

HEROISM IN PAOLINI'S *ERAGON*



A Thesis

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Fulfilment for The Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English LSP*

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On Friday, February 10th 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Ahmad Fadhil Bandang (F041181307) entitled “**Heroism in Paolini’s *Eragon***” submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

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ABSTRAK

Ahmad Fadhil Bandang. 2023. *Heroisme Pada Novel Paolini Eragon.* (Dibimbing oleh **M. Amir P** dan **Abbas**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis mengenai heroisme karakter utama, Eragon dalam novel *Eragon* karya Christopher Paolini. Penelitian ini juga membahas dampak yang dihasilkan oleh tindakan heroik Eragon terhadap karakter lain di dalam novel.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dalam mengolah data yang diperoleh dari novel *Eragon* karya Christopher Paolini. Analisis pada novel dilakukan melalui Pendekatan Struktural, suatu teori penelitian sastra yang menitikberatkan pada unsur-unsur intrinsik sastra seperti karakter dan watak, alur, latar dan tema. Konsep heroisme turut digunakan guna mengarahkan isu penelitian pada novel *Eragon*. Data penelitian utama adalah novel *Eragon* yang berkaitan dengan aspek heroisme pada rumusan masalah.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis menemukan sejumlah aksi heroik Eragon yang berdampak terhadap karakter-karakter lain yang ada di dalam novel. Tindakan heroik Eragon tersebut adalah Eragon mencoba menyelamatkan Garrow dari Ra'zac, Eragon mempelajari cara mengubah debu menjadi air agar memiliki suplai air di gurun Hadarac, Eragon mengalihkan para Urgal untuk menyelamatkan Murtagh, dan Eragon menyembuhkan Arya. Dampak atas tindakan tersebut meliputi Eragon terluka di bagian kaki dan bahu serta tidak terselematkannya nyawa Garrow, Eragon sekarat dan berhasil mendapatkan suplai air untuk grupnya saat di Gurun Hadarac, Eragon tertangkap dan menyelamatkan nyawa Murtagh, dan Eragon hampir kehabisan energi dan berhasil menyelamatkan nyawa Arya.

Kata Kunci: *Heroisme, novel Eragon, tindakan heroik*

ABSTRACT

Ahmad Fadhil Bandang. 2023. *Heroism in Paolini's Eragon*. (Supervised by **M. Amir P** and **Abbas**)

This research aims to analyse heroism of main character, Eragon in the novel *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini. This research also discusses the impacts of the heroic acts from Eragon to other characters in the novel.

The research used qualitative method in organizing the data obtained from the novel *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini. Analysis of the novel was done by using structural approach which focuses on intrinsic elements in literature such as character and characterization, plot, setting and theme. Concept of heroism also used in order to guide research problem in novel *Eragon*. The main research data was novel *Eragon* which is related to the heroism aspect on research questions.

Based on the result of the analysis, the writer found some heroic acts from Eragon which has impacts to the other characters in the novel. Those heroic acts from Eragon are Eragon tried to save Garrow from Ra'zac, Eragon learned how to convert dirt into water to prepare the water supplies for them in Hadarac Desert, Eragon distracted the Urgals to save Murtagh and Eragon healed Arya. The impacts of those acts are Eragon injured on his leg and shoulder and Garrow's life could not be saved, Eragon almost dead and succeeded to provide water for the group in Hadarac Desert, Eragon captured and saved Murtagh's life and Eragon almost lost all of his energy and successfully saved Arya.

Keywords: *heroic acts, heroism, novel Eragon*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, identification of problem, scope of study, research questions, objective of study, significances of study, and sequence of writing.

1.1 Background of The Study

Heroism is a principle of someone that would prioritize others' happiness over their happiness, also can be described as an act of kindness in order to help others but in order to do that they need to sacrifice something, whether it is small sacrifice or big sacrifice. Ordinary people can be a hero for others too. For instance, stand up for your friend who is bullied by others can be called heroism, specifically *Small "h" Heroism*. Heroism is the peak of human behavior (Franco, 2011:99). By having heroism in their heart, people can be called heroes which bring hope to other people. Heroism can also be defined as perks that heroes have. Characteristic such as considerate, willing to sacrifice, loving, prioritize others before themselves, brave, and wise are often we found on heroes. They are someone who people can rely on when life seems hopeless.

Heroes are not limited to someone who fights for their nation's independence in the past. People even call fire-fighter a hero because they are willing to risk their lives to save a cat. This means, heroes can also be described as someone who is willingly sacrifice himself/herself and do something they do not really want to in order to help people in dire need. Heroes are not always the one who wearing capes. They can be a friend who stands for you when you are being

bullied, they can be a good father who are willing to sacrifice his dream then do a job in order to put the food on the table, or they can be someone who are listening to your problems while in the other hand they might have a bigger problem than you. They can be anyone.

This heroism not only exists in real life, but also in a fiction story. Many authors who see these heroic acts then inspired and bring it to the novel they write. There are so many stories to heroes with their heroic acts in novels. For instance, *The Lost Hero* by Rick Riordan, *The Quest of Kadji* by Lin Carter, *The Dark Tower: The Gunslinger* by Stephen King, *The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien, and *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini.

One of the novels that bring heroism in its story is a novel called *Eragon*. It tells a story about Eragon, an ordinary farm boy that destined to be the hero of Alagaesia to save the people from the cruelty of King Galbatorix. One day, Eragon was just going for hunting in the Spine. Then, he found a stone that was actually a dragon egg. This moment, turns Eragon into Dragon Rider. After finding out that the dragon has hatched, King Galbatorix sends his monstrous servants, the Ra'zac, to hunt Eragon down and retrieve the dragon. Razac then found Eragon's house and they killed Eragon's uncle, Garrow. Together with his mentor, Brom, and his dragon named Saphira, three of them run away from the Ra'zac and travel the land of Alagaesia in order to seek a protection for them to train the new Dragon Rider.

One of the heroic acts that exist in *Eragon* is the moment when Eragon, Saphira, and Murtagh are on their search of the hideout of the Varden. At that time, Eragon has a dream of an elf girl tortured by a Shade named Durza. After getting

that vision, Eragon decided to go to save this elf girl. Unfortunately, they are ambushed on their way to the prison by a group of Urgals. They had a fight with them and as a result, Eragon get caught by the Urgals and they bring him to the same prison as the elf girl.

There is also a moment when Eragon, Brom, and Saphira arrive in a village named Yazuac. Brom asks Eragon to buy some supplies for their long journey when he looks for some information about Razac. Unfortunately, they meet Urgals. Both Brom and Eragon must fight for their life, and the moment of magic happen. Eragon, with full intention of saving Brom, casts his first spell. The arrows shot by him is covered by fire and hit one of the Urgals that unfortunately killed by this mystical arrow. But, Eragon pays a huge price for it. Just like Brom's explanation, a strong spell will also have a big sacrifice for it. After casting a powerful and deadly spell like that, Eragon fainted away and Brom brings him away from Yazuac.

Another heroic moment in *Eragon* happened when an old lady in Farthen Dur, the city of Dwarf, asks Eragon to bless her daughter. Eragon, with good intention to help this little girl's life, start his prayer with elven language. After he gives his blessing to this child, people in Tronjheim give her the best service she could have. They give her the best room in Tronjheim, they give him the best food they could make, and many more. They do this because they believe this child would be a great people when she grows up by getting a blessing from the Dragon Rider, Eragon.

After reading the novel *Eragon*, the writer finds out there are so many heroic acts in the novel and how these heroic acts can affect Eragon and other characters in the novel as well, which is interesting and worth to be studied. Nowadays, people only looking for their heroes and tends to forget to be the heroes themselves. By doing this research, the writer can get an insight of how important to have heroism in ourselves and how it can affect other person's life. With that reason, the writer decides to entitle this research *Heroism in Paolini's Eragon*.

1.2 Identification of The Study

In this study, the writer focuses on structural aspect that emphasizes the intrinsic element, specifically the heroic acts of the character named Eragon reflected in the novel *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini and the impact of Eragon's heroic acts to other characters in the novel as a current issue that is discussed in this study. After reading the novel, the writer had classified the problem in several points, there are:

1. Heroism is an act of sacrificing from someone for others in order to make the others feel happy.
2. As a good human being, everyone needs to have heroism in them in order to create a better society.
3. Literary work especially fantasy theme novel often has a hero-type male main character which are also often seen doing heroic acts. In this case, the heroic acts done by Eragon which is the main character in novel *Eragon*.
4. The impact of Eragon's decision to help others in *Eragon*.

5. The heroic acts done by Eragon and its impacts towards the other characters in novel *Eragon*.

1.3 Scope of The Study

After finding the problems in the novel *Eragon*, the writer limited the problem discussed in this research so it could be more focused. In this research, the problem which the writer discussed was the heroic acts done by Eragon and its impacts towards the other characters in novel *Eragon*.

1.4 Research Questions

After reading the novel *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini, the writer can relate the existing background with several problems which can be raised as follows:

1. What are the heroic acts of the character Eragon reflected in the novel *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini?
2. What are the impacts of Eragon's heroic acts to other characters in the novel?

1.5 Objective of The Study

Based on the research questions, the writer determines the purposes of this analysis as follows:

1. To describe the heroic acts of the character Eragon reflected in the novel *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini.
2. To explain the impacts of Eragon's heroic acts to other characters in the novel.

1.6 Sequence of The Writing

This study consists of five chapters which are introduction, literature review, methodology, analysis, and conclusion. Chapter One includes background of the study, research question, objective of the study, significance of the study, and sequence of writing. This chapter explains the basis of the study which became the background of choosing the novel and examines some point limitations of the problem under this study.

Chapter Two provides the literature review which reveals some previous studies and supporting theories used in this study. The writer uses structuralism approach which further explains the heroism Eragon does in Paolini's *Eragon* and its impact to others. It also more focuses on the intrinsic elements of the novel that being studied.

Chapter Three consists of the methodology used in this study. This chapter contains the method of collecting data, analysis of the data, and the procedures of analyses this study. This part is focusing more on how and what steps the writer would take in executing this research.

Chapter Four is the main chapter of this study. It provides two points outline of the study. This chapter also explaining the findings of the analysis which has been obtained by the writer based on the framework that has been described in the previous chapters. Chapter Five which becomes the last chapter of this analysis includes the conclusions of the findings under this research and consists of suggestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of three parts. The first part presents the theoretical basis as a benchmark for scientific theory the writer uses in this study. The second part presents the previous relevant researches which are used as a basis for current theory development. The last section presents the theoretical framework used as a big picture and the main steps in this research.

2.1 Previous Studies

The writer has found some previous related studies using wide variety of theory and approaches in the same object of research. This part is important for this research because it may contain some data that can help the writer for this study. Those previous related studies are done by Muhammad Rian Toha (2011) from Universitas Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, Willy Aji (2016) from Universitas Komputer Indonesia, and Aulia Andito Purbo and Rahmawan Jatmiko (2019) from Universitas Gadjah Mada.

The first one is written by Muhammad Rian Toha (2011) on his research under the title *Symbols of The Dragons in Christopher Paolini's Novel Eragon* using Semiotics Approach. The result shows the dragons in this novel are symbols that have different meaning which could be missed if readers do not pay enough attention. Saphira, for example, is the symbol of love and friendship as she cares so much to Eragon and she always by his side no matter what happen. Shruikan is the symbol of evil. People will run away if they hear his name, as he is Galbatorix' black dragon. Thorn is the symbol of betrayal. He hatches as Murtagh betray

Eragon and join Galbatorix' forces. Meanwhile, Glaedr is the symbol of knowledge. He is Oromis' dragon. Both have the best knowledge in Elf hideout. In Ellesmera, Oromis teaches Eragon all he need to know about the Dragon Riders while Glaedr becomes the mentor of Saphira. This study, while using the same object, it must have differences. His research focuses on finding the symbols of the dragons in *Eragon*. Meanwhile, this study uses Structuralism Approach and focuses on intrinsic aspect specifically the main characters and his acts.

The second one is written by Willy Aji (2016) on his research under the title *Class Struggle Keluarga Eragon Dalam Novel Eragon Karya Christopher Paolini*. This research was using the Structuralism Approach with the same object of novel Eragon by Christopher Paolini. However, his research was focused more on what factor that forces Eragon's family did the class struggles and its impact to his family through the whole story. While this research also uses Structuralism Approach, this study is focusing more on what heroic phenomenon that Eragon experience and what is the impact of that acts to Eragon himself and people around him. The conclusion of his research was showed that everyone can get to the upper class by doing the hard work, and by that hard work, people could gain respect from others. Despite his thesis using the same object and same approach with this study, but his research and this study still have differences. This study focuses more on heroism aspect in the novel especially Eragon's acts as the main study.

The last one is written by Aulia Andito Purbo and Rahmawan Jatmiko (2019) on their research under the title *The Role of Villains in Developing the Main Character in Christopher Paolini's The Inheritance Cycle*. Their research was

using Structuralism Approach and focusing on analyze the villains in *The Inheritance Cycle*, specifically their characterization and their impacts to the character development of the main character, Eragon. The conclusion of their research was the villains in *The Inheritance Cycle* not only giving bad impacts to Eragon, but also the good impacts. Ra'zac make Eragon becomes a worse person by killing his uncle, and after that incident, Eragon tends to forget his main objective to find the Varden hideout and focuses more on chasing after Ra'zac and get his revenge. Meanwhile, Durza makes Eragon a better person by captivate Arya. This incident makes Eragon a braver person as he realizes that he will meet many people stronger than him, but he must believe in himself that he can save the world. Murtagh also gives Eragon a good lesson to learn. From Murtagh, he learns that not everyone deserves his trust as some people might just want to exploit his kindness. While this study has the same approach and same object, it still has differences. While Aulia and Rahmawan's research focuses on what impact does Eragon get from other characters specifically villain, this research focuses more on what impact does Eragon give to other characters through his heroic acts.

Overall, this study focuses more on finding heroism which portrayed in Christopher Paolini's Eragon and how people look at the acts as an example for them. People tend to look for heroes instead of becoming the heroes themselves. There is nothing wrong with having a hero in your life, but remember that anyone could become someone's hero and create a better environment. Hero is not always someone who wears cape or the one who has superpowers. People can be a hero just by doing good things such as taking your brother to school, treat a meal to

your friends, helping kids cross the road, and many more. Some people may think that it will not help much, but the impact could be big for someone. Just by helping someone, you can make someone's day. And this is what the writer tries to tell to the readers that anyone could also contribute to the society starting by doing small things.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

Structuralism approach was invented by Ferdinand De Saussure. He expresses that language as a system of signs, and the signs divided into signifier and signified. Saussure considered language as a structure, not only as a media to communicate. This approach analyses literary works without an interaction with other aspects of that literary works itself. Structuralism, despite starting from study of linguistics, has extended itself to other various fields. One of the fields which have a connection with structuralism approach is literature. In literature, structuralism used to analyse literary works such as poetry, drama play, and novel.

In structuralism, objective reality does not exist. Many components such as basic elements, phonemes, and simple speech do not have an obvious meaning. Bello-Kano (2002) said that literature should be treated as a system of codes. Structuralism wants to reveal the universal structure of language as an arranged system of rules. Each system in it is divided into several pieces with the possibility of infinite set. Each system, together with its elements, can be shown not complete in its set. Instead, some of the first part is considered as the second part, some of the second part is considered as the third part, and so on. For instance, a poem can be analysed as a structure while still treating each line as more or less meaningful.

Meaning in structuralism is not stable. It really depends on readers' perspective. Some readers will just enjoy what they read without thinking too much while some of them will spend their time to analyse the patterns in the story and find the hidden meanings put by authors. Therefore, each literary text has a potential to transform the whole system which has produced it. Literary text is also able to change the linguistic system it adopts; it does not only show the characteristic form of the language it uses, but also expands and modifies that language.

If puts into model of literature approach, structuralism examines literature on their intrinsic aspects. It means that structuralism focuses only on what is inside of literature and ignores the extrinsic aspects. Structuralism approach examines literary work as an independent text hence makes it more objective than other theories. It sees the text on a literature as an art itself that cannot be interrupted by extrinsic part. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1990) said that structuralism is an analysis of the intrinsic part of the literature. This intrinsic analysis intends to know the components which create the literary work. Also, Abrams (1993) said that structuralism approach focuses on the elements of the literary work and their correlations. Based on those statements, it can be concluded that structuralism in fact is a perspective about things as a structural system which created by functional relations between the intrinsic elements of literary works such as character, plot, setting, and theme.

2.2.1 Character and Characterization

When authors decided to write a novel, one of the first elements they think about is the character of the story. Character is a figure of person who does a role in the story. Character is such an important element of the novel because novel follows the story of the character, especially the main character. Characters can be categorized in many types such as major, minor, protagonist, antagonist, and so on. A name of the character can also be important depends on the literary work. For instance, Paolini has reason why the main character in *The Inheritance Cycle* named Eragon. Eragon was the name of the first Dragon Rider in the series. Eragon's name is inspired by two things; dragons and an-era-gone. Eragon has a very strong bond with his dragon, Saphira, and with her, everyone hope Eragon could end the era of cruelty ruled by King Galbatorix. Characters always have the characterization. It could be found by looking at what the characters say, what they do, and what the author says. According to Abrams (1981: 20), characters are person which shown in a literature with quality of moral based on what they do in the story. Based on Jordan-Hanley (1998:136), characters can be categorized as follows:

1. Major Characters and Minor Characters

Major characters are the characters which had more screen time and more important role to the story. The story usually follows the story of this characters and use the point of view of the main character. Major characters also have huge impact to the story. They can make an impact to the story even when they do little action. They often involved in the conflict directly

and drag the other characters to the conflict. Minor characters are the characters which had lesser screen time and less important role to the story. They might not appear in every scene in the novel, but their action could also have an impact to the other characters as well, even though it is not as powerful as the main characters’.

2. Protagonists and Antagonists

Protagonists are the characters sided with the main characters. The story angled the protagonists as if the world runs around them. Usually they are in the side of justice. Antagonists are the characters who oppose the protagonists. Antagonists are not always the one with evil and ruthless personality. Some story has the protagonists with evil side, while the antagonists with the justice and have a kind heart.

3. Round and Flat Characters

Round characters are characters with complex personality and usually feel like real people. Round characters are interesting for readers because they often get character development and have backstory, thus leading readers to invest in these characters strengths, weaknesses, successes, and failures. For instance, when they are forced to choose between two options, they tend to be realistic and choose the options which they believe is better for them. Flat characters are the characters with lack of personality. Because their lack of personality, they usually do not get readers attention as readers cannot really relate to them. However, it does not mean that they are not important. By seeing the flat characters, readers can compare them to round

characters which have more complex backstory and personality and give their sympathy to these round characters. Flat characters are also useful as guide for readers through the story as they do not have strong personality and they will not get in the way of plot details.

4. Dynamic and Static Characters

Dynamic characters are just like their name, they have a dynamic change into their personalities. Dynamic characters can be change from a kind and sweet person into a completely evil person. Static characters are characters which do not get a significant character development and tends to have the same personalities from the start to the end of the story.

As conclusion, character is person who plays a role in the story. Character also has personalities or characterization. By having this, author will be easier to appeal readers' feelings. Character also has many categories such as major and minor characters, protagonists and antagonists, round and flat characters, dynamic and static characters.

2.2.2 Plot

If novel is a journey, then plot is the path. Without path, you will get lost on your journey. Plot is a structured progression of the story in literary works especially novels, short story, and drama. Plot must have an event, action, or turning point which creates conflict or make a dramatic question, leading to sub-event connected to each other to answer the conflict. Based on Scholes (1981:21), chronologically, plot is divided into: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

1. Exposition

Exposition includes important information about the story. Exposition usually starts with the backstory for characters, plot, and other narrative elements. This allows the readers to invest emotions to the characters. A good exposition would have a balance between giving little information and exposing too much detail in it.

2. Rising Action

Rising action includes a part of plot which creates tension in the story, shows more background circumstances, and shows characters' flaw. In this part, characters usually will start to make the important decisions which will lead into the creation of climax.

3. Climax

Climax is the part of plot with the highest point of tension. In this structural part of plot, readers will see the decisive moment of the characters in the story. After this part, the problems that the characters faced finally solved one by one.

4. Falling Action

Falling action includes progressive downhill of tension in the story. In this part, the characters finally get the reward they deserve. Without this part, the story feels incomplete and the readers will be unsatisfied.

5. Resolution

Resolution is the last part of the plot. In resolution, characters finally done with their problems or complicated issue in the story. Resolution often

takes place in the last part of the story. If this part is presented poorly, it can lead into a disaster to the story.

As a conclusion, plot is the progression of the story in novel. Plot has a sequence of events which keep the story in the right track. In sequence, the parts of the plot are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

2.2.3 Setting

Novel will not exist without characters because novel follows the story of the characters especially main character. But, to make the characters in it alive, it needs not only a characterization but also settings. Setting refers to the portrait of time, location, and environment in the story. Settings can be either a fiction or non-fiction. It is often shown with narration description, but it may also be indicated by action, dialogue, or character's thoughts. According to Nurgiyantoro (1995:227), settings can be divided into several parts such as time, location, and situation.

1. Time

Setting of time is the portrayal of time in the story. Setting of time is when the story happens, the minute, the hour, the day, the week, the month, the year, centuries, the historical period, and others. Everything that is related to time can be included as setting of time.

2. Location

Setting of the location is the portrayal of the actual location in the story. Setting of the location is where the story happens, either if it is real location or just an imagination place from the author.

3. Situation

Setting of the situation is the portrayal of the actual situation and norms which is applied in the story. It is what the actual norms in the story. It is also related to the habit or culture of the social life that had been existed in literary work. However, it can also be culture in real life. For instance, if the story is set in The Middle Ages, there will be norms and trends specific to people that live in The Middle Ages.

Based on the explanation above, setting is imaginary of time, location, and situation which made by the author in purpose to guide the readers to feel the situation which happens in the novel. Novel is fiction but setting can be a fiction or non-fiction. For example, novel *Eragon* is a popular literature but the setting takes time of The Middle Ages.

2.2.4 Theme

Theme is the main idea of the literary works. By having theme, it will help readers to know what they should be expecting from this literary works. If we are reading a novel with theme of love, we cannot expect something like the conflict between the good versus the evil being the main courdse. The novel with theme of love will have a big portion of love as the conflict of the story. Of course, we can still have a conflict about other theme for instance revenge. But, if the theme is love, the novel will mainly tell a story about love, not revenge. Gill (1985:195) said that every literary work must have theme. That theme can be found by examines the author, how they visualize their interest, how they show their moral, and how they use the speech and event.

In reading a literary work, readers often find a difficulty determining the theme because different people interpret a literary work differently. While some people say the theme of Cinderella is love, some people also say the theme is actually a tragedy. The meaning of literary work can only be found after a deep search of other elements of it.

2.3 The Concept of Heroism

Heroism is someone's action to make other people in a better situation than their current situation. People who do these actions can be called heroes. For example, if you put smile on your face and people become happier than before, you can call this action as heroism. According to Farley in Cherry (2012:1), heroism involves a risk is harm people; risk-taking behaviour and generosity. People who are willing to sacrifice and risk their lives to others are tend to take bigger risks and they also have a good amount of compassion, kindness, empathy, and altruism.

Heroes are the ones that willing to do something brave or noble. They always prioritize others safety first before theirs. Heroism is a moral concept and needs a rational system to judge it. Without the rational system, people will never know which one is called heroes. They are the individual that has moral value and exceptional ability which allow them to achieve a goal for other people. They do not care how tough the problems are, they always on the side of the good. With this devotion to the good, they worked hard to achieve the goal even when they fail to attain practical victory.

There are four components of heroism: action against the opposition, victory for the good, moral value, and ability. The first component, action against the opposition means heroes must handle the situation if the evil attempt to mistreat the good. For example, if the evil planned to destroy a village of the innocent, heroes must stand for the village and give their best to protect the village, not just by words. The second component, victory for the good means heroes must achieve a victory after they solve the problem for the good. For example, victory is not always about who wins the war against the evil. If they are outnumbered and heroes can do something to minimize the victim of the war as less as possible, it can also be considered a victory for the good. The third component, moral value means heroes must have the ability to precisely judge which one is categorized as good and bad deeds. Also, they must believe they take the best decision if they are faced against tough problems. For example, if heroes are forced to choose one of the two options; save the whole city but the evil will kill the one they love or save their loved one but the evil will destroy the city, they must take the decision they believe is the best and be ready for all the consequences which come with that. The last component, ability means they have added value which allow them to stand for the good. For example, heroes must have added value such as a bravery to fight the evil in order to save the good. If they do not possess this ability, they might just hesitate to help others and decide to just avoid the problem.

Based on Farley (2012:1), heroism is divided into two categories such *Big "H" Heroism* and *Small "h" Heroism*.

1. *Big “H” Heroism*

Big “H” heroism includes significant risk. This risk could include death, injury, imprisonment, or other serious consequences. Farley (2012:1) says that there are at least three categories of that; 1) Situational Heroism, 2) Life-Long Heroism, and 3) Professional.

- a) Situational Heroism is where the act is done by someone who might never show such an extreme behavior in the past and possibly never show it again depending on whether he/she survives and on the condition that might happen in the future.
- b) Life-Long Heroism is where the act is done by someone and the impact of this act has long effect for human life.
- c) Professional is those whom their job is often the part of the heroism such as firefighters, police, military, etc.

2. *Small “h” Heroism*

Small “h” heroism is the opposite of Big “H” heroism. If Big “H” Heroism often happened in a big event, small “h” heroism is everyday heroism. Action such as helping others, doing good things, showing kindness are categorized as small “h” Heroism.

Small “h” heroism have low to zero risk to our life. But, the effect might be significantly helps other such as standing up to someone who is bullying your friend.

As conclusion, the concept of heroism is based on what heroes do. Heroes’ actions are based on moral concept which is always stands for the good. Heroes

must have moral value and exceptional ability to stand for the good despite the risk of it. They are always on the side of the good no matter how difficult their situation. With their will of steel, they would try their best to achieve the victory despite the chaotic situation.