

ANIMAL CRUELTY REFLECTED IN SEWELL'S *BLACK BEAUTY*



THESIS

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Partial Fulfillments of Requirements to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English
Literature Study Program**

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on October 26th,
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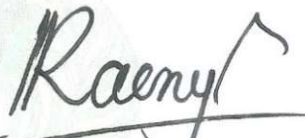
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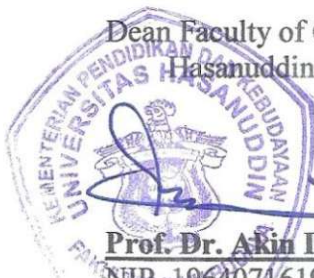
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yang menyatakan,



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Madeline Yudith



ABSTRACT

Madeline Yudith. *Animal Cruelty Reflected in Sewell's Black Beauty* (supervised by Raden S.M. Assagaf and Sitti Sahraeny).

This study examines animal and human characters function in Sewell novel *Black Beauty* related to portraying animal cruelty. This study also analyze what is the effect of Anna Sewell life background on portraying animal cruelty.

In conducting this study, the writer uses genetic structuralism approach. By using this approach, the writer focused on analyze intrinsic element of *Black Beauty*, the function of animal and human characters in portraying animal cruelty and the effect of Anna Sewell's life background on portraying animal cruelty. Primary data were obtained from the novel *Black Beauty* itself and biographies of Anna Sewell. In analyzing obtained data, the writer elaborate animal and human characters function and Anna Sewell's life background using descriptive analysis method.

After doing the analysis, the writer found that some animal characters in *Black Beauty* are functioned as animal victim and the rest functioned to portraying a gay and mercy animal who lived well-treated by its owner. On the other hand, some human characters are functioned as offenders and the rest functioned to portraying kind-hearted human who fond of animal, stand if there is abusive act, and advise other people to stop doing act which hurting animal. Based on Sewell's life background, the writer found five factors that affect the way Anna Sewell wrote *Black Beauty* focusing on the topic of this research namely animal cruelty. The five factors are Anna Sewell's ankle illness, Phillip Sewell, Late Industrial Revolution, Victorian Era, and Crimean War.

Keywords: Animal Cruelty, Characters, Victim.



ABSTRAK

Madeline Yudith. *Animal Cruelty Reflected in Sewell's Black Beauty* (dibimbing oleh Raden S.M. Assagaf dan Sitti Sahraeny).

Penelitian ini mengkaji fungsi karakter hewan dan manusia dalam novel *Black Beauty* dengan hubungannya dalam melukiskan kekerasan terhadap hewan. Penelitian ini juga menganalisis efek latar belakang kehidupan Anna Sewell dalam melukiskan kekerasan terhadap hewan.

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme genetik. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan ini, penulis berfokus pada analisis unsur intrinsik novel *Black Beauty*, fungsi karakter hewan dan manusia dalam melukiskan kekerasan terhadap hewan, dan efek latar belakang kehidupan Anna Sewell dalam melukiskan kekerasan terhadap hewan. Data utama didapatkan dari novel *Black Beauty* itu sendiri dan biografi-biografi Anna Sewell. Dalam menganalisis data yang telah dikumpulkan, penulis menjelaskan fungsi karakter hewan dan manusia dan latar belakang kehidupan Anna Sewell menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif.

Setelah melakukan penelitian, penulis menemukan bahwa beberapa karakter hewan di novel *Black Beauty* berfungsi sebagai korban kekerasan hewan dan sisanya berfungsi untuk melukiskan hewan yang senang dan bahagia hidup diperlakukan dengan baik oleh sang pemilik. Di sisi lain, beberapa karakter manusia berfungsi sebagai pelaku kekerasan and sisanya berfungsi untuk melukiskan manusia bai hati penyayang hewan, membela ketika ada aksi kekerasan, dan menasehati orang lain yang menyakiti hewan. Berdasarkan latar belakang kehidupan Anna Sewell, penlis menemukan lima faktor yang mempengaruhi Anna Sewell dalam menulis novelnya dengan kaitannya dengan topik penelitian ini yaitu kekerasan terhadap hewan. Lima faktor tersebut adalah cidera pergelangan kaki Anna Sewell, Phillip Sewell, akhir revolusi industri, Era Victoria, dan Perang Crimean.

Kata Kunci: Kekerasan terhadap Hewan, Karakter, Korban.



TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER	
LEGITIMACY	i
AGREEMENT	ii
DECLARATION	iii
APPROVAL FORM	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	vii
ABSTRAK	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	ix
 CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	 1
1.1 Background of Study.....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem	3
1.3 Scope of Problem	3
1.4 Research Question.....	4
1.5 Objective of Research	4
1.6 Significance of the Study	4
1.7 Sequence of Writing.....	5
 CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW	 6
2.1 Previous Study	6
2.2 Genetic Structuralism Approach	7
2.2.1 Intrinsic Elements	9
2.2.2 Extrinsic Elements	14
2.3 Animal Cruelty	16
2.3.1 Definition of Animal Cruelty	16
2.3.2 Types of Animal Cruelty	17
 CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY	 21
3.1 Methodological Design	21
3.2 Instrument of Research	21
3.3 Method of Collecting Data	22
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data	23
3.5 Research Procedures	23
 CHAPTER IV. ANALYSIS	 25
4.1 Intrinsic Elements of <i>Black Beauty</i>	25
4.1.1 Characters	25
4.2 Point of View	52
4.3 Theme	54
4.4 Plot	56
4.5 Setting	58
4.6 Animal and Human Characters Function in Portraying Animal Cruelty	62



4.2.1 Animal Victim - Offender.....	63
4.3 The Effect of Anna Sewell’s Life Background on Portraying Animal Cruelty in <i>Black Beauty</i>	70
4.3.1 Ankle Illness	72
4.3.2 Phillip Sewell	72
4.3.3 Late Industrial Revolution	73
4.3.4 Victorian Era	74
4.3.5 Crimean War	74
CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	76
5.1 Conclusion.....	76
5.2 Suggestion	77
BIBLIOGRAPHY	79
APPENDIX	83
Synopsis of <i>Black Beauty</i>	83



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, identification of problem, scope of problem, statement of problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, and sequence.

1.1 Background of Study

Human life is a collection of stories that happen once and it will be meaningless when no one remember the story unless it is written. Pickering et al. (1981) stated that literature is uniquely human activity, born of mans's timeless desire to understand, express and finally share experiences.

Literature comes as a solution to spread events whether someone was alive or something happen in the past and then artistically transform it into a writing called literary work. According to Taine (1987), literary work is not only imaginative and personal fact, but also a reflection or cultural records of spesific ideas when the work created. Goldmann also stated that literary work as a meaningful structure will represent author's world vision, not as an individual but also the part of society (Goldmann, 1980:24). Based on these definitions, literary works did not only represent its author vision, but it records cultural event in the past.

There are several genres of literary works such as poetry, prose, and drama. It is differentiated by its content, complexity, and the use of figurative language.

Based on its complexity, prose especially novel, is one of literary works which

tells characters life in any particular form time and place with its conflicts



and problem solving. Peck and Coyle (1984:102) noted that novel is a prose telling with a great amount of detail on every page, and usually reveal human values.

Indonesia is a big country with many people who grow and live together as a society. Besides human, there is also animal that lives either to be a pet, livestock, and as natural wealth that need to be taken care of. Nowadays, several cases in Indonesia are being reported that animal were abuse or undergo several acts of cruelty by human.

Latest case that reported by *Vice Indonesia*, animals in Markas Kostrad Cilodong Zoo, Depok were creased, skinny, and lives in a dirty cage. Yayasan Scorpion Indonesia, environmental care groups, stated that 90% of Indonesia's wildlife park did not provide proper habitat for the animals. Marison Guciano, member of Yayasan Scorpion Indonesia, said that almost all of wild animal at zoo lives in agony. (Vice Indonesia, 2019)

In addition, the writer convinced that Indonesian is lack of knowledge about what is the boundary of animal cruelty. For example, as reported from *Kumparan.com*, in 2017 at Jakarta Selatan, a dog was left in locked car for eight hours without food and drink and survived with only a little amount of air supply (Kumparan.com, 2017).

Nowadays, people are not aware which kind of act defined as animal cruelty while they just treat animal as the way they wish. Based on California Penal code, animal cruelty defines as the malicious or intentional maiming, mutilation, torture

ing of a living animal, and states that any person who overworks, tortures, deprives of necessary food, drink or shelter, cruelty beats, mutilates or



cruelly kills an animal is guilty of a misdemeanor or felony (Tochukwu et al, 2013). Refer to this definition, animal cruelty is a human act that may threat animal life in various ways.

This study is important to conduct, because the writer believes that animal is also a living creature, need love, affection, and attention. The writer believes it is important to know how to treat animal properly so that there is no living creature is harmed. If the study is not conducted, this oppress moral issue will stay forever. The writer hopes this study may contribute as sources about animal cruelty and inspire people to behave their attitude towards animal.

1.2 Identification of Problem

After the writer read *Black Beauty* multiple times, there are some problems in the novel:

1. Animal cruelties in England that reflected in Sewell's novel.
2. The importance of animal cruelties in Sewell's novel.
3. Anna Sewell's life background.
4. The function of animal and human characters in the novel portraying animal cruelties.

1.3 Scope of Problem

Based on the problems mentioned above, the writer only analyzes about the function of animal and human characters reflected in the novel in portraying animal

and Anna Sewell's life background affect the way she portrayed animal using the characters in her novel.



1.4 Research Question

Based on the problems mentioned above, this study has two research questions:

1. What is the function of animal and human characters reflected in the novel in portraying animal cruelties?
2. How does Anna Sewell's life background affect the way she portrayed animal cruelties using the characters in her novel?

1.5 Objective of The Research

According to the research question above, the objective of this study consist of:

1. To find out the function of animal and human characters reflected in the novel in portraying animal cruelties.
2. To describe how Anna Sewell's life background affect the way she portrayed animal cruelties using the characters in her novel.

1.6 Significance of The Research

By this study, the writer aim several goals to be achieve:

1. Theoretically, the writer hopes this study to become resources of other study that relevant and become additional information about animal cruelty.
2. Practically, the writer hopes this study to become a reflection how to treat animal properly and to raise awareness that animal is a living creature that should not be harmed.



1.7 Sequence of Writing

This study is about animal cruelty reflected in Sewell's *Black Beauty*. This study consists of five chapters. In chapter one, it consists of background of the study, identification of the problems, research questions, objectives of the research, scope of the problem, significances of the study and sequence.

Chapter two contains of previous study, genetic structuralism approach in literature, and animal cruelty. Chapter three includes methodological design, method of collecting data and method of analyzing data, and research procedures.

Chapter four consist of finding and discussion that elaborate the result of research findings namely the analysis of intrinsic aspect of the novel, the analysis of animal cruelty in the novel and the analysis of Anna Sewell's life background effect in portraying animal cruelty in the novel.

Chapter five includes conclusion and suggestion which conclude the result of the research conducted and some suggestions regarding to the topic in this study.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer provides literature review such as previous studies, genetic structuralism approach, and animal cruelty.

2.1 Previous Study

The writer found several studies related to the topic of the research that relevant will help the writer for the references of this study. The first study entitled *Animal Cruelty: The Nexus between Admonishable Violence Sanctionable Criminal Acts* was written by Natalie Donis (2013). This study discussed definition of animal cruelty, types of cruelty, legislative developments, correlation of animal cruelty to violence among humans, and ways to strengthen control mechanisms. Moreover, the aim of this study is to broader the extensive idea of animal cruelty and to strengthen animal rights in this modern time. Using holistic approach, as the result of her study, Donis concluded that doing animal cruelty will lead human to do violence.

The second study is a thesis by Fuad Khoirul Umam (2016) entitled *The Portrayal of Totalitarianism in George Orwell's Animal Farm*. Umam used Roland Barthes Semiology theory and totalitarianism theory to reveal the meaning of *Animal Farm*'s characters. In his study, Umam found that some major character such as Old Major, Napoleon, Snowball, and Squealer are depicted as a pig which has the greedy and unclean characterization. Boxer as a horse is depicted as a strong
om characterization. Benjamin as a donkey depicted as an ignorance and



stubborn characterization. Umam conclude that each characterization represents the characteristic of totalitarianism.

The third study was written by Wening Putri Pertiwi (2017) entitled *The Meaning of Black Beauty as Seen in Anna Sewell's **Black Beauty***. Pertiwi used feminism approach in her study because her focus is analyzing in what way that the main character in *Black Beauty* being described and what is the meaning of *Black Beauty* in the novel. In her study, she found that Black Beauty is an obedient gentle black horse, she concluded that Black Beauty represent 'proper' woman in Victorian Era who also obedient.

To sum up, different from the studies which described above, this study focuses on analyzing the function of animal and human characters reflected in the novel in portraying animal cruelties and Anna Sewell's life background affect the way she portrayed animal cruelties using the characters in her novel.

2.2 Genetic Structuralism Approach

To analyze the problem in this thesis, the writer used Genetic Structuralism Approach by Lucien Goldmann. Goldmann (1980:103) stated that genetic structuralism is a method of literary research that analyzes not only in the intrinsic side, but also extrinsic elements outside the literary work. Intrinsic element includes characters, point of view, theme, plot, and setting. Extrinsic element includes the author's biography and social background when the literary work written.

Good and Laurenson (1972:68) defines genetic structuralism as a manner of on in concrete research which seeks firstly to identify certain structures particular texts, and secondly to relate them to concrete historical and social



condition, to a social group and social class associated with the writer and the world vision of that class.

Iswanto in Jabrohim (2014:80) stated that genetic structuralism is an approach in literature research that developed as a reaction against pure Structuralism which is anti historical and causal. This approach was introduced by Lucien Goldmann, a French philosopher and literary theorist, in his book entitled *The Hidden God: A study of Tragic Vision in the Pensées of Pascal and the Tragedies of Racine* in 1956. According to Ratna (2013:122), Goldmann begins to criticize pure Structuralism in the 1960s, by combining Piaget's Genetic Psychology as assimilation and accommodation and Marx's Dialectic Theory as infrastructure and superstructure. Goldmann (1981:40) mentioned that the fact of humanity, the concept of collective subject, the author's worldview, and the concept of understanding-explanation are several supporting elements of genetic structuralism. Goldmann intends to bridge the gap between structuralism approach (intrinsic) and sociological approach (extrinsic).

Based on explanation about Genetic Structuralism above, the writer concludes that structuralism is an approach in literary research that focused only on the literary work itself, on the other hand, Genetic structuralism was completed structuralism by adding genetic factors such as author's biography and social background in understanding the literary work. This theory emphasizes the relationship between literary work and its social environment.

Based on Endraswara (2003:20), the research of genetic structuralism approach is formulated below:



- a. The analysis should be started from intrinsic elements, such as characters, point of view, theme, plot, and setting.
- b. Then, studies about author biography.
- c. Last, studies about social condition that influence the work literary creation which created by the author.

As mentioned above, genetic structuralism includes three things: (1) intrinsic elements of literary work, (2) author's biography, and (3) social background.

2.2.1 Intrinsic Elements

Wellek and Warren (1990:283) defines intrinsic aspect is the part that build literary creation itself. These aspects includes characters, point of view, theme, plot, and setting. These aspects describes below:

a. Character

Character is an imagined person in novel which playing specific role to build the story. Abrams (1999:32) stated that characters are the person in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed with normal and qualities that are expressed in what they say, the dialogue and what they do in actions. Abrams (1981:104) divided character into two parts described below:

1. Rounded character, a character with complex mixture of characteristics.
2. Flat character, a character with only one or two characteristics displayed in the story.

gan (1985:76) divided characters into three types based on the intensity to ch with other characters. First is main character which has important role ry that has more description compare to other character. Next is secondary



character who has the role to influence the main character to take an action. The last one is supporting or additional character who has the role to complete, serve and support the main character.

On the other hand, Pradopo (1985:19) mentioned that there are seven ways to portrayed characters in novel described below:

1. Physical description, the author directly portrayed the character's physical such as face, body shape, etc.,
2. Portrayal of thought stream or of conscious thought, the author portrayed character's way of thinking or anything that cross in character's mind.
3. Reaction to events, the author portrayed character's reaction towards specific event or condition.
4. Direct author analysis, the author directly reveals characteristics and nature of the character.
5. Description of environment, the author portrayed situation around the character.
6. Reaction of others to character, the author described other character's reaction to main character.
7. Conversation of others about character, the author explain main characters characteristics using other character's conversation.

b. Point of View

To deliver a story, a literary work needs story teller. Stanton (1965:21) defines

view as the position from which action in literary work is seen, heard, , and described. Semi (1988:57) mentioned point of view in the story



divided into four parts, there are (1) the author as character, (2) the author as side character, (3) the author as the third person, and (4) the author as the narrator or performer.

c. Theme

Jenkinson and Hawley (1974:16) stated that theme is an idea, frequently, and not completely work out that it can be stated in a sentence which grows out of the text and tends to be repeated with variations and evolving as the novel progresses. Theme is the controlling idea underlying the literary work. Every story portrayed human experiences such as love, pain, betrayal, etc. These ideas makes literary work more focused in delivering the stories.

d. Plot

Arp and Johnson (2005:45) defines plot as a sequence of incidents or events through which an author constructs a story. In addition, Perrine (1993:41) stated that plot is the sequence of events which the story is composed and it concludes what the character says or thinks and does, but it leaves out a description and an analysis and concentrates ordinarily on major happening. Based on plot definition above, it can be concluded that plot is a bunch of events that happen in the story based on in timeline order.

Gustav (1863:115) mentioned five elements of plot described below:

1. Exposition, is the first part of the story which the author introduce the characters and setting, also some necessary background information that helps the reader understand the story.



2. Rising Action, is the part that problems or conflict begin to appear. The characters are facing some event or problem and need to take some action towards it.
3. Climax, is the part when the conflict getting bigger and complicated. Also, it involves some great emotional intensity through characters.
4. Falling action, is the part that shows some events or condition that will help the main character solve the conflict. The turning point has reached that makes the tension of the story subsides and moves to the ending of the story.
5. Resolution, is the end of the story which shows how the conflict end. The author portrayed some events that lead the story either to a happy ending or a sad ending for the characters related.

e. Setting

Kenney (1966:78) stated that setting is element of fiction that reveals everything that happen somewhere at some time. While Stanton (1965:43) defines setting is not only refers to place, but also to time and everything the time implies. According to two definitions above, it can be concluded that setting is an imagined place and state of time which portraying events that happen in the story.

Sumardjo and Saini (1997:15) mentioned four elements which build setting in story, there are:



Geographical location, topography, and the decoration of the physical place.

The means of job or daily activities portrayed by characters.

3. The time and places that happen in the story such as history, culture. etc.
4. The characteristic of general situation from character such as religion, mental condition, emotion, and social.

2.2.2 Extrinsic Elements

Nurgiyantoro (1995:23) defines extrinsic element as an outside element of literary work that affect the birth of it but does not appear in the literary work itself. In addition, Wellek and Warren (1956) stated four extrinsic elements described below:

1. Circumstances for individual subjectivity authors who have attitudes, beliefs, and outlook on life that these things affect the making of literary works.
2. Psychological state namely author's psychological, reader's psychological, and the application of the psychological principles in the literary work.
3. Author's life background, such as economic, social, and political.
4. View of life of the nation, various work of art, religion, etc.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that there are two extrinsic elements namely author's biography and social background.

a. Author Biography

Biography is a description of a real person's life includes factual details of life. One of extrinsic elements that cannot be separated from literary work is author. A literary work may exist because of an author who poured their mind into a bunch of letters and then published it. It reflects author's way of thinking,



view of life, and everything related with author's life. As Wellek and Warren stated below:

The most obvious cause of a work of art is its creator, the author; and hence an explanation in terms of the personality and the life of the writer has been one of the oldest and best established methods of literary study. Biography can be judged in relation to the light it throws on the actual production of poetry; but we can, of course, defend it and justify it as a study of man of genius, of his moral, intellectual, and emotional development, which has its own intrinsic interest. (Wellek and Warren, 1949:67)

By reading and analyze author's biography, the reader will learn about moral, intellectual, emotional development, psychology, and creative way of thinking of the author.

b. Social Background

Literary work reflects the condition of the society where it was wrote. Long (1909:17) said that:

In a word, our whole civilization, our freedom, our progress, our homes, our religion, rest solidly upon ideals for their foundation. Nothing but an ideal ever endures upon earth. It is therefore impossible to overestimate the practical importance of literature, which preserves these ideals from fathers to sons, while men, cities, governments, civilizations, vanish from the face of the earth. (Long, 1909:17)

In addition, Wellek and Warren (1977:89) mentioned that literature imitates life in large measure which is a society reality. To sum up, literary work is influenced by and wrote based on author's social background circumstances which reflect it in a unique way as a part of history.

Using genetic structuralism approach which covers both intrinsic and extrinsic

of literary works, the writer could explain, analyze, and answer the questions mentioned in Chapter I above. The writer chose this theory



because it was suitable with research focus which only about the function of animal and human characters reflected in the novel in portraying animal cruelties and Anna Sewell's life background affect the way she portrayed animal cruelties using the characters in her novel.

2.3 Animal Cruelty

A. Definition of Animal Cruelty

Donis (2013) noted animal cruelty as constitutes the unnecessary infliction of pain or suffering to any animal for purposes other than self-defense or survival. In addition, Donis also mentioned this act of harmfulness included beating, stabbing, burning, drowning, hanging, fighting, hoarding, poisoning, shooting, neglect, torture, choking, mutilation, being thrown against a wall, vivisection, bestiality, and kicking.

Duel in Tochukwu et al, (2013) stated that some acts like killing neighbor's pet, hoarding sick and dying animal, freezing animal, and starving and binding animal outside in the middle of winter are the common public's understanding of animal cruelty's constituted.

On the other hand, Dedel (2012) described animal cruelty as an act which includes many kinds of mistreatment, from temporarily failing to provide essential care to the malicious killing or repeated torturing of an animal.

Each state or country define animal cruelty differently because each place has custom, culture, and nature. However, there is specific action that ruled law. Based on definitions of animal cruelty above, the writer concluded



that animal cruelty is an act of torturing, abusing, or any type of acts done intentionally which caused severe pain, bleed, or even death.

Since animal cannot speak human language, animal can only expressed how they feel about something by making sounds or act out several movements. If the animal feel safe, they do not harm human who approaching them. But when they anxiously feel in danger, they will act violently attacking any human who is near or attempt to approach them. Animal cruelty can only happen if there is animal victim who receive act of cruelty and an offender which done any type of act which caused pain, bleed, or even death to animal.

B. Types of Animal Cruelty

Tochukwu et al (2013) mentioned several types of animal cruelty described below:

- a. Simple neglect, means a failure to provide adequate food, shelter, water, or veterinary care to one or few animals, usually due to ignorance.
- b. Gross neglect, means intentional act to withholding food or water to animal or group of animals.
- c. Intentional abuse, means an act of cruelty with strong intention to hurt or kill an animal or group of animals.
- d. Animal hoarding, means amass a large number of animals and fail to provide nutritious food, water, sanitation, and veterinary care.



Organized abuse (dogfighting and cockfighting), means setting of two or more dogs, or cocks or any other animal in a round circle and allowing

them to fight brutally killing each other for sole purpose entertain those who paid for it.

- f. Ritualistic abuse, means an act abusing an animal as a part of ritual sacrifice.
- g. Animal sexual assault (bestiality), means using an animal for the purpose of sex.

On the other hand, Donis (2013) stated that several acts of animal cruelty were unlawful so people consider it as a normal act. These several acts are experimentation, unconventional food source, circus mistreatment, bestiality, animal fighting, horse racing, animal as an actor, crush films, hoarding, and weight hauling.

Community Oriented Policing Services United State Department of Justice (COPS) released their *Problem-Spesific Guide Series* which is a guide book that contain of a summarize knowledge about how police can reduce the harm caused by specific crime and disorder problems. At their No. 65 edition, Kelly Dedel wrote the guide book titled *Animal Cruelty*. In this edition, Dedel (2012:9) mentioned three types of animal cruelty, there are:

- a. Neglect occurs when an owner fails to provide animal food, water, shelter, or veterinary care.
- b. Hoarding is a severe form of neglect in which the owner accumulates an excessive number of pets, is unable to provide even minimal standards of nutrition, sanitation, shelter, or veterinary care, and houses the animal in



extremely overcrowded condition. Such neglect results in illness and starvation and may even lead to death.

- c. Physical abuse refers to intentional acts that cause the animal pain, suffering, or death. Beating, burning, choking, dragging, drowning, hanging, kicking or stomping, mutilating, poisoning, shooting, stabbing and throwing are includes in abusive behavior towards animal. Abuse also includes sexual contacts with animals, particularly contact that causes injury or severe distress such as vaginal or anal penetration, or ligature or lacerations to animal's genitalia.

To know which act referring to animal cruelty, there are some signs that can be identified as a warning of animal cruelty. Dedel (2012:9) mentioned some of that signs as described below:

- a. Animals in poor physical condition (e.g., skinny or emaciated, open sores, dirty, foul odor, excessive head shaking or scratching, excessively matted coat).
- b. Excessively aggressive animals (e.g., lunging, snarling, snapping, growling).
- c. Excessively submissive animals (e.g., no eye contact, cowering, shaking, backing away).
- d. Poor general sanitation (e.g., urine or feces in the home, no access to clean water or food).

Exposure to extreme weather without proper shelter.



- f. Insufficient space, lighting, or ventilation for the number of animals present
- g. Cruel confinement (e.g., short tether, small cage, hot car).
- h. Lack of necessary medical care (e.g., animal is diseased, injured, or dying).
- i. Cruel or inappropriate training methods (e.g., suspended with front legs off the floor to punish, weighted down and thrown into water, forced to run alongside car).
- j. Tight collars or harnesses that are embedded in the animals' flesh.
- k. Dead animals on the property.

Some people are aware of these acts of torture, also the government. United States has its own federal law such as Animal Welfare Act, The Marine Mammal Protection Act, and Endangered Species Act. Moreover, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) also takes part to spread animal cruelty campaign. The NGO's member who fight against the act of torture are The International Animal Rescue Foundation (IARF), The International Animal Rescue (IAR), Royal Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Australia (RSCPA), and The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). Several countries have its own culture that prevents animal cruelty. In Nigeria, there is cultural practice which banned it citizen for killing or eating big rats.

