a) Repeated reading of Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers*.

- b) Looking for aspects of literary structure in the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman.
- c) Looking for social conflicts that occur in the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman.

4. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, licensing it, looking for and finding patterns, discovering what is important and what is learned, and deciding what to tell others (Moleong, 2007: 248). The data analysis technique was carried out by analyzing the novel *I Was A Rat Or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman, using structural analysis. Next, group the points that show the intrinsic elements in the novel.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. The Novel

1. Definition of Novel

Novel comes from the word novella, which in German is called novelle and novel in English, and this is what later entered Indonesia. Novella literally means a small novelty, which is then interpreted as a short story in prose (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:9). The novel according to HB Jassin in his book "Tifa Poets and Their Areas", is an extraordinary incident from the lives of extraordinary people, because this incident creates a conflict, a dispute, which diverts the direction of their destiny. The novel is a long essay in the form of prose which contains a series of stories about the life of a person with other people around him, and emphasizes the character or characteristics of each character. As a form of literary work, this novel is considered very suitable or appropriate to raise important events that occur in human life under certain conditions. The novel is a medium for writers to express all their thoughts, feelings and ideas in response to the life around them. When a new problem arises in the environment around him, the conscience of a novelist will be called upon to immediately create a story. As a middle form of literary work, the novel is ideal for raising important events in human life in a decisive critical condition. Various tensions will arise with various kinds of problems, which ask for problem solving.

2. Intrinsic Elements of The Novel

The intrinsic element is the element that builds the literary work itself. The intrinsic element of the novel is the element that participates in building the contents of the story in the novel, so that the novel can be understood and becomes one of the interesting readings. These elements cause a literary work to exist as a literary work, elements that will factually be found if someone reads a literary work. The following are the intrinsic elements of novel builders:

a. Theme

The theme is a very important element in the formation of a literary work. This is because the theme is the basis for an author to develop a story. Novels can offer more than one theme, namely one main theme and additional themes. This is in line with the main plot and sub-plots above which present one main conflict and additional conflicts. The theme in a work of fiction is only one of a number of other story building elements. The theme of a story is not conveyed directly, only implicitly through the story. The theme is the basis of the story and the story is arranged and developed based on the theme (Nurgiyantoro, 1998).

The theme is the main problem contained in a story in the novel. Themes are aspects of stories that are parallel to meaning in human experience, something that makes an experience so memorable (Stanton, 2007:36). Themes are ideas that underlie a story, which relate to various aspects of life, such as social, political, cultural issues, and so on. Themes can come from an

experience expressed in an essay. So, the theme is the essence or main problem in a story.

The theme in a story is binding, because the theme will determine the presence of certain events, conflicts, and situations. The theme forms the basis for the development of the entire story, so the theme animates all parts of the story. Thus the theme can be seen as the basis of the story, the general basic idea of a novel that has been determined by the author. Therefore, the story in the novel will follow the general basic ideas that have been determined previously, so that various events, conflicts and the selection of various other intrinsic elements such as characterizations, plots, grounds, and viewpoints are endeavored to reflect these general basic ideas. Dick Hartoko and B. Rahmanto (1986: 67) say that the theme is the structure of a literary work that has an important role in a story.

b. Characters and Characterizations

Characterization is one important element, whose presence is needed in a story. According to Jones (in Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 165) characterization is a clear depiction of a person who is shown in a story, while Sudjiman (1988: 23) states that characterization is a presentation of the character's character, the creation of a character's image. Aminuddin (in Prima Fajri Putra, 2014: 10), states that characterization is the author's way of presenting the characters in the story and how these characters are.

Characterization is the giving of character or character to each character who plays a role in the novel. Characterization and characterization are often

equated with characterization, referring to the placement of certain characters with certain characteristics in a story. Characterization is painting a clear picture of someone who is shown in a story. Characterizations at the same time suggest the embodiment techniques and character development in a story.

In characterization, the character of a character can be seen from three aspects, namely through the character's dialogue, character explanation, and physical depiction. Furthermore, there are two kinds of characterizations, including:

- 1) Direct Characterization (Descriptive or Analytical).

This type of direct characterization is where the author directly describes or explains in detail how the character's character, physical characteristics, work, and so on. So, the character of the story is presented by the author to the readers directly accompanied by a complete description of the character. The description of the character which is carried out directly by the author will definitely be in the form of a descriptive narrative.

- 2) Characterization Indirectly (Dramatic).

The way this type of characterization works is where the author describes the physical characteristics and characteristics of the character through the reactions of other characters to the main character, through a description of the main character's environment, and can also be expressed through conversations between characters in the story.

c. Plot

Plot is a series or sequence of events that form the course of a story in a novel. Herman J. Waluyo (2002: 164) argues that the plot of the events in a story must state a reasonable and sequential or coherent relationship, which will form a unity and integrity of the story. This is intended so that readers can catch and understand the common thread that runs from the beginning to the end of the story.

Another opinion regarding the definition of plot is according to Atar Semi (1993: 43) who says that plot is a structure of a series of events in a story that is structured as a functional interrelation which at the same time marks the order of the parts in the whole fiction. Panuti Sudjiman (1988:4) expressed his opinion that plot is the interweaving of events in a literary work to achieve a certain effect.

Basically the storyline is divided into two major parts, namely the forward plot and the backward plot. Forward plot is the plot that is most often used by writers of literary works. The reason this plot is often used is because the direction of the story from this plot will continue or never go backwards, so that it will make it easier for readers or connoisseurs of literary works to understand the contents of the story. Forward flow is often referred to as the usual flow which is ordered as follows:

- 1) Situation (the author begins to describe a situation)

In this section the author will introduce the characters and settings in a story. At this stage, usually the characters will be introduced through dialogue or expression of thoughts.

2) Generating circumstance (related and initiated events)

At this stage, a problem will appear as part of the story's beginning.

3) Rising action (the situation is starting to peak)

This part is very important in a fictional story. At this stage various conflicts will appear until it reaches a certain climax. In this stage there are several types of conflicts that may occur, conflicts between the main character and other characters, the main character and himself, the character and the surrounding environment, or the character and God. At this stage, the tension of the story increases to the point where this problem will reach its peak.

4) Climax (events reach their climax)

This section is the highest point in a story. This section is where the figures involved get to the top of the problem. This part is also a decisive moment for the main character, whether he can solve the problems that have been developing since the beginning of the story. Because it is the climax phase of the problem that has developed from before, this stage is to determine how this story will end.

5) Falling Action (completion)

This stage is the part of the story that follows the climax. This part is a turning point for the conflict resolution experienced by the characters. If the problem or conflict that has occurred has been resolved, then the reader can see how the impact of solving the problem from the previous section. Whether the story characters will get a happy or sad ending will be told directly in this stage.

d. Setting

Setting is a description of the occurrence of an event in the story which includes place, time, and atmosphere. The setting does not only indicate a particular place or time, but also the essentials of an area, down to the kind of dust, the thoughts of the people, their activities and so on (Jakob Soemardjo and Saini KM, 1986:76). Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2005: 216) states that the setting is also referred to as the fulcrum, which suggests the sense of place, time relationships and the social environment in which the events that are told occur. According to Nurgiyantoro (2005: 219) setting in fiction is not limited to placement in certain locations, or something that is physical in nature, but also in the form of procedures, customs, beliefs, and values that apply in the place concerned. . Setting is intended to identify the situation depicted in a story, not only stating where, when, and how the situation took place, but also related to the description of tradition, character, social behavior, and the views of society at the time the story was written (Fananie, 2002: 98).

e. Point of View

Point of view is the author's self-position and the author's way of seeing various kinds of events or events in the story in the novel. Point of view can also be interpreted as the way in which the author plays a role. The point is whether it means that the author places himself in the first person, or whether the author places himself as an observer consisting of non-characters in the third person.

The choice of point of view in the story is very important, because determining the point of view will affect the presentation of the story. It can be concluded that the author's point of view is the method used by the author to present the characters in various events in a work of fiction.

B. Literary Sociology Approach

In analyzing the main character in this story, a theory is needed that is in accordance with the object and purpose of this writing. Theory is a collection of general proportions that are interrelated and used as a tool to explain and predict the phenomenon under study. Therefore, the writer uses a literary sociology approach.

As a result, literary sociologists treat literary works as works that are determined by the conditions of society and the forces of the era, namely the subject matter, implicit and explicit judgments. Stefan stated that one can use sociology in many areas of literature, from the macro social to the interpersonal ones, from the political to the economical ones. Sociology can be used in many fields of literature, from macro-social to interpersonal, from politics to economics (2009: 69).

According to Karyanto (2010), sociology of literature is an approach to literature that considers societal aspects. Furthermore, Karyanto (quoting the opinion of Hartoko and Rahmanto, 1998) argues that sociology of literature is a branch of literature that approaches literature from its relationship with social reality.

Damono argues (1984: 6), sociology is an objective and scientific study of humans in society, a study of community institutions and processes. Sociology is the scientific and objective study of human beings in society, the study of social institutions and social processes. Sociology seeks to answer questions about how society is made possible, how it works and why society survives (Swingewood in Faruq, 2010:1).

According to Wolf (Faruk, 1994:3) sociology of literature is a branch of literary research that is reflective in nature. This study wants to examine literature as a reflection of people's lives. The basic assumption of sociology of literature research is that literature is not born in a social vacuum. Social life is the trigger for the birth of literary works. A successful literary work is one that is able to reflect its era.

Wellek and Warren (1956) made a short classification, that; first, the sociology of the author which deals with social status, sociological ideology, and other matters concerning the author as a producer of literature. Second, the sociology of literary works which raises the issue of the literary work itself; what becomes the subject of the study is what is implied in the literary work and what is

its purpose. Third, the sociology of literature which is concerned with readers and the social influence of literary works.

The semiotic approach is an approach that views literary works as a sign system. This is in accordance with the notion of semiotics as the science of signs, which views social and cultural phenomena as sign systems. By using a semiotic approach in analyzing the writer can find out the social conflicts that exist in the novel "Ankoku Joshi" through the interactions of the main character with other figures in his community, especially the work environment in this novel through dialogue or communication between characters, and social contact. . Conflict in a work of fiction is very important in the formation of storylines. There are two elements that build a plot, namely conflict and climax. Every main conflict is always fundamental, clashing certain "characteristics" and "strengths" such as honesty with hypocrisy, naivety with experience or individualism and willingness to adapt, Stanton (2007:13).

C. Conflict

Conflict is an activity that is classified as important (so, it will be a functional event, main or kernel), is an essential element in plot development (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:122). The ability of an author to choose and build conflict through various events (both actions and events) will greatly determine the level of attractiveness, the level of suspense, the resulting story (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 122). Therefore, conflict is a very important part of literary work. If there is no conflict in a literary work, then the literary work becomes uninteresting.

Meredith and Fitzgerald (in Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 122) state that conflict is something that is unpleasant that happens and or is experienced by a story character, that if the character has the freedom to choose, he will not choose the incident to happen to him. Nurgiyantoro (2000:179) states that the character causing the conflict is called the antagonist. The antagonist character is in opposition to the protagonist, directly or indirectly, both physically and mentally. Thus, it can be stated that the relationship between characters who have different characters, attitudes, interests, ideals and hopes is the cause of conflict in the story.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in the Novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Phillip Pullman.

a. Theme

The theme is the most important element in the formation of a story. Because the theme is the basis for an author to develop a story. Basically, the theme is an idea, the basic idea contained in a literary work. The theme in the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Phillip Pullman is about how a small child who is searching for his identity, has to go through many obstacles that make him always used by bad people. However, in the end he has found who he really is, and he also prefers to be who he is now.

Quote on page 248 of the novel:

"We were just talking," Roger said. "And he remembers who I am, because he knew me when I was a mouse. Then I was made an errand boy when he left for the dance, only I missed the horse-drawn carriage because I was naughty. If I had come back with the carriage back then, I would have turned into a mouse again. I think that's better, but I'll probably remember what it's like to be human and want to be human again, forever."

b. Character and Characterization

Characters are actors who carry out all the events in the story in a literary work. The characters in the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman are divided into two, namely the main character and additional characters. The main character in this novel is Roger the Mouse Boy, while the additional characters in this novel are Bob, Joan, a royal philosopher, Mr. Tapscrew, Mrs. Tapscrew, Billy, Princess Aurelia, Judge and a few others. These additional characters function as lighthearted and create complications in the storyline.

However, in this study, the writer will only describe the character and character of the main character, namely Roger.

Roger's character is generally depicted as an average boy. Where she is mischievous but also kind and innocent. But the difference is that he also looks quite strange because his behavior resembles one of the rodents, namely rats. but after he is taken care of by Bob and Joan he begins to understand that he is no longer a rat, but a boy. As for some of Roger's characteristics, the authors conclude as follows.

The first Roger was quite naughty. However, this mischievous nature is not solely that he was born a naughty child, but indeed he never learned decency and decency. He who was once a mouse never knew how human life was. Therefore, after the miracle that turned him into a boy, he was still at a loss as to what to do, so his rat nature was still firmly ingrained in him.

One of Roger's misbehavior that first made Joan nag was when Joan was about to wake him up for breakfast, he was very surprised because the bed sheets, blankets and pillows were badly torn from Roger's action. That's because of his instincts as a mouse that always gnaws at whatever is around him. This made Joan angry and scolded Roger, and advised him not to do it again, as it was one of the worst things not to do. The following is a paragraph excerpt from the novel that shows Roger's mischievous nature.

Quote on the novel pages 21-22:

"The next morning Joan found the boy lying on a pile of torn sheets and mixed blankets and feathers, fast asleep. There are no torn sheets or blankets. The pillow was torn to shreds and its contents scattered, and feathers scattered like snow all over the bed. Even Bob's old nightgown was torn to shreds on the slender body of the bedridden boy."

Besides having a naughty nature, Roger is also a boy who is quite good and polite. Bob and Joan had succeeded in raising him to be a well-mannered child. This happened while Roger was at Mr. Tapscrew to be used as a spectacle object in the circus. When the circus was in progress, and one of the audience fed him, he spontaneously thanked the audience. Suddenly other visitors thought they had been lied to by Mr. Tapscrew. They thought Roger really was a hideous and disgusting rat monster, but their hopes were dashed after Roger thanked him. They realized that Roger was just an ordinary boy in a mouse costume. This can be seen in the following quote data:

Quote on the novel pages 114-115:

"I'm no longer a rat," he said, struggling to sit up straight. "Now I'm a man. Old Bob said a good boy should thank me, so-" "Ah," said Roger, his head starting to hurt now, "if I had only known I would have done it. When did I turn into a boy?", that's when I understood being a good son, then I became a good son. When I was a mouse, I never knew good deeds. So now I have to be a good mouse child, it's really hard."

Roger was also a very innocent child. He always believes what others tell him. One of them he trusted a boy who turned out to be a gang of thieves named Billy. The first time Billy gets to know Roger is when he accidentally becomes one of the visitors at Mr Tapscrew. Then he watched Roger and at the right time he managed to free Roger from the bars belonging to Mr. Tapscrew. However, there is a certain reason why Billy helps Roger. Billy wants to use Roger to become a member of his gang of thieves. Roger happily did whatever Billy said, because he trusted Billy too much and Roger was too innocent. This can be found in the following data excerpt.

Quote on page 149 of the novel:

"Delighted at being given such complex instructions, Roger took the crowbar from Billy's hand. Seconds later he pried away a part of the wall that had fallen off, and

indeed the brick finally came loose. He handed it to Billy downstairs and started to squirm.”

c. Plot

The plot in this novel is advanced. The events told in this novel are written sequentially. The beginning of the story begins at the stage of setting out, introduction, and emergence of conflict, then in the middle of the story it is continued with the conflict and climax stage, after which the story ends with the completion stage. In the setting stage of this novel, it begins when a court philosopher is curious about Roger, a boy who claims to have been a mouse.

The royal philosopher brings Roger to the palace to further investigate Roger's true identity. Then he deliberately brought his pet cat to meet Roger, and sure enough, Roger suddenly screamed in fear after seeing the cat. Until he finally jumped out of the open window. This can be seen in the following quotation.

Quote on page 81 of the novel:

As soon as he saw the cat, roger screamed and jumped up. The window opened, and he slid out into the flower bed, then struggled to his feet and ran as fast as he could. Bluebottle automatically chased him.”

The emergence of conflict was marked when Roger was taken away by bad boys to become a thief, but their actions failed so that Roger was separated from bad boys and his friends. Until finally he lost and felt useless as a complete boy. He felt it was inappropriate to return to Bob and Joan's house. So he decided to live in a road ditch, because in his mind he was still a rat. This can be seen in the following paragraphs.

Quote on the novel pages 158-159:

“So he slipped through the dark streets until he came to the grate of a sewer, like a real rat hole, only the size of a man . If he went there, he wouldn't have to bother anyone else and he wouldn't do anything wrong. He could stop trying to be a human

child and go back to being a mouse. so he opened the bars and slid off into the darkness."

The conflict escalates when people read about Roger in the daily Scourge newspaper. In the newspapers Roger is reported as a scary and dangerous monster who lives in the gutters of the streets. The community believed the news, so several families had to flee to other places. Because they were afraid of the reported presence of monsters. There was not a single person who was not interested in this news about Roger. They didn't care about any other news, they only cared about the news about the appearance of the sewer monsters. This is evidenced by the following paragraph excerpts.

Quote on page 173 of the novel:

"All over the country, people read the daily specter and goosebumps. In fact, the news about the sewer monsters was so overwhelming that any other news disappeared. No one was interested in the income tax the minister of finance was proposing, or the prince's return from his honeymoon with his new empress, or even the outcome of a sporting event. Everyone wants to hear about monsters."

The climax of this novel is when the trial ends with the judge's decision to sentence Roger to death. Because previously, the Daily Scourge newspaper also included voting or the most votes from the public to decide whether Roger's death sentence was appropriate or not. It was unexpected that many people voted for the death penalty for Roger. This can be found in the following paragraph excerpts.

Quote on page 217 of the novel:

"Sewer monsters will be executed-official statement! Yesterday, after the sensational incident at the trial, the verdict was handed down by the judge who has heard all the testimonies: kill the vicious creature. The monsters will be exterminated tomorrow."

However, during the trial, and before the judge actually decided the sentence, there were several tense events. First is the testimony of Mr. Tapscrew,

owner of a night market circus, who once hired Roger as one of the shows in his circus. He stated that he first heard of Roger at the Black Horse tavern. Instead, he had heard rumors of a creature like a child, but more like a mouse. but his testimony is just bullshit, he lied with everything he said. Even he used Roger and didn't treat him well. So that made Bob who couldn't stand it almost punched him, but Joan held Bob's arm firmly. This is contained in the following quote.

Quote on page 207 of the novel:

"I was relaxing there one day, and someone happened to mention that he had heard rumors of a creature that looked very much like a child, only not, in fact more like a rat, that his neighbors had kept or hidden. This creature gnaws at everything, it is wild and dangerous, it can carry all kinds of diseases, it doesn't like living next to it."

The following testimony was given by the royal philosopher. In fact, it could be said that the origin of this incident was caused by the negligence of the royal philosopher. He was so curious about Roger's origins that he picked him up at Bob's house to be used as an object of research, even though Bob refused and did not allow it, he still insisted on bringing Roger, which Bob was forced to allow.

But instead he made a mistake that caused Roger to run away and not be able to return to Bob's house and ended up like this. He stated from the results of his research, that Roger was indeed a rat. His behavior is different from normal boys, Roger is really acting abnormal. This is evidenced by the following paragraph excerpts.

Quote on page 214 of the novel:

"That's Your Majesty. The intrinsic nature of this being causes an imbalance in the moral continuum between itself and ourselves."

This story ends when the court decision has set the death penalty for Roger, suddenly the prince's wife, Princess Aurelia, comes to the prison where Roger is

being held. He asked the quarantine department director for permission to see Roger. However, the director was surprised and refused his daughter's request. He was afraid that Roger would hurt the princess. But the princess insisted on meeting Roger and assured the director that she would be fine.

Here the princess wants to help bob and joan to free roger. He was in the dark about the news of Roger's capture and the rumors of the sewer monsters. The reason she wanted to free Roger, was because she did know Roger before she became the prince's wife. Finally Princess Aurelia's request was accepted by the court, Roger was released and returned to Bob and Joan's house. This can be seen from the following excerpt from the novel.

Quote on page 242 of the novel:

"It takes the insight of a fairytale princess to penetrate to the heart of this matter, and to see the shocking fact that the monster is only a child. Not an evil half-human creature. Not the poison-throwing beast from the bottomless pit of hell. Just an ordinary child like other children. Naughty may be true, but she's not bad at all."

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that the plot of Philip Pullman's novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* is forward or straight plot. All events in the story are told sequentially or sequentially. The story begins with the initial stage, namely the adjustment or introduction stage, then proceeds with the emergence of conflict, and in the middle of the story continues with the increasing conflict and climax stage, and ends with the settlement stage.

d. Settings

Setting is a description of the place, atmosphere, and time when an event occurs in a literary work. In the novel *I Was a rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip

Pullman there are several things related to the setting, and the following is the explanation.

The setting in the novel *I Was a Rat or the Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman includes: Bob and Joan's house, school, market, Mr. Tapscrew, fairgrounds, sewers, courts, castles. In this thesis, the writer will only quote and explain a few, whose relations have an important role in the formation of the storyline in the novel.

Bob and Joan's house is the first place to start the story in this novel. Bob and Joan's house is where Roger first arrived. Where she knocks on their door in a tattered maid outfit, then Bob and Joan feed her and give her a place to rest. The description of the data is in the paragraph below.

Quote on page 9 of the novel:

"Old Bob and his wife Joan live near the market in the house where his father, grandfather and great grandfather used to live."

School is where Joan finally takes Roger. He intended to send Roger to school, so that Roger could get a proper education like boys his age in general. The description of the data is contained in the following paragraphs.

Quote on page 48 of the novel:

"School is a huge building that smells of children. Roger liked him immediately. Many boys and girls were running to and fro in the yard, throwing balls, and fighting and screaming. Roger thought it would be fun to spend the day here."

The market is where Roger runs to escape the principal's punishment that will whip him. So when in class, Roger bit his teacher's finger which caused him to be whipped by the principal. Finally, Roger ran to the school gate, got on it, and

fled towards the market. The description of the data is contained in the following paragraphs.

Quote on page 59 of the novel:

“Roger ran scared through the alleys and streets until he came to the market. He darted between the stalls, looked here and there, and hiccuped and trembled uncontrollably. His face was wet and his nose was runny. He looks so messy.”

When Roger was running away from the royal philosopher, he got lost and was found by Mr. Tapscrew. Someone who owns a circus or caravan. He brought Roger to his caravan to be hired as one of the spectacle objects. He also transformed Roger into a rat costume and gave him the nickname 'rat boy or half human monster'. The description of the data is contained in the following paragraphs.

Quote on page 97 of the novel:

“In Mr Tapscrew's caravan roger sits quietly chewing on a leather belt and watching all the activity. These people don't mind him eating anything.”

The night market is where Mr. Tapscrew displays all of his collections, including Roger's. The description of the data is contained in the following paragraphs.

Quote on page 117 of the novel:

“After being named St Matthew's, the fair moved to the town eighty kilometers away to become the goose funfair. In this season many geese are fattened for Christmas, and autumn has come, and the nights are getting longer and darker.”

The next location is the sewers. This place became Roger's hideout, when he was separated from Billy and his friends. He cannot return to Bob and Joan's house, because he feels he will bother Bob and Joan again. The description of the data is contained in the following paragraphs.

Quote on page 172 of the novel:

“A monster, in half human form, was found living in the sewers beneath the city. The monster was caught yesterday after a hard struggle which left three cleaners seriously injured.”

The next place is the city courthouse. This place was used for the trial of Roger who was labeled by people as a dangerous monster, who would hurt them at any time. The description of the data is in the following paragraphs.

Quote on page 193 of the novel:

"The courthouse was packed, and Bob and Joan had to fight their way through a packed corridor before entering the courtroom, but then they couldn't get in."

The last place setting is the palace. It is here that Bob and Joan meet Princess Aurelia to help free Roger from death row. Joan thought that when Roger saw a picture of Princess Aurelia in the newspaper, he recognized her as Mary Jane. The description of the data is contained in the following paragraphs.

Quote on page 225 of the novel:

"They feel very embarrassed. They followed the princess down the corridor and up the stairs to a small welcoming sitting room, not at all pretentious and posh like the rest of the palace."

In the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman, several time settings are mentioned. The researcher will explain some of the time settings mentioned in the novel.

There is a paragraph excerpt indicating the timing is 'ten o'clock'. This happened when Bob and Joan met Roger. It was Roger who knocked on Bob's door at ten o'clock. She is at a loss as to where to go, and accidentally chooses Bob and Joan's house to ask for help. The following is a quote from the paragraph.

Quote on the novel page 10:

"The cuckoo clock answered her question before Joan: ten o'clock. As soon as the clock stopped ticking, there was another knock, louder than before. Bob lit a candle and crossed the dark store to open the front door."

Another time setting mentioned in this novel is 'the next morning'. This explains the moment when Joan was shocked when she saw Roger who was still sound asleep but among the piles of torn sheets and blankets, because Roger had bitten him last night. Roger's actions made Joan angry and scolded her a little. The paragraph data showing these timings is as follows.

Quote on page 21 of the novel:

"The next morning Joan found the boy lying among a pile of torn sheets and torn blankets, sound asleep."

The setting that explains another time is that at first the royal philosopher or palace adviser learned information about Roger from his servant. He wanted to see Roger and try to research him. But because of his carelessness, Roger ran away from the palace. The following is an excerpt of data from the novel.

Quote on the novel pages 66-67:

"It was a bright and beautiful morning, and the royal philosopher was taking a nap. The maid who woke up the royal philosopher for lunch is the cousin of the police officer who caught Roger, and she told the royal philosopher everything, she knows that man likes strange things."

The adverb of time background contained in the following quote explains how Mr. Tapscrew found out about Roger and found him. After finding Roger, he takes him for a viewing in his caravan. The following paragraph data from the novel.

Quote on page 83 of the novel:

"That morning Mr Tapscrew was standing at the dark horse bar, pint of beer in hand and a cigar in his mouth talking to the owner of the fried eel stall at the market."

The time setting contained in the following quote data explains when Billy (a boy thief) told Roger to secretly enter a house with the aim of taking something

valuable. But Roger was so innocent that he just obeyed Billy's orders, without knowing Billy's bad intentions.

Quote on page 145 of the novel:

"I can do that!" said Roger, and slipped out the window in less than half a minute and waited happily while the others climbed the ropes."

The timeline setting seen in the excerpt below, is when Roger and Billy and their friends are about to embark on a mission to steal them from a house. However, their mission failed due to Roger's carelessness, which led to their being discovered.

Quote on page 147 of the novel:

"Half an hour later, they were crouched in the bushes at the edge of a large beautiful garden, staring out the blinded window of a large house."

The data paragraphs from this novel show the time setting 'the day before the trial', and 'the hour after'. The time setting in that paragraph is when Roger was arrested on suspicion of being a sewer monster. Then he was arrested and will be tried, which aims to determine the punishment for Roger. Here's the data.

Quote on page 187 of the novel:

"The day before the trial, Bob and Joan were sitting at home, exhausted. They had just come home after hours of knocking on doors all over town, wondering if anyone had seen Roger, because they couldn't think of anything else they could do."

The background of the adverb 'last night' in the following paragraph excerpt shows an incident when Bob and Joan almost gave up defending Roger from punishment. Where in the end they asked Princess Aurelia for help, and the princess was happy to help Bob and Joan, because basically she also knew Roger quite well.

Quote on page 235 of the novel:

"Last night Bob and Joan came to see me," said the princess. "I didn't know anything about this until last night. Oh, they're really worried about you, Roger. And I told them I would help, and I would try, I really did."

e. Point of View

Point of view is how the author's point of view conveys a story, so that the story he conveys will sound better and livelier to the reader or listener. Point of view can also be said as how a literary author places himself in the story. The point of view used by Philip Pullman in this novel is third person omniscient. So that the author can tell anything related to the character. The author knows everything about the characters, as well as what events are taking place. Here are some data excerpts from novels related to the omniscient third person point of view.

Quote on page 11 of the novel:

"The old couple took him into the kitchen, as night had gotten, and sat him by the fire. He looked at the flames as if he had never seen anything like this before."

The phrase 'the boy stares at the fire as if he has never seen anything like it', expresses how it is as if the novelist knows how the boy feels when he sees the fire.

Quote on page 16 of the novel:

"Bob and Joan looked at each other, and they could tell how the other was feeling. The poor little boy was an orphan, and grief had changed his mind, and he wandered from the orphanage he must have lived in."

The quote illustrates how the writer also seems to know what Bob and Joan think about the boy. The author explains that Bob and Joan felt sorry for the boy who came to their house.

Quote on page 231 of the novel:

"She was wearing something that made her look prettier than she could ever imagine. There was a detective to look after him and a maid to keep him company, and through all the confused wailing in his ears, the director heard him say something about the rat boy."

In this quote, the author describes how the princess was at that time, so that the director was amazed at her beauty. The author also tells that the princess not only came alone, but was also accompanied by palace maids, and also a detective who looked after her.

B. Analysis of Main Characters Conflicts in the Novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Phillip Pullman.

Someone who is considered moral if he has the awareness to accept and carry out the applicable rules. A person must also have an attitude or behavior that is in accordance with the moral values that are upheld in his environment. At first Roger had bad morals, because he was never taught how to behave.

a. Roger and Joan

Quote on page 13 of the novel:

“Joan placed it in front of the boy and without a second's pause he put his face right into the bowl and started to gulp it down straight away, his dirty little hands gripping the edge of the table. 'What are you doing?' she said. 'Honey oh baby! You are not like that! Use a spoon!' “

In this quote Roger's way of eating is as inappropriate as the way animals eat. This caused Joan to be a little angry with Roger, because she thought Roger's way of eating was very impolite.

b. Roger and People at The Market

Quote on page 60 of the novel:

“Instantly the whole top fell. Cheese rolls, slides, falls and bounces in all directions. Somehow, every dog in the area suddenly learned that there was free cheese at the market, and within seconds a barking mob was barking its way toward the overturned stall. Roger was afraid of dogs, and when he saw them coming he screamed and huddled in a corner, where it was easy to catch them.”

In this excerpt, Roger wreaks havoc by slightly damaging some of the stalls in the market. One of the moral principles is not to make noise that might annoy someone. Meanwhile, here Roger made a scene and made the shop owners angry. Until finally he had to be taken to the police station. Then bob comes to get him, and replace all the damage roger caused.

c. Roger and Mr. Tapscrew

Quote on page 113 of the novel:

“Mr. Tapscrew bent down and hit him so hard that the potato flew from his hand, and he fell flat on the floor. ‘What are you doing that for? Don’t you have a brain? You better shut your mouth full of traps, you idiot! How can a mouse say thank you?’”

In the excerpt of the paragraph above, Mr. Tapscrew looks very angry and hits Roger, because Roger has made a mistake. He was the one who was told to pretend to be a rat monster, when an audience gave him food, he instead thanked him. Meanwhile, Mr. Tapscrew prohibited this because his lies could be exposed.

d. Roger and Mrs. Cribbins

Quote on page 52 of the novel:

“He peddled Mrs. Cribbins into his mouth and shook it vigorously. Mrs. Cribbins squealed and then swatted Roger with his other hand, and the two of them back and forth, while the other kids laughed with glee.”

In the excerpt of the sentence, it explains that Roger's teacher, Mrs. Cribbins was angry at Roger, because previously Roger did not bring stationery and ended up punishing Roger by ordering him to stand in front of the class facing the blackboard. However, one of the naughty students snapped a rubber band at Roger which made him scream. Mrs. Cribbins, who thought Roger was being naughty, tried to approach Roger while raising his hand, but Roger bit his finger instead because he thought it was a threat to him. Mrs. Cribbins was getting annoyed while hitting Roger to release his bite, but Roger bit him even harder.

e. Roger and the Headmaster

Quote on page 56 of the novel:

“But even the cryiest of victims wouldn't scream as long and loud as Roger. His voice seemed to echo over and over again in the ears of every child. Those who didn't cover their ears then heard other sounds like the Headmaster's squealing angrily, furniture overturning, doors slamming, footsteps running along the corridors.”

The paragraph explains that the Headmaster is angry because of the commotion Roger caused. If the Headmaster was angry at a student, he would whip that student, thereby frightening the other students. Roger, who had bitten his teacher's finger, finally got a punishment from the headmaster. He was whipped several times until his screams were heard by the other students. This made the Headmaster squeal even more in anger, then made Roger run from his school and managed to escape.

f. Roger and the Townspeople

Quote on the novel pages 181-182:

"The longer this disgusting and barbaric monster is kept alive, said one newspaper, the more dangerous our children will be. When will the government act? asked another newspaper. Make the streets safe for our children! exclaimed the third newspaper."

In this quote, the residents of the city want Roger to be destroyed immediately, because they think that Roger is a dangerous rat monster. Several families have fled for the safety of their families. In fact, they are just a misunderstanding. Roger was found by sewer cleaners wearing a rat costume, so they thought Roger was a dangerous creature. However, during the trial for a justice verdict for Roger, Princess Aurelia Ashington came to help Roger. He was the one who saved Roger from the death penalty that the judge was about to decide. Lady Aurelia explained to the judges and residents who came to court that Roger was not a half-mouse or a monster. He was just a plain boy who didn't understand anything. Finally Roger was released from punishment, and reunited with Bob and Joan.

g. Roger and Philosopher Royal

Quote on page 81 of the novel:

“As soon as he saw the cat, Roger screamed and jumped away. The window opened, and he slid out into the flower bed, then scrambled to his feet and ran away. The cat automatically chased him. But he was a lazy cat, and when he saw he had to run further than the edge of the yard, he slowed down and gave up. He forgot Roger almost instantly and sat preening, while the Royal Philosopher stared out the window, flabbergasted and Roger disappeared from the palace gates”.

In this quote, when he found out that Roger's movements were strange and resembled a mouse, Philosopher Royal came up with an idea, he deliberately brought a cat to Roger to find out how Roger would react when he met a cat. Would he also be as scared as a mouse? Sure enough, as soon as he saw the cat, Roger was very frightened and immediately ran towards the palace gate, and disappeared instantly. In this statement, the Royal Philosopher made a big mistake against Roger, he deliberately made Roger afraid and ran away for the sake of his selfishness in wanting to become famous throughout the world with his unique discovery. Even though he had promised Bob and Joan he would take good care of Roger, he was negligent.

h. Roger and Kelvin Bilge

Quote on page 172 of the novel:

“Experts believe this monster was the first of a new species. ‘There are probably hundreds more below us that are breeding’, said one scientist. ‘The only solution is to eradicate them before they become too strong for us.’ “

In this statement, one of the well-known reporters at the local newspaper The Daily Scourge, Kelvin Bilge, deliberately made a news headline about Roger. However, in the news he wrote, he said that there was a terrible and dangerous monster roaming the local sewers. He also said that he saw and faced the monster directly in the sewers. Kelvin Bilge exaggerated his news so much that people

believed what he wrote. They also asked that Roger be arrested and punished. In the end, Roger was arrested and put behind bars. Kevin Bilge indirectly slandered and made Roger receive an unfair punishment for him.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion contained in this study, the researcher drew the following conclusions.

The structural elements that make up the novel *I Was a Rat or The Scarlett Slippers* by Philip Pullman include themes, characters and characterizations, plot, setting of place and time, and point of view. Theme, this novel has a theme about the search for true identity by a boy. Characters and characterizations, in this study, the researcher only discusses the main character, namely Roger. Roger is a boy who is innocent, naughty, but thanks to the upbringing of his adoptive parents, he becomes a good and honest boy. Plot, this novel is written using a forward plot. The setting in this novel includes Bob and Joan's house, school, police station, caravan belonging to Mr. Tapscrew, castles, prisons, markets and courtrooms. Time's setting his novel covers ten o'clock, the next morning, a beautiful sunny morning, early in the evening, last night. The point of view used by Philip Pullman in writing this novel is third person omniscient.

The conflict in this novel is Roger and several characters such as Joan, market people, Mr. Tapscrew, Mrs. Cribbins, the Townspeople, as well as the principal of the school. Roger quite often has problems and makes the other characters feel annoyed with him, because of his mischievous behavior. However, in the end everyone knew that Roger was not evil. He's just plain and doesn't understand anything.

B. Suggestion

Realizing that researcher is still far from perfect in writing this research, in the future researchers will be more focused and detailed in explaining the research above, of course with more sources, and can be accounted for. Through this research, the researcher hopes that the novel can be a means for humans to be used as entertainment for all people. And through novels, humans can also take the positive values conveyed by the author to be used as examples and applied in everyday life. The author hopes that this research can be used as a separate reference for lovers and readers of literary works, especially fiction stories and is useful for further research. The researcher also hopes that the readers can give their own interpretation in studying the novel *I Was as A Rat or The Scarlett Slipper* by Philip Pullman. Because in giving a response to a literary work, there are often differences in views that aim to add insight and enrich the world of literary works.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Titik Nur Utami was born in Jombang, East-Java, February 26, 1998. She graduated from Islamic Senior High School Denanyar Jombang, East-Java, in 2017. She continued her studies at the Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang with a major in Department of English Literature at the Faculty of Humanities.

APPENDIX

The Data of The Intrinsic Elements:

NO	Intrinsic Elements	Data
1	Theme	<p>Quote on page 248 of the novel:</p> <p>"We were just talking," Roger said. "And he remembers who I am, because he knew me when I was a mouse. Then I was made an errand boy when he left for the dance, only I missed the horse-drawn carriage because I was naughty. If I had come back with the carriage back then, I would have turned into a mouse again. I think that's better, but I'll probably remember what it's like to be human and want to be human again, forever."</p>
2	Character and Characterization	<p>Quote on the novel pages 21-22:</p> <p>"The next morning Joan found the boy lying on a pile of torn sheets and mixed blankets and feathers, fast asleep. There are no torn sheets or blankets. The pillow was torn to shreds and its contents scattered, and feathers scattered like snow all over the bed. Even Bob's old nightgown was torn to shreds on the slender body of the bedridden boy."</p> <p>Quote on the novel pages 114-115:</p> <p>"I'm no longer a rat," he said, struggling to sit up straight. "Now I'm a man. Old Bob said a good boy should thank me, so-" "Ah," said Roger, his head starting to hurt now, "if I had only known I would have done it. When did I turn into a boy?" , that's</p>

		<p>when I understood being a good son, then I became a good son. When I was a mouse, I never knew good deeds. So now I have to be a good mouse child, it's really hard."</p> <p>Quote on page 149 of the novel:</p> <p>"Delighted at being given such complex instructions, Roger took the crowbar from Billy's hand. Seconds later he pried away a part of the wall that had fallen off, and indeed the brick finally came loose. He handed it to Billy downstairs and started to squirm."</p>
3	Plot	<p>Quote on page 81 of the novel:</p> <p>As soon as he saw the cat, roger screamed and jumped up. The window opened, and he slid out into the flower bed, then struggled to his feet and ran as fast as he could. Bluebottle automatically chased him."</p> <p>Quote on the novel pages 158-159:</p> <p>"So he slipped through the dark streets until he came to the grate of a sewer, like a real rat hole, only the size of a man . If he went there, he wouldn't have to bother anyone else and he wouldn't do anything wrong. He could stop trying to be a human child and go back to being a mouse. so he opened the bars and slid off into the darkness."</p> <p>Quote on page 173 of the novel:</p>

	<p>“All over the country, people read the daily specter and goosebumps. In fact, the news about the sewer monsters was so overwhelming that any other news disappeared. No one was interested in the income tax the minister of finance was proposing, or the prince's return from his honeymoon with his new empress, or even the outcome of a sporting event. Everyone wants to hear about monsters.”</p> <p>Quote on page 217 of the novel:</p> <p>“Sewer monsters will be executed-official statement! Yesterday, after the sensational incident at the trial, the verdict was handed down by the judge who has heard all the testimonies: kill the vicious creature. The monsters will be exterminated tomorrow.”</p> <p>Quote on page 207 of the novel:</p> <p>“I was relaxing there one day, and someone happened to mention that he had heard rumors of a creature that looked very much like a child, only not, in fact more like a rat, that his neighbors had kept or hidden. This creature gnaws at everything, it is wild and dangerous, it can carry all kinds of diseases, it doesn't like living next to it.”</p> <p>Quote on page 214 of the novel:</p> <p>"That's Your Majesty. The intrinsic nature of this being causes an imbalance in the moral continuum between itself and ourselves."</p>
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		<p>Quote on page 242 of the novel:</p> <p>“It takes the insight of a fairytale princess to penetrate to the heart of this matter, and to see the shocking fact that the monster is only a child. Not an evil half-human creature. Not the poison-throwing beast from the bottomless pit of hell. Just an ordinary child like other children. Naughty may be true, but she's not bad at all.”</p>
4	Settings	<p>Quote on page 9 of the novel:</p> <p>"Old Bob and his wife Joan live near the market in the house where his father, grandfather and great grandfather used to live."</p> <p>Quote on page 48 of the novel:</p> <p>“School is a huge building that smells of children. Roger liked him immediately. Many boys and girls were running to and fro in the yard, throwing balls, and fighting and screaming. Roger thought it would be fun to spend the day here.”</p> <p>Quote on page 59 of the novel:</p> <p>“Roger ran scared through the alleys and streets until he came to the market. He darted between the stalls, looked here and there, and hiccuped and trembled uncontrollably. His face was wet and his nose was runny. He looks so messy.”</p> <p>Quote on page 97 of the novel:</p> <p>"In Mr Tapscrew's caravan roger sits quietly chewing on a leather belt and watching all the</p>

		<p>activity. These people don't mind him eating anything."</p> <p>Quote on page 117 of the novel:</p> <p>"After being named St Matthew's, the fair moved to the town eighty kilometers away to become the goose funfair. In this season many geese are fattened for Christmas, and autumn has come, and the nights are getting longer and darker."</p> <p>Quote on page 172 of the novel:</p> <p>"A monster, in half human form, was found living in the sewers beneath the city. The monster was caught yesterday after a hard struggle which left three cleaners seriously injured."</p> <p>Quote on page 193 of the novel:</p> <p>"The courthouse was packed, and Bob and Joan had to fight their way through a packed corridor before entering the courtroom, but then they couldn't get in."</p> <p>Quote on page 225 of the novel:</p> <p>"They feel very embarrassed. They followed the princess down the corridor and up the stairs to a small welcoming sitting room, not at all pretentious and posh like the rest of the palace."</p> <p>Quote on the novel page 10:</p> <p>"The cuckoo clock answered her question before Joan: ten o'clock. As soon as the clock stopped ticking, there was another knock, louder than before."</p>
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		<p>Bob lit a candle and crossed the dark store to open the front door."</p> <p>Quote on page 21 of the novel:</p> <p>"The next morning Joan found the boy lying among a pile of torn sheets and torn blankets, sound asleep."</p> <p>Quote on the novel pages 66-67:</p> <p>"It was a bright and beautiful morning, and the royal philosopher was taking a nap. The maid who woke up the royal philosopher for lunch is the cousin of the police officer who caught Roger, and she told the royal philosopher everything, she knows that man likes strange things."</p> <p>Quote on page 83 of the novel:</p> <p>"That morning Mr Tapscrew was standing at the dark horse bar, pint of beer in hand and a cigar in his mouth talking to the owner of the fried eel stall at the market."</p> <p>Quote on page 145 of the novel:</p> <p>"I can do that!" said Roger, and slipped out the window in less than half a minute and waited happily while the others climbed the ropes."</p> <p>Quote on page 147 of the novel:</p> <p>"Half an hour later, they were crouched in the bushes at the edge of a large beautiful garden, staring out the blinded window of a large house."</p> <p>Quote on page 187 of the novel:</p>
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		<p>“The day before the trial, Bob and Joan were sitting at home, exhausted. They had just come home after hours of knocking on doors all over town, wondering if anyone had seen Roger, because they couldn't think of anything else they could do.”</p> <p>Quote on page 235 of the novel:</p> <p>"Last night Bob and Joan came to see me," said the princess. "I didn't know anything about this until last night. Oh, they're really worried about you, Roger. And I told them I would help, and I would try, I really did."</p>
5	Point of View	<p>Quote on page 11 of the novel:</p> <p>“The old couple took him into the kitchen, as night had gotten, and sat him by the fire. He looked at the flames as if he had never seen anything like this before.”</p> <p>Quote on page 16 of the novel:</p> <p>“Bob and Joan looked at each other, and they could tell how the other was feeling. The poor little boy was an orphan, and grief had changed his mind, and he wandered from the orphanage he must have lived in.”</p> <p>Quote on page 231 of the novel:</p> <p>“She was wearing something that made her look prettier than she could ever imagine. There was a detective to look after him and a maid to keep him company, and through all the confused wailing in</p>

		his ears, the director heard him say something about the rat boy.”
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The Data of The Main Characters Conflicts:

No	Main Characters Conflicts	Data
1	Roger and Joan	He placed it in front of the boy and without a second's pause he put his face right into the bowl and started to gulp it down straight away, his dirty little hands gripping the edge of the table. 'What are you doing?' she said. 'Honey oh baby! You are not like that! Use a spoon!'
2	Roger and the people at the market	Instantly the whole top fell. Cheese rolls, slides, falls and bounces in all directions. Somehow, every dog in the area suddenly learned that there was free cheese at the market, and within seconds a barking mob was barking its way toward the overturned stall. Roger was afraid of dogs, and when he saw them coming he screamed and huddled in a corner, where it was easy to catch them.”
3	Roger and Mr. Tapscrew	Quote on page 113 of the novel: “Mr. Tapscrew bent down and hit him so hard that the potato flew from his hand, and he fell flat on the floor. 'What are you doing that for? Don't you have a brain? You better shut your mouth full of traps, you idiot! How can a mouse say thank you?’,”

4	Roger and Mrs. Cribbins	<p>Quote on page 52 of the novel:</p> <p>“He peddled Mrs. Cribbins into his mouth and shook it vigorously. Mrs. Cribbins squealed and then swatted Roger with his other hand, and the two of them back and forth, while the other kids laughed with glee.”</p>
5	Roger and The Headmaster	<p>Quote on page 56 of the novel:</p> <p>“But even the cryiest of victims wouldn't scream as long and loud as Roger. His voice seemed to echo over and over again in the ears of every child. Those who didn't cover their ears then heard other sounds like the Headmaster's squealing angrily, furniture overturning, doors slamming, footsteps running along the corridors.”</p>
6	Roger and The Townspeople	<p>Quote on the novel pages 181-182:</p> <p>“The longer this disgusting and barbaric monster is kept alive, said one newspaper, the more dangerous our children will be. When will the government act? asked another newspaper. Make the streets safe for our children! exclaimed the third newspaper.”</p>
7	Roger and Royal Philosopher	<p>Quote on page 81 of the novel:</p> <p>“As soon as he saw the cat, Roger screamed and jumped away. The window opened, and he slid out into the flower bed, then scrambled to his feet and ran away. The cat automatically chased him. But he was a lazy cat, and when he saw he had to run further than</p>

		<p>the edge of the yard, he slowed down and gave up. He forgot Roger almost instantly and sat preening, while the Royal Philosopher stared out the window, flabbergasted and Roger disappeared from the palace gates”.</p>
8	Roger and Kelvin Bilge	<p>Quote on page 172 of the novel: “ Experts believe this monster was the first of a new species. ‘There are probably hundreds more below us that are breeding’, said one scientist. ‘The only solution is to eradicate them before they become too strong for us.’ “</p>