THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE NOVEL AND THE FILM OF HARRY POTTER "THE DEATHLY HALLOWS"

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the defamiliarization in Paulo Coelho's novel entitled "The Alchemist". Lack of textual study and formalism use was become the common problem why this thesis were made. Formalism believe that meaning itself contained in form of text. Therefore, the author of this research take "A Defamiliarization of the Alchemist by Paulo Coelho" as the title. The purpose of this study were: (1) to know the use of defamiliarization, (2) to understand the meaning of defamiliarization in this novel.

A qualitative descriptive method was adopted to conduct this study. Several data that has been gathered were archived. Using domain to recongnize the data classify, then taxonomy to find the most frequent data and componental were used to take the conclusion.After separating and classify the word, the author use Viktor defamiliarization to find the strange and interpret the meaning. Defamiliarization was used in Coelho's novel and meaning that separated into two form, connotative and denotative.

As the conclusion, researcher found that defamiliarization used to deceive the reader and perceive the reader from the common words or sentence or meaning. The most frequent data of the defamiliarization was strange and the most frequent meaning used were connotative.

Keywords: Defamiliarization, Formalism, Meaning, Text, the Alchemist.

Introduction

Literary Work, one of the well-known as human era measurement source, which done by examining some certain case, problem or data and brought in written form. Literary work has been a critical value to measure human era ever since pen or paper was not invent yet, literary work become a measure source by done some research of how could the text able to preserve certain circumstances in some certain of time, or what is the meaning of some certain literary work. This common research question has been develop some certain schools or criticism in literary work. Literary work with these divergent still remain the most influent part of human life along with literature itself.

Literary Criticism,a reasoned consideration on literary work and issue that needed to apply something that conduct in a form to made any argument about literature, despite the spesific work were analyzed or not.

And so many schools and criticism indicate some sort of problem, and to find some result of answer according to the research in the appropriate form of schools. Some scholars believe that every literary work contain of mutual moral meaning and should have something worth to be study for, but somehow, Russian Critic were recognized there must be the other way to understand the whole text meaning within the text itself, this profound a Formalism, a school that doesn't focused on historical, political, social or biographical context. This schools pay more attention to the elements rather than those points above, Formalism aim is to classify, categorize, and catalog works according to their formal attributes. Victor Sklovskij said that literature has the ability to create and show reality in new way, so the reader ability of observing will increase by using language. Sklovskij also said that literature is the use of special language to deviate and distort from the common language.

Terry Eagleton state in his third edition of An Introduction of Literature book said that Formalist start to see the pattern of devices/elements and later defining that related or not within the total textual system, Eagleton also argumenting about how formalist is a simply assamble between linguistic and literature, he also state that formalist did not consider a whole text as the emotion of the author, formalist consider every word as the essential object of the whole text. Formalist believed that literature is another kind of special language rather than we used generally for communicate or some. Like wise formalist would examine a poet, they will exam the words, not the whole emotion that created by the poet, this also become consideration that formalist think literary is spesial because it content norm, that literature is a kind of linguistics violation. Therefore, Eagleton refer that literature is a object, descriptive category, or what people believe and called as literature. This condition certainty need to be seen as a new component of the reason why this research should be start soon. This reason needed to be realize in field which began the consideration of interest in a novel entitled "The Alchemist", this novel were written by Paulo Coelho and published in 1992.

Paulo Coelho fluently published one novel every two years, even he started badly as writer, Coelho has to felt the pain until his 4th book bring forth a good success in market. The Alchemist is a novel that focus on a character and his journey to found something, leaving the country only to realize his dream. This meaning were easy to know if we read in reader respon, a question arise "what kind of element that Coelho used to describd the meaning of this novel?". After doing some mini research to some archive of journal that publish to criticize Coelho's novel, writer took five best measurement point. The first journal were published in July, 2015, by Dr. Mohammad Mahmoud Harb in Jordania, specially for literature student which bring so many social, cultural, historical or biographical critics rather than understanding the work itself.

Research Design and Methodology

This research used descriptive qualitative approach. This qualitative method tends to college the variety source related with this research, the writer starts research process with compiling a basic assumptions and rules of thinking that will be used in research and researchers do not use numbers in collecting data but gives interpretations said Lexy J. Moleong (2010:6). In this research used two kinds of data there are primary and secondary data. In the primary data, the data obtained by read, recognize, analysis, and classify the data. While in secondary data, the data has been reviewed beforefrom some journals, ebook. The researcher used analysis qualitative data by Spradley. Here are the three steps of analysis the data such as: Domain, Taxonomy and Componential Analysis.

Finding and Analysis

In this findings section, the researcher analyzed the defamiliarized words or sentences in a novel written by Paulo Coelho entitled as "The Alcemist". All the data were examined by separating the strange and unfamiliar according to Viktor Shklovsky theory, art as a technique, with notion of denotative and connotative from Leech. Then, the strange and unfamiliar data that have been analyzed in the Alchemist by Paulo Coelho

based on the identical data that researcher found in novel.The researcher found 30 data, consist of 6 data of denotative, 22 data of connotative, 25 data of strange and 4 data of unfamiliar.

The Defamiliarized Word in the Alchemist

4.1.1   Denotative.

In this study, researcher found 6 data of denotative. The denotative were used to support dictionarical meaning and help the author to connect the situation into reader minds.

Data of denotative on novel :

1.   "Dusk was falling as the boy arrived" (pg. 15) Dusk that refer the after sunset condition. The word Dusk in Oxford means dark, Dusk is an old English of Dark.

2.   ""He arose and, taking up his crook,"(pg. 15) The use of the crook was right in the context of the text, "began to awaken the sheep that still sleep", in oxford Crook is a hooked staff of a shepherd

3.   "The Prophet gave us the Koran, and left us just five obligations..."(pg. 49)Koran is how the writer word for Al-Quran. A Sacred Book of Muslim. Being unfamiliar because the writer used to know only Al-Quran, the word that used in Indonesian.

4.   "Master Work"(pg. 65) Master Work here were defining as it meant.Masterwork was meant; a masterpiece. For the record, masterwork was a Personal Legend of alchemist. To turn everything into gold.

5.   "He continued to feed the fire."(pg. 91)The use of feed were right in the place, as the replacement of keep.

4.1.2   Connotative

In this study, researcher found 22 data of connotative words and sentences. Connotative data on this were used to replace or perceive the reader from easily recognizing the condition. The strange and unfamiliar also took part in connotative. The connotative words or sentences tend to deceive reader.

Obtained connotative data from "the Alchemist":

1. "It was as if some Mysterious energy bound his life to that of the sheep..."(pg. 15)Mysterious Energy in hear were means daily life or the routine that the character spent with sheep. "with whom he had spent the past two years." is the best reasoning why the mysterious energy was written.

2. "...with the sun at its zenith..."(pg. 18)Zenith in here means noon or 12:00. Considered from the situation on ", the heat would be so great that he would not be able to lead his flock."

3. "The horizon was tinged with red, and suddenly the sun appeared."(pg. 20)Tinged here was a replacement of dawn, considered from the next situation after coma, "and suddenly the sun appeared". The term of time when the sun appeared was after dawn.

4. "It describes people's inability to choose their own Personal Legends."(pg. 26)PersonalLegends is a connotative of dream or faith. The notion of were written in the next question from the character "What's the Personal Legends?". "Dream, at the certain point in our live we lose control of our self and start believe in fate."

5. "Then, like a colony of worker ants, they dismantled their stalls and left." (pg 43)Worker ants is a connotation of crowd people. The people was meantioned in "they" and the notion is happened at the market. Worker ants is a strange way that writer used to perceived the market crowd.

4.1.3   Strange

Twenty five(25) data of Strange that Coelho used in this novel. The strange data examples that found were described below.

1. "It was as if some Mysterious energy bound his life to that of the sheep..."(pg.15).Mysterious energy were considered as strange word because it profound the uncertain feeling of condition where the was already get used to "his" in this sentence. The strange also come from the use of mysterious, author of the novel could simplify the mysterious energy with daily routine.

2.   "...with the sun at its zenith..."(pg. 18). if we know the meaning of zenith as the proper place when someone or something superior, Coelho using zenith as the way to replace "noon" or "midday", because common knowledge know the time when sun is hotter was in midday

3.   "The horizon was tinged with red, and suddenly the sun appeared."(pg. 20). Another condition that the use of tinged as a replacement of day become night, or night become day. Tinged with red were meant slighlty colored red, a condition where sun commonly set. Coelho play the word tinged and use red to provoke the imagination of reader about the condition surround and "suddenly the sun appeared" become the reason why dawn is the perfect condition of setting here.

4.   "It describes people's inability to choose their own Personal Legends."(pg. 26) Personal Legends word it self appear 3 times, the indication of finding the strange is easy, we are not used to this word but classificating it as strange word is another story. In this novel, Coelho use Personal Legend to replace dream. The case of context were described in appendices.

5.   "Then, like a colony of worker ants, they dismantled their stalls and left."(pg. 43).We alreaddy know that worker ants was a group of deligent ants, the strange of worker ants here was not only the use of it. The next sentence after the coma explaining how the worker ants doing. But from the word stalls we know the condition is in market. Therefore, worker ants mean shopkeeper.

4.1.4   Unfamiliar

Unfamiliar were also found in this novel, they are consist of 4 data. The unfamiliar data were gathered after the knowledge of researcher..

The data that found in this novel.

1   "Dusk was falling as the boy arrived" (pg. 15)

Dusk considerably unfamiliar because dusk were used in old english language, as noted in oxford. Dusk mean a condition where it almost dark. The term of unfamiliar also noted in how dusk simply replace evening.

2   "He arose and, taking up his crook,...(pg. 15)

Crook was a unfamiliar word of a hooked staff of shepherd.

3   "...with the sun at its zenith..."(pg. 18). Zenith was unfamiliar word because the researcher has never heard or read this word before. Zenith is a condition when somebody or something reach its glorious limit.

4   "The Prophet gave us the Koran, and left us just five obligations..."(pg. 49). Koran considerably unfamiliar because its was not a common word of Al-Quran. The condition and society where researcher live was used Al-Quran as the name of Muslims Holy Book instead of Koran.

The frequent use of defamiliarization shown in graphic 1. The use of strange and connotative were accordingly as Viktor Shklovsky (1960) state that "Art as the Technique". The study of defamiliarization that making the strange become used to perceive or simply replace the daily word and common language that we used were reflected in this novel. As we can see below, strange show the most used defamiliarization in the Alchemist, the use of strangement were appear in form replacement.

Graphic 1.Graphic of the used limitation
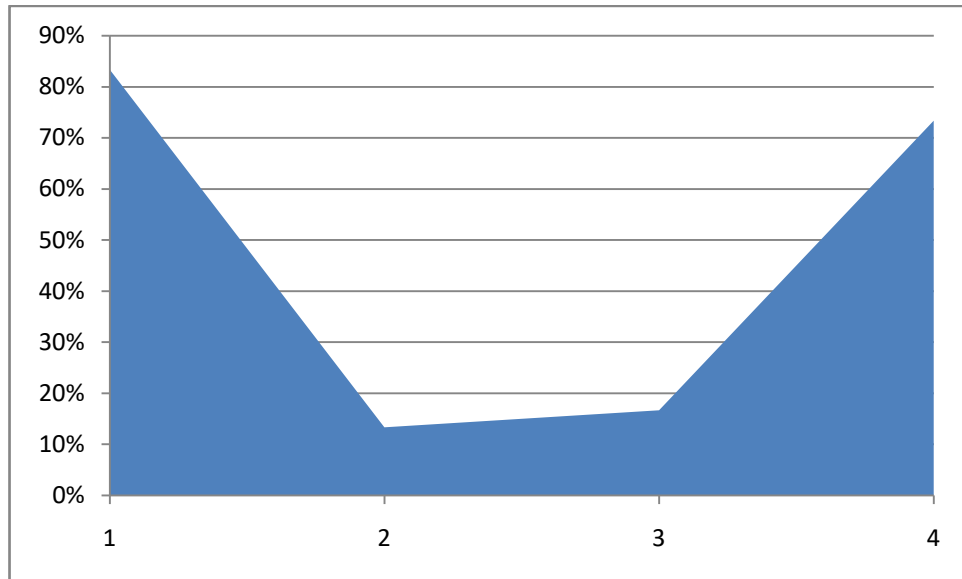
1. Strange   3. Denotative

2. Unfamiliar   4. Connotative

the researcher found 30 data that separated into 4 point, connotative, denotative, strange and unfamiliar. The two point of how defamiliarization used shown on in the strange point. Even the notion of strange still remain unclear and unnecessary in this novel, Coelho has apply the defamiliarization well enough. The intention of how Coelho using defamiliarization were also shown in how many connotative word or sentences found in this research.The defamiliarized word used connotative word. In other hand, some denotative also support the unfamiliar words or sentences. The meaning of each defamiliarized words or sentences can be generalized as a notion of perceiving the reader. Even for researcher, the lack of unfamiliar word also indicate the need of communicate well for the reader. Oever (2010), noted that in defamiliarization, we sought deeper into our senses whenever we found something strange. Therefore, defamiliarization could not stand alone. To classify mean to understand. To understand means to know. Shklovsky (1960),noted that "art as technique" as a weapon to enhance the knowledge by providing a good perceive in each point to how reader responded to the work.

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Defamiliariazation were used to enhance, perceived and replace the word into something strange or unfamiliar. Shkylovsky in (1992) state that:

"Defamiliarization is an action for making strange in order to enhance the knowledge of familiar."

An action of enhance were appear in several words, the condition of enhance itself were accordingly state as researcher view, the significant use of enhance were able to serve new knowledge or bring forth a new knowledge. The condition of enhance appear in Unfamiliar words that found in the novel. For example, Dusk was falling as the boy arrived" (pg. 15), dusk was a common word that used in old english, but rarely heard or read in nowadays because of many word has replaced the form of dusk. Dusk was a condition where it was about to darken, while in nowadays we simply said it in "evening". The other condition of enhance also appear in strange, as well as unfamiliar. For example, "...with the sun at its zenith..."(pg. 18. Zenith was a condition where somebody or something reach it maximum capacity of glorious power. The enhance point of zenith was used to support the sun. Which also indicate that the sun on its brightest condition. The sun at its zenith can be concluded as the sun in mid day. The condition of enhance in zenith also used to made the sun become powerful. The condition of enhance also aplied in dennotative word of dusk and connotative word of zenith.

The other point that Shkylovsky mention was perceive, for a commoner, perceive was a condition where the trick was used to bend the meaning. But in defamiliarization, perceive simply used only to hid the meaning. By using connotative, Coelho took part as a perceiver well enough, as the researcher found 22 data of connotative, which also indicate that Coelho using perceive commonly as the art of writing. The most recognized perceiving word was Mysterious Energy (pg. 15). Mysterious Energy was used

to perceive the reader from the meaning of daily activities. Coelho using Mysterious Energy simply to deceive the reader from actual meaning of daily activities. As noted in the next sentence "with whom he had spent the past two years.", from here we could clearly see the word spent and past two years mean he was spending time for two years continuously. The word of strange also show the indication of perceiving in general. But even thou the strange used was simply to replace and perceive we still can see from the example, "it describes people's inability to choose their own Personal Legend"(pg. 26), the word personal legend was a perceiving word and also a replacement of dream. The occation of personal legend appear three times,

"the most important is that you have succeeded in discovering your Personal Legend."(pg. 27).

"one's Personal Legend is a person's only real obligation. All things are one"(pg. 30).

The word Personal Legend in these three sentences was a replacement and perceiveing agent of dream. The indication of dream was clearly noted was conducted from discovering, obligation and choose. The three words ended in a condition to persue or to chase something or to make something become real and keep something to be real. The realization of dream it self written in Personal Legend by the replacement, such as; "one's dream is a person's only obligation." The common knowledge that used by replacing were also deducted like in translation scope.

The novel contain many defamiliarized word that move along and harmonicaly used to connotative. Each defamiliarization were particularly created in order to enhance the knowledge of reader, perceiving the reader and also to introduce the reader about something knew by replacing it into other word. Defamiliarization in the Alchemist were considerably pointing straight to the novel meaning. The ability of defamiliarized words become one and refering to dream. From each data that have been found, the

researcher can conclude that Paulo Coelho use defamiliarization to dramatize the novel, we can conclude it from how he replace the word of nowadays with words that used to be common in old times. Coelho also succed perceiving the reader by ignoring the reader view to take or grab the meaning easily, Coelho using word to riddle the reader instead. Therefore, after reading and doing textual analysis, researcher found the whole meaning of this novel is about chasing dream, believing we could achieve it but in on condition, work hard and pray hard.

Conclusion

Based on the finding above and analysis, from this defamiliarization analysis of the Alchemist by Paulo Coelho, the researcher conclude that : There are 30 defamiliarized data found in the novel, consist of 25 strange words and 4 unfamiliar words or sentences. The most frequent defamiliarized used is strange, with 83% data from total. There are also 30 data of meaning found in the novel, consist of 5 denotative words or sentences, 22 connotative words or sentences. The most frequent of meaning that used in the novel was connotative with 73% of appearance. According to the finding, we can conclude that The Alchemist using several number of defamiliarization. The most frequent data defamiliarization was strange and connotative meaning.

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