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Identifying Characters of “Where Angel Fear to Tread Novel” in Teaching Literary Work

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Abstract: The aim of the research is to identify some characters in the novel *Where Angels Fear to Tread* in teaching literary works. In learning of characters, someone will understand about the term of the interests, desires, emotions, and moral those form the individual within a story. Library research was used in this study. The experts divide characters become two characters; they are central characters and additional characters. Central characters are a character who takes the greatest part in the main character or a figure that is most telling. Volume appearance of the main character more than the other characters. Meanwhile, additional characters or subordinate figures are figures that appear once or several times, figures that support or assist the central figure. In the novel *Where Angels Fear To Tread*, writer found some figures or characters such as: Mrs. Herriton, Lilia, Philip, Gino, and Carroline Abbot. Each of them had different characters; Mrs Herriton was a selfish and arrogant because she came from a high social status. Lilia was a patient and never denied what was ruled by her mother in-law although sometimes she was often treated her like slaves. Philip was figured as a handsome man, his tolerance and empathy were high. Gino was figured as stupid character. Miss Abbott as a nice, quiet, dull, and friendly.

Keywords: Where angel fear to tread novel, characters, teaching literary work

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INTRODUCTION

The literary work provides important lessons for human life. In the paper there are social, moral, and spiritual messages as a way of life. Literary works were born through the creative process of authors can arouse the reader's involvement through the story line, characterizations, and background related to one another. Like novel *Waves Ocean Soul* (WOS) it is a blend of real world

and the world of the imagination of the author (Putri & Putu, 2016).

In the development of modern literary works are found the creation of characters who rated illogical or unconventional. According to Weisberg & Sobel (2012), the figure is a fragment or a particular aspect of the actual figure. Figures not necessary that matters is the situation. Without leaders, without human beings, the situation more

solid feel. The situation has driven characters in modern literature (Aylett et al., 2006).

This opinion is not suitable for conventional fiction works of fiction because in general the characters are vital. From figure elements to be presented by the author can be known. Characters become an important element and are closely connected with another fiction. Characters also occupy a strategic position as a messenger, mandate, moral, or something deliberately to convey the author.

How the author describes the main characters in this novel so the characters, figures correspond to the theme of the story, and the mandate to be conveyed by the author. Events in works of fiction are always influenced by figures recounted experiencing everyday occurrence. The characters are appointed as principals drain current course of the story and bring the story to the beginning, the climax to the end.

According to Montfort (2007), those who carry the events in fiction are able to establish a story called the figures, while the figures to show how the author or perpetrator is called the characterizations". How the author featuring characters from a variety of different events.

To understand the ins and outs of the novel, the main character is very important function. Readers follow the plot as following the movement of the main character of the story. Characterizations are usually depicted on the merger of interests, desires, emotions, and moral that forms the individual within a story. Every author wants to show the figures shown and indirectly wanted to convey something of the figures of the display as well (Goldstein, 2009; Perkins, 2005).

Figures can be divided into several types. Assessed from its involvement in the whole story, a fictional character by Sayuti (Sayuti, 2000) is divided into two, namely the central character (primary) and additional characters (subordinate peripherals). The

main character or the central character events of the story, in other words, there is a character who takes the greatest part in the main character is a figure that is most telling. Volume appearance of the main character more than the other characters, so the main character usually played a critical role in every event described. Then additional figures or subordinate figures are figures that appear once or several times (peripheral character), figures that support or assist the central figure.

Based on the character of figures can be divided into two parts, namely a static figure or figures flat (flat characterization) and dynamic figures, figures or characters evolve rounded (rounded characterization) (Wellek & Warren, 1995). Sayuti (2000) describes, by nature of characters can be divided into two, namely the figures are simple and complex figures. Simple figure of the character expressed or character highlighted in one way only. This figure is static, its character changed very little, or no change at all (cartoon, deer, and animated films), while the figure of the character that the whole complex in terms of temperament disclosed

This figure is very dynamic, experienced many changes in the nature. One of the most important elements in a novel or short story is characterization: making the characters seems vivid, real, and alive. One technique that many writers use with success is to create a character profile for the main characters in the novel. The purpose of a character profile is twofold: to assist the writer in creating a character that is as lifelike as possible and to help with continuity issues in the story. In our author interviews many bestselling authors have stated that they came up with the basics of a character's personality and then they found that the character just "came alive" for them and ended up driving the story all on his own. But for the beginning writer, sometimes a more concrete approach is helpful (Grossman et al., 2000)

In most of the stories, it can be found one or two main characters, namely characters associated with all the events that took place in the story. The term "character" according to Reginald (2009) means an individual in the story or in other words "characters" or also refers to the fusion of the interests of interests, emotions and moral principles that form the characters or in other words, describe the behavior or trait characters. Almasi & McKeown (1996) states that to understand a character in a story is more difficult than in the groove, because it is much more complex and it takes a skill to learn

"Reading the character is more difficult, then reading the plot, for character is more complex, variable, and ambiguous. Anyone can repeat what a person has done in the story, but maybe Considerable skill needed to describe what a person

In analyzing the data, the author uses the intrinsic approach by using the paradigm of Roberts (1991) in his book *Writing about Literature Themes on the disclosure of the characters*, namely: 1. What do the figures say about him, 2. What do leaders the 3. What does the other figures of the figures are analyzed, 4. What did the authors of these figures? Character is a part or element of an artistic integrity (literature) should always support the artistic integrity itself (Kenney, 1988)

In analyzing a change that occurs in a person, first we need to know the character of the person. According Wellek and Warren (1995) in his book *Theory of Literature on flat character and the character develops*, it is explained that the flat character is a constant character, where character or characters in a novel disposition relatively fixed or did not grow and did not change from the beginning to the end of the story. While developing character is the character to change both in terms of character, attitude and appearance according to the course of the story or event

that occurred (Marsella, Johnson, & LaBore, 2000).

Forster discusses characterization in the novel. A novelist can only begin to explore the value of human experiences by developing the characters of the story. He describes five "main facts of human life," which includes birth, food, sleep, love and death and then compares these five activities as experienced by real people (homosapiens) to these activities as enacted by characters in novels (home fictus)

Characters' lives are different from real lives, and common activities such as sleeping and eating occupy little space in novels, whereas love is greatly over-represented. Sometimes characters can seem to be more real than the people around us are, and this is because a novelist is able to reveal the character's hidden life. In daily life, we never understand each other, neither complete clairvoyance nor complete confessionals exist. People in a novel can be understood completely by the reader, if the novelist wishes; their inner as well as their outer life can be exposed (Abadi, 2013).

METHOD

In this section should be explained the type of research. This type of research literature can be study: Novel, Scientific book, Textbook, Legislation, and Thought Leaders on Education or other. Reasons for using research literature according to the type of qualitative research is usually because the problem is not yet clear, holistic, complex, dynamic and full of meaning from written sources. Another reason is more certain is because literature research aimed to understand the problem in depth in order to find patterns, hypothesis, or theory. In this section, the researcher needs to explain the research approach used as a perspective to support research. Among the types of research approaches are: philosophical,

historical, psychological, sociological, anthropological or other.

The research literature also often referred to as Research Library (Library Research). according Noeng Muhadjir, literature research that require more refined philosophical and theoretical than empirical test field (Muhadjir, 1996). Because of its theoretical and philosophical research literature often uses philosophical approaches rather than another approach. The research method includes data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

In this section should at least be explained: type of data collection techniques, namely, the study documentation. This process can be done by utilizing the growing information. Especially for character research studies, data collection can also use interviewing techniques (if possible). The benefits of research data would be sought for the purposes of analysis. A third explanation data collection component is preferably in a narrative (not using the points of numbers or letters that do not seem like the outline).

The explanation in this section is the kind of data analysis and the reason for its use. Documentative data in the form of literature research facts stated by the sentence. Therefore, the discussion, analysis, interpretations are in the form of an in-depth study of the problem. The research data were described by a content analysis, descriptive analysis inter-text analysis (analysis or other types of analysis relevant to the focus of his research.

In this research using descriptive method, with the following steps:

Preparation Reading the novel "Where Angel Fear To Tread" Reading some of the theories and books related to the topic of research as supporting data.

Data Collection Data were weighted and connected with the characterization in the novel "Where Angel Fear To Tread" just as what is done by the characters in the

novel, conversations, and is described in the language, words and phrases.

Data Analysis Data were analyzed based approach intrinsic link theory with Roberts (1991) in his book *Writing about Literature Themes* to reveal the character that must be followed to study the character itself.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Synopsis of the Novel

Lilia Herriton, a widow of several years who has been living with her husband's family since her husband death, cheerfully leaves Sawston, England, with her friend Caroline Abbott for an extended visit in Italy. The Herriton family encouraged such a visit because of their concern over Lilia's growing relationship with a man they consider unsuitable for her and also because they welcome a chance to train her daughter during the mother's absence. The trip, which is Philip's idea, is quickly agreed to by everyone concerned. Fortunately, Caroline, a woman ten years younger but much more levelheaded than Lilia, is also planning such a trip and needs a companion.

The winter passes peacefully for everyone, and the tour seems to be a success. Lilia is apparently gaining some degree of culture and taste under Miss Abbott's guidance, and back in England Lilia's daughter Irma is improving through the efforts of Mrs. Herriton. In the spring, however, Mrs. Herriton hears from Lilia's mother that Lilia is engaged to an Italian, supposedly someone she met in a hotel. She immediately wires Caroline for details but is answered only by the terse comment that Lilia is engaged to an Italian nobleman. Instinctively recognizing this to be a lie, she insists that Philip go at once to Italy and stop the marriage.

Caroline meets Philip's train when he arrives at Monteriano, the village in which Lilia and Caroline are staying for a month. Nervously, she agrees to tell him everything. According to her story, Lilia and the man fell

in love with each other, so she rather offhandedly suggested marriage. Unfortunately, Signor Carella, who is about twelve years younger than Lilia, is the son of a dentist in that provincial village, and he has no money. His social position, therefore, is little better than that of a peasant. Philip is even more appalled when he sees the man, for everything about him except his physique is extremely vulgar. Philip is, however, too late to stop the marriage, for the couple married as soon as they heard he was coming. He can do nothing but return home, and he takes Caroline with him. The Herriton family refuses to have anything more to do with Lilia, but they keep Irma with them to be brought up as one who bears the Herriton name.

It is some time before Lilia realizes that she does not love her husband and can never be happy with him and that he married her only for her money. She is never able to understand that as an Italian wife she can neither expect nor receive from her husband the things that English wives receive from theirs as a matter of course. By the time she realizes her unhappiness, she is cut off from everything in England and there is nothing she can do.

Characters

a. Mrs Herriton

Mrs Herriton is the mother of Philip. She is a woman who has a selfish nature (selfish woman). She also has the properties arrogant because she came from a high social status. Because of its status as he looked down on lower classes of society. He often treated others according to his will, including his own daughter-in-law. This is seen when Charles married to Lilia, he did not approve of the marriage because Lilia came from the lower class and did not deserve to be members of his family.

b. Lilia

Herriton Lilia, was a young English widow. Not happy in her life with her late husband's family, she went to Italy with Caroline Abbott. There he married Gino Carella, but his life is not happy. She died after giving birth to a boy. Lilia a beautiful widow. From the marriage with Charles she was awarded a boy named Irma. He was always suppressed and controlled by the mother-in-laws but she remained patient and never denied what was ruled by her mother-in-law although sometimes she was often treated her like slaves. Yet after Charles died he decided to leave to Italy to seek a new life. There she met a handsome young man named Gino then she planned to marry the man. Listening to the news Mrs Herriton was very angry, and he sent Philip to Italy to cancel it but it failed due to the arrival of Philip was late. Mrs. Herriton was very disappointed after she all knew that Lilia husband came from the lower class.

c. Philip

Philip Herriton, sister-in-law of Lilia. As a messenger of the family, Philip was sent to Italy to bring home Lilia, but he arrived too late to prevent his marriage to Signor Carella. He returned to Italy not only because of the death of the child, but fell in love with Miss Abbott and became friendly with Carella. Philip was figured as a handsome man, his tolerance and empathy were high, this was seen when Lilia departed for Italy he gave an advice to Lilia the place where it should stop and show the cities that need to be visited and known even he really wanted to go there but he was very busy with his work.

d. Gino

Gino was the second husband of Lilia, he was handsome but his family comes under class society, his profession as a dentist. In this story Gino was figured as stupid character. Which is certainly his marriage not approved by Herriton families even they often insulted Gino. To cancel the marriage Philip even bring much money to Gino, which was finally known that Gino knew that Lilia came from a wealthy family.

e. Caroline Abbott

Caroline Abbott, a friend who was responsible for a wedding of Lilia. She went to Italy no longer to take the child, but felt in love with Signor Carella. Lilia's husband. Caroline Abbott, there was nothing remarkable about her. He was traveling with Lilia during a tour of Italy, author described Miss Abbott as: nice, quiet, dull, and friendly, she looks young only because she was silence and twenty-three years: nothing in appearance or her way of showing youth. All her life had been spent in Sawston with her stupid father but friendly.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the novel Where Angels fear to tread, author has successfully reveals sharp differences between society on with the low community group, namely the English and Italian. This is expressed through the image of the attitudes and behavior shown by some of the characters in this story.

A number of the characters are poorly developed stereotypes. Mrs Herriton, the typical Victorian matriarch. Harriet is the cold pious maiden aunt who has moments of hysteria in a manner befitting a Victorian lady. Lillia, despite being 33, is like a silly young girl who comes to regret her foolish choice. Gino is a stereotypical Italian man. The only two characters who are well developed are Phillip and Caroline, who despite initial indications are the main

characters. The reactions of the characters to certain events seem cold and unrealistic. Major events, such as deaths, are brushed off quickly. This may just be down to contemporary sentiments. Mortality rates were so much higher, the death of old and young alike so common, and belief in higher powers much stronger, that such things were viewed differently to how we would view them now.

This novel is romantic, funny, tragic, and dramatic. Being first novel of Foster, it isn't as refined or mature as A Room with a View but Where Angels Fear to Tread stands its ground as a classic with its riveting plot, complex characters, and simple message. This book is anything but predictable and I highly recommend it as a vacation or weekend read.

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