

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

An introduction is the part that introduces the topic under study. As the name implies, it introduces the theme or topic raised. This chapter discusses the introduction of the research consists of the background of the study, setting of the study, limitation of the research, formulation of the study, purpose of the study, significance of the study, and definition of critical terms. The general description of this research is investigated in this chapter.

1.1 Background of the Research

According to Teeuw, literacy works come from the words *sas* and *tra*. *Sas* means guide or direct, and *tra* means means. So, literary works are like a way to share messages about life. In other words, literary works serve as a forum for expressing the author's thoughts and feelings about life, in contrast to the views of Wellek and Warren who define literature as a creative process that will give birth to a work of art with an aesthetic value inside (Ahyyar, 2019). A literary work can produce wonderful art if it is developed according to needs and placed according to its function. To create an excellent literary work, the author must dedicate himself to his writing, enter the realm of imagination and draw his mind to focus on finding creative ideas for his work.

Meanwhile Sugihastuti (2007: 81–82) asserts that literary works are the medium through which writers express their thoughts and experiences. Literary

works can also convey the author's opinions about many issues they see in their surroundings. In other words, literary works as a place to express all the thoughts and emotions felt by the author so that something beautiful is created. Developed again by Hudhana and Mulasih, literary works do not only focus on the aesthetic value of language. But also pay attention to aesthetics more broadly than language.

Considering that literary works are dynamic, many expressions can be developed, and there is always something interesting in every period or every changing era. According to Aristotles, literary works based on the variety of manifestations consist of 3 types, namely epic, lyrics, and drama (Aristotles in Teuw, 1984: 109). Epic is a text that contains part of the description (story description), and part of it includes the utterances of the characters' (conversations). This epic is usually called prose. Prose is a kind of literature that tells an imagined, non-original, and artificial story. Prose, a form of literature, is frequently used to refer to fiction in literature. In addition to other literary genres, writing and fiction is one kind. The genres of poetry and play are also under scrutiny. Novels, short stories, and other scholarly works are considered in the prose category. (Muliadi, 2017:1). Prose/fiction, broadly speaking, refers to a work of fiction in which the author uses their imagination to create the character, storyline, theme, and storytelling core.

According to Hasby & Islami (2020). The novel is one of the various types of prose. The book gains much popularity among readers. Through their imagination, authors of literary works convey their experiences, emotions,

thoughts, ideas, etc. According to Nurgiyantoro (2012: 4), A novel is a work of fiction that presents a world that is created by a variety of intrinsic elements, including events, plots, characters (and characterizations), settings, points of view, and other imaginative elements. This world contains an idealized model of life. (siti hartini, 2019). Put differently, the novel is a piece of prose fiction based on the author's imagination or real-life actors and plot ideas. Compared to other literary works, such as short tales, the book tells a lengthier tale.

A key component of literature is character. The creator of a literary work creates the characters, particularly in novels, to express his thoughts and emotions about events occurring in the real world. According to Groiler (1977:291 in Byl, 2016), fictional genres including novels, narrative poetry, and short tales are distinguished by their distinctive use of characterization. According to Salma, (2021), intrinsic and extrinsic elements are essential elements needed in writing or constructing literary works. Intrinsic and extrinsic elements become the builders of stories or literary works so that work can be enjoyed by readers.

Intrinsic elements in the novel include several supporters, including figures and character's. According to Setiawan (2019), Characters in a story are divided into significant characters (main characters) and minor character's (minor character's) (Milhorn, 2006, pp. 7-8). Hudson (1958 in Budianta, 2002:106) states that the plot is more important than the character because the character is only to fill in and complete the plot the character is more important than the plot because the plot is only used to develop the character. Hudson tends to say that the emphasis on characters is more important than the importance of the plot. This is

because the Story will leave a deep and perhaps even lasting impression because the characterizations in the story are so strong and convincing in building the storyline. Character or character traits are the giving of both physical and mental characteristics to an actor or character contained in the story (Sugiarti, 2007: 94). Figure character is painting a clear picture of someone who is displayed in a story (Milawasri, 2017).

Researcher presumes the novels are worthwhile to delve deeper into and serve as a resource for enhancing children's character development due to the moral lessons they carry. The focus of this study is the English translation of Carol Della Chiesa's *Adventures of Pinocchio* novel. The most esteemed and timeless piece of literature that explores a wide range of topics is *The Adventures of Pinocchio*. *La Adventure di Pinocchio: La Storia di un burattino* was first published in the Italian juvenile journal *Giornale Dei Bambini* in 1881. It quickly gained popularity and is known as the most famous children's book ever (Ingpen, 2004, p. 6-7). The author of this tale initially was Carlo Lorenzini, writing under the pen name "Carlo Collodi." The first Italian novel is about him. On November 24, 1826, in Florence, Italy, he was born. It references Hamstead Stage Company's Study Guide (2010, p. 6).

"Now, I shall devote myself to writing only for children.

Grown-ups are too hard to satisfy; they are not for me."

(Chiesa, 1883, p. 6). The excerpts highlight Collodi's concern for education and his role in launching and endorsing crucial reforms in that field at the time.

Pinocchio tells the story of a wooden doll who turns into a boy with the help of a fairy. Pinocchio experienced various problems because of his innocent, stupid, lying, and selfish nature. Every time he lied, his nose would grow longer. However, he never gave up until one day, he experienced an adventure that turned Pinocchio into a person who cares about other people's feelings and obeys his parents. Pinocchio is an educational and entertaining story, Pinocchio is an exciting story for both children and adults. Through this story, children are not only given advice and dictated to behave that way to be labelled as pleasing children. However, readers are also invited to reason which are good deeds which are not good.

Edgar V. Roberts claims in his book *Writing Themes about Literature* (1983: 41) that "characters" are generally accepted depictions of people, mainly when they come to terms with who they are and how they think, speak, and behave. (Jeannet, 1982). Understanding a character's purpose in a tale is crucial because it gives the author context for their decisions concerning the character's objectives, demeanour, and even appearance. Character and character functions serve as the driving force of the storyline. By determining the characters and figures, the storyline that has been previously designed can be visualized. The character is something that cannot be separated from a work because without a description of the character, a job will not be of interest to readers. A character will fit into one of the following categories: mentor, foil, antagonist, protagonist, or antagonist, depending on how they operate in the narrative. Nonetheless, acknowledgement how the literature review process has been explained above.

Thus, the researcher concentrates on locating the protagonist of Carlo Collodi's book "The Adventures of Pinocchio".

When the researcher first read and chose this novel, the researcher was interested in the main character, Pinocchio. According to the researcher, this character is fascinating, and he makes the reader feel as if he is in the story and follows the adventures he has experienced so that the reader can feel the various emotions in the novel. The primary subject of the researcher's attention, though, is Pinocchio, the protagonist of "The Adventures of Pinocchio" novel. Pinocchio's mischievous, sluggish, and liar-in-chief reputation is transformed by a series of unintentional experiences that improve his negative disposition. This establishes the book as a timeless classic and makes it worthwhile to read.

Researchers feel that character is essential in forming a person's personality. Every human being must have a different character that reflects their identity. Likewise, with students, as prospective teachers, we don't just focus on teaching, but also educating. It is the character of these students that we need to educate to make them a good and valuable generation. This is why Researchers research characters so that they understand more about the various types of characters that exist and provide new learning for subsequent researchers who want to research about characters.

1.2 Setting of the Research

The novel is one of the most popular reading books for almost all circles because it develops imagination related to human life experiences. Apart from

that, what makes the novel an interesting read is that each book has a message and moral values contained in the story. A novel is a type of classic literature that is meant to be both educational and entertaining. The exciting book "The Adventures of Pinocchio" by Carlo Collodi, which Carol Della Chiesa translated into English, was chosen for this study. Another factor is the development of Pinocchio, the narrative's central and significant character.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

The scope of the study is restricted to an analysis of Carlo Collodi's "The Adventures of Pinocchio" novel's principal characters.

1.4 Formulation of the Research

In this study, the researcher will take a novel titled "The Adventures of Pinocchio" by Carlo Collodi as the object of research. For research purposes, the researcher provides operational research questions, as follows: The characters are found in the main characters in the novel "The Adventures of Pinocchio" by Carlo Collodi?

1.5 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this study is To analyze the main characters in the novel “The Adventures of Pinocchio” by Carlo Collodi.

1.6 Significant of the Research

Studying "The Adventures of Pinocchio" has several advantages, particularly for students, teachers, readers, and researchers.

A. Student

A person's character matters a lot in their life. The researcher thinks that by studying character, children will learn to be morally upright.

B. Teacher

This learning about character also needs to be applied in schools, as prospective teachers who will play an important role in educating students, we must know about character and its various types, because what we will face is not just one or two students, but many students who have various kinds of character and temperament. The function of character learning is that teachers can apply good character formation to students.

C. Reader

Through analysis of the novel "The Adventures of Pinocchio" by Carlo Collodi, researchers can carry out the objectives that have been formulated precisely so that it will provide a better understanding of various figures and ordinary people who have learned lessons about the prohibition of lying. However, it's more than that. Furthermore, readers can use this classic Italian novel as an educational media reference to provide examples of what is good and not good to do.

D. Researcher

The goal of this study is to improve literary studies' theoretical foundation, particularly as it relates to characters and Edgar V. Roberts' theory. Aside from

that, this research aids in character determination and can serve as a guide for future researchers examining pre-existing character types.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

1. Character

Character is the values that guide one's conduct toward God Almighty, other people, and the environment. It takes the form of beliefs, attitudes, sentiments, and behaviours influenced by religious rules, laws, etiquette, culture, and conventions. (Supriatna, 2010: 22 in Rachman, 2018)

2. Main Character

The main character is The player who, plays a significant part in the plot and is one of the characters who introduces the scene to readers who like all storylines, is the primary character so that the audience might delight in and experience the story as accurate. (Aston, 2015)

3. Novel

Novel is the book has a lengthy prose essay that uses characters to tell the story of human life and the neighborhood while highlighting each character's unique personality.(Kosasih & Hidayat, 1967)

4. The Adventures of Pinocchio

The Adventures of Pinocchio is a novel by an Italian named Carlo Collodi in Florence. First published as a serial in 1881 and 1882, the first half was finally completed in February 1883 as a children's book. It tells

the story of the mischievous exploits of Pinocchio, an animated puppet, and Geppetto, his impoverished woodcarver father. It is considered a classic of children's literature and gave rise to many parodies, including the Disney animated film of the same name from 1940 and clichés such as the big nose of the liar. (Simon & Schuster, 2023)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Character

Character is a trait that influences a person's behaviour resulting from the different life experiences of each individual and makes them have different characteristics and thoughts from each experience or other influences. (Suyanto in Subekti and Sumarlan, 2017: 72), Character is a way of thinking and acting that each person possesses to coexist and collaborate with others, both inside and outside the boundaries of the family, community, country, and state. So, everyone's character is not the same, they have other thoughts and behaviors that distinguish one person's character from another. This different character also makes one's diversity and mindset reach a mutual agreement.

Meanwhile, character, according to Alwisol (Suwito, 2008: 27), is described as an explanation of conduct that, overtly or covertly, draws attention to good versus harmful values. According to Ryan and Bohlin, people's tendencies are connected to their character. Since the character is a pattern of behaviour, a good character will recognize kindness, seek to appease goodness, and act in a good way in return. In general, according to Doni Koesoema A. (2010: 79), a psychological component linked to schooling and environmental circumstances is character.

When a character is examined through the lens of conduct, it highlights the aspects of personality that people possess from birth. Giving an actor or character in the story physical and mental features is known as character or character attributes. (Sugiarti, 2007: 94). A figure character in a tale is a distinct representation of a person. (Nurgiantoro, 2012: 165).

From some definition by an expert, the writer concludes that Character is a unique personality description of a character in a story given by an author of a literary work that makes the story more lively and interesting.

This is by according to Prawiradilaga & Alwasilah (2017), who say that one of the essential components of a literary work is character. According to Jones (1968: 33), a character is a distinct representation of a person who occurs in a story. On the other hand, characters are those that are presented in a play or narrative work and are understood by the audience, according to Abrams (1981: 20). In a drama or tale, it is a character (Duffy & Pettit, 1953: 24). Character development includes describing a person's physical attributes as well as categorizing their mental and spiritual attributes (Opdhal, 1968: 3). According to Stanton (1965: 17), a story's main character. Its character, who is involved in every plot event, typically exhibits a shift in behaviour toward the.

2.1.2. Main Character

According to (DiYanni, 2001), In his book *Literature: Reading Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, a central character is a significant figure who lies at the heart of the action or theme of the story. A character's significant or minor status is

usually obvious. Occasionally, though, a story may centre around the relationship between two people rather than just one.

Meanwhile (Edgar V. Roberts, n.d.), in his book *Writing Themes About Literature*, states that characters in literature are written representations of people in general and people in particular who define themselves through their ideas, words, and deeds. According to this idea, dialogue, action, and remarks are linguistic depictions of people or occupy the most significant and prominent positions in literary works, resulting in various interactions between the characters in the surroundings.

Using this concept of character, the author attempts to use Edgar V. Roberts' theory, which is presented in the same book, to evaluate the personality of the character using four different ways of analysis:

1. The character's self-portrayal.
2. The actions of the character.
3. What do other characters have to say about the subject of the analysis?
4. What does the writer reveal about his persona?

2.1.3 Kind of Character

According to (Prawiradilaga & Alwasilah, 2017), characters are categorized into several forms, namely character function and character development.

A. Character Function

1. Protagonist

Not only is the protagonist the focal point of attention, but the writer, reader, and audience all focus primarily on them. Protagonists, as opposed to antagonists, are frequently the center of attention in a novel; their acts seem to be intended to elucidate or exemplify the character's growth, or perhaps to make them complex, unpredictable, and enigmatic individuals.

Furthermore, Altenbernd and Lewis in Nurgiyantoro (2010: 178-180) state that Protagonist characters in fiction explain the author who describes the character or character of the character. For example, the author states that the character is kind, patient, loving, friendly, and gentle. (Setiawati et al., 2019)

Example: 1. Katniss Everdeen in the novel *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins.

2. Harry Potter from J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* books.

2. Antagonist

The person or thing that the protagonist opposes is known as the antagonist. Other people, societies, rules, customs, the environment, or protagonists with divergent self-perceptions can all be antagonists.

Furthermore, Altenbernd and Lewis in Nurgiyantoro (2010: 178-180) state that Antagonist characters in fiction explain the author does not directly explain the character or character of the character. For

example, the author mentioned that the character is not good, stubborn, arrogant, selfish, haughty, angry, and has a vengeful nature. (Setiawati et al., 2019)

Example: 1. Voldemort from J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter books.

2. President Coriolanus Snow in the novel The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins.

3. Mentor

A mentor is a figure who acts as the protagonist's mentor, teacher, or advisor in the narrative. The primary character's growth and development are significantly shaped by the mentor figure. They are frequently knowledgeable or experienced older characters who offer the bewildered or lost primary protagonist encouragement, direction, and insightful life lessons. The characters are encouraged by this mentor to continue on their road to transformation and become the persons they desire to be by this mentor.

For example: Minerva McGonagall from J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter books

B. Character Development

1. Static Character

Static characters are literary characters who do not change throughout a story. Their personalities, which are both round and flat, essentially stay the same throughout the narrative. Usually, this is done

with supporting characters so that they can serve as a plot or thematic device.

Example: Throughout the story, Captain Hook, the pirate captain featured in Peter Pan, consistently exhibits cruelty and foolishness until being defeated by Peter Pan. He never makes a significant adjustment or gains any knowledge.

2. Dynamic Character

Characters with much change during the narrative are considered dynamic. A character can be deemed dynamic if they exhibit shifts in commitment, values, viewpoint, or understanding. Even physical improvements in circumstances are meaningless unless they bring about a change in character. This definition suggests that the protagonist is nearly always a dynamic figure. Protagonists frequently undergo significant transformations, transitioning from innocence to experience, especially in coming-of-age novels. In specific stories, the adversaries are often dynamic.

Example: Beast or Prince Adam of Beauty and the Beast is a character who is angry, insensitive to other people's feelings, harsh, and firm. However, his meeting with Belle made Prince Adam's heart change and he gradually became gentler.

C. Characterization

According to Mindrope (2005: 6), the author employs two techniques or approaches in his work while presenting and determining the characters.

a. Direct characterization

Direct characterization is based on the author explicitly describing and commenting on the characters. In this sense, the author takes part or steps in. Making the character traits easy to grasp and identify with for readers. Recognize the characters' personalities according to the author's perception. (Mindrope, 2011: 76)

a. Indirect characterization

The indirect characterization shows that the author positions himself externally. Tell a story by allowing the characters to show their personality. They do this through dialogue and action.

Following the existing theoretical basis, to analyze the main character, the researcher used Edgar V. Roberts' theory. To analyze the character of the main character, the researcher uses an intrinsic approach that focuses on the paradigm proposed by Edgar V. Roberts based on the character's function, character development, and characterization.

2.1.4. Novel

1. Definition of Novel

The novel is a literary work that the author constructs by combining images from real life and their imagination to create a fictional world in which the lives of the characters are set. In novels, authors often include concerns about current events through the characters and the setting, communicating their ideas through the story's message and hoping that the events would not recur. (Siti Martini, 2019)

2. The Element of Novel

The novel is made with mutually reinforcing elements related. Nurgiyantoro (2012: 23) states, there are many other building elements of a novel besides the formal elements of language. Nevertheless, often separated into extrinsic and intrinsic components.

A. Intrinsic element

Intrinsic elements are components that actively contribute to and develop stories. The narrative comes to life because of the cohesiveness between its many essential components. Alternatively, as readers, we will discover these components (stories) as we read the book. The aspects in question include a few, language or stylistic language, themes, events, storylines, narratives, characterizations, settings, and storytelling points of view. The description of the inherent elements is provided below.

1. Theme

The theme is The central notion that drives a literary work and serves as the foundation for the plot's development.

2. Plot

The plot is the order in which its events occur according to cause and effect.

3. Characterization

Characterization is Drawing a precise picture of a character in a story.

4. Setting

Abrams (2012: 363) defines the setting as the period, place, and social context in which the story's events occur.

5. Point of View

The narrative technique known as "point of view" establishes the stance or perspective from which the story is told. There are four main points of view: first person (me), mixed point of view (him), dramatic point of view, and third person (her).

6. Mandate

The moral lesson that the writer is attempting to subtly express through his writing.

B. Extrinsic Element

Novel extrinsic elements are Extrinsic components, on the other hand, nonetheless have an impact on the substance or content of literary works, even though they are external. According to Wellek & Warren (2014: 84), extrinsic elements consist of several elements, including the individual subjectivity of the author, who has attitudes, beliefs, and outlooks on life, all of which will influence his work. In other words, extrinsic elements, namely the author's biography, the writer's psychology, and the social conditions around the writer, such as economics, politics, and social influences on literary works.

3. The Kind of Novel

The three categories of books, according to Jakob Sumardjo and Saini K.M. (1986:29), are romance novels, adventure novels, and fantasy novels. (Handayani, 2009).

a. Romance novel

A romance novel is a novel in which there are characters women and men equally, sometimes even in roles women are more dominant. Almost all subjects are present in the author's work, including this kind of story and romantic novels.

b. Adventure Novel

Adventure novels involve fewer female roles than men. When women are involved in this novel type, the depiction is almost stereotyped and plays little role. This type of adventure novel is a reading that is in great demand by men because the male character is very dominant and involves many problems in the world of men that have nothing to do with women. This type of novel also has elements of romance, but it is only a mere cover-up.

c. Fantasy Novel

Fantasy novels are novels that tell stories that unrealistic and impossible in everyday life. The elements of characters, settings, and plots used are unrealistic so they cannot be used to convey the author's idea.

The concepts, ideas, and ideas of writers are conveyed in fantastic stories, meaning that they are not following everyday life.

Based on the elements of fiction, novels can be divided into three, namely novels plot, character novel, and thematic novel.

- a. Novel plot or incident novel. This novel is a vital story structure or development of events. These novels usually depict much tension because it tells many incidents.
- b. Character novels or character novels. This novel is important in the storytelling of the characters of the actors, for example, coward, lazy, humorous, short-tempered, easily discouraged, easily discouraged, etc.
- c. Friendship novels. This novel is concerned with the theme or subject matter of many problems.

The Adventure of Pinocchio novels are included in the category of fantasy novels because the story is not absolute and is just a fantasy or imagination of the author. The writer invites the reader to imagine by using the character Pinocchio as a living wooden doll, this is a narrative that aims to educate as well as entertain. Because this book has a lot of moral lessons that are beneficial for children's character development.

3.1.3. The Adventures of Pinocchio

Le Avventure Di Pinocchio (The Adventures of Pinocchio) was the original title of Carlo Collodi's novel, first published on February 16, 1882, and continued to be published until January 1883. Pinocchio is a wooden doll created in a Tuscan town by Geppetto in the story. Amazingly, Pinocchio was more than simply a wooden doll—he had dreams and a life of his own. (Maulana, n.d.)

1. Theme

Pinocchio, known as "Le avventure di Pinocchio" (1883), is about the magic of a wooden doll that lives like a human. The doll was made by an older man named Geppetto, who was known to be kind. A fairy revived Pinocchio. But he must be reasonable and must not lie. If he lies, his nose will grow longer. The theme in *The Adventure of Pinocchio* is straightforward, it is about child mischief. The writer wants to give a strong moral message, especially to children, to always be good children and not to disobey their parents. Unlike Pinocchio, who usually lied and troubled his father, Geppetto. Pinocchio's annoyance, mischief, and naivety lead him to multiple layers of problems. Pinocchio often wanted to avoid his obligation. To study to continue playing all the time. Of course, this requires Pinocchio to continue lying and break his promise to Geppetto and Peri.

2. Character

The central character in the Pinocchio story is Pinocchio, Grandfather Geppetto, and the blue fairy. The minor characters in this story include the godmother, the boy, the cat, the wolf, Stromboli, and the whales.

3. Setting and plot

This novel uses several settings. Some are the Geppetto house, forest, performance venues and toy parks, sea, and whale belly. The storyline of this novel is advanced or progressive. The story begins with a woodcarver grandfather named Geppetto, who lives alone and longs for a son. He then made a wooden

doll named Pinocchio. Because of Geppetto's kindness so far, the blue fairy brought Pinocchio to life. The wooden doll could move, talk, think, and dance.

The blue fairy advised Pinocchio to keep his attitude. If he can do good, one day the blue fairy will give him a special gift. But Pinocchio was very naughty and several times he also lied to his father and the blue fairy, every time he lied his nose would continue to grow longer. But that didn't deter Pinocchio, he was still naughty until one day he was in trouble and his father wanted to save him but instead was eaten by a whale and trapped in his stomach.

Pinocchio felt sad and sorry because his mischievous actions had harmed his father and then he went to save his father. With the intelligence possessed by Pinocchio, he and his father managed to get out of the whale's stomach. Because of Pinocchio's kindness, the blue fairy was happy and gave a special gift by making Pinocchio a complete boy. And in the end, Pinocchio and his father lived happily.

4. Point of view

To depict the story of Pinocchio's exploits, the third-person point of view was selected. Furthermore, the writer engages in the narrative as the narrator, narrating the story to his audience. This third-person point of view is enough to show how Pinocchio's behaviour often causes high blood pressure. On the one hand, Pinocchio usually regretted his actions, but on the other hand, he still did them. It's a very annoying ambiguity to listen to. Even though it is classified as a classic novel, the author's language style is effortless to follow. Moreover, the results of the translation are easy to understand. Even though Pinocchio has the

same theme as *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, Collodi chooses not to play with words so readers can easily understand the storyline. (Fahri Rashid, 2014).

2.1.6 About Author

Carlo Collodi is the author of the famous children's fairy tale *The Adventure of Pinocchio*. The *Adventure of Pinocchio* novel is an educational story about a wooden puppet who turns into a boy named Pinocchio because of the help of a fairy. Carlo Lorenzini wrote under the pen name Carlo Collodi (1826–1890). Italy's Florence is where he was born. His mother was a chambermaid for the same wealthy family that employed his father as a cook. Lorenzini was sent to school in his mother's hometown, where he picked up the name Collodi. Collodi volunteered to join the Tuscan army in 1848 and 1860 during the Italian War of Independence. His foray into politics started in 1853 when he established the satirical publication *Il Lampione*. He translated the stories of Charles Perrault in 1876. He then penned a serial story in 1881 named *The Puppet Story* (*La storia di un burattino*). This story was eventually published in 1883 as *The Adventures of Pinocchio* (*Le avventure di Pinocchio*). One of the best-selling books ever, *The Adventures of Pinocchio* has been translated into over 300 languages. Since Pinocchio's 1940 Walt Disney adaptation was brought to the big screen, the character has gained widespread cultural recognition.

2.2. Review of Related Findings

The novel *The Adventures of Pinocchio* has been the subject of numerous analyses. The researcher will take some of the previous studies to support this research. They discussed the character from several perspectives.

First, a journal article written by (Milawasri, 2017) Entitled “*Character Analysis of the Main Female Character in the Short Story of The Deceased by S.N. Ratmana Masa Kini*”. The primary female character in S.N. Ratmana's short story *Mendiang* is the subject of this study's character analysis. The primary female character in *Mendiang Karya S.N. Ratmana's* short story is the subject of this study's dilemma. The goal of this study is to describe the main female character in *Mendiang Karya S.N. Ratmana's* short story, as told either directly from the character's life or indirectly by the author. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The study's findings demonstrate that the characters in S.N. Ratmana's short novel *Mendiang*. The painting of the main female character named Wati can be analyzed analytically and dramatically. Analytically, Wati is described by the author as a woman who has a physique like a man's. Meanwhile, dramatically, Wati's character is depicted in four ways, namely: (1) by depicting the reactions of other characters to the main character. Wati has a less-than-commendable character. Wati is less able to position herself. (2) by describing the circumstances surrounding the character's residence. As the youngest child, Wati's character can be imagined, especially since her family is well off. Things like this sometimes can't be denied to make someone spoiled. (3) by describing the thoughts and feelings of the characters in the story. The figure of

Wati pioneered the overhaul of ways of making love. The figure of Wati comes up with a new idea: if we need something, say that we need it. (4) by describing the character's actions. Wati has terrible morals. His agile behaviour made his teacher unliked.

The difference between this research and the articles written by (Milawasri, 2017) is that the article by (Milawasri, 2017) portrays the main female character in S.N. Ratmana's short novel *Mendiang* directly or indirectly based on the character's actual experiences. Meanwhile, this study analyzes the main characters in the book "The Adventures of Pinocchio" using (Edgar V. Roberts, n.d.) to explore the characters.

Second, a thesis was created by (Rawung, 2019) entitled "Analisis karakter dalam novel *the stars shine down* karya sidney sheldon". This thesis examines two primary issues: "Who are the characters in The Stars Shine Down, and who is Sidney Sheldon's role in The Stars Shine Down? The aim of this research is to determine which characters in The Stars Shine Down novel are the protagonists and antagonists and to apply Robert's (1983) theory to examine these characters. The author uses intrinsic procedures and descriptive methods to analyze the data. The study's findings show that the book contains a variety of human traits, including introversion, willingness to sacrifice, perfectionism, wickedness, kindness, goodwill, and wisdom. Protagonists and antagonists can be used to describe the characters in this book. The protagonists in this story are Lara Cameron, Howard Keller, and Charles Cohn; the antagonists are James Cameroon, Sean Mac Allister, and Paul Martin.

The difference between this study and the research conducted by Rawung, 2019 is that Rawung's research focuses on all the characters in the novel who are, the antagonists and protagonists in the story. While this study focuses on the main character in the novel "The Adventures of Pinocchio."

Third, thesis by (Byl, 2016) entitled "Analisis karakter tokoh utama dalam novel *lolita* karya vladimir nabokov". The conversation between characters and the narrator's description of the events in the story's narration are the main subjects of this study. The author makes use of Robert's (1983) character theory. The author applies Welleck and Warren's (1976) approach to character analysis and identification to explain the elements influencing the main character's growth. To examine how the characters interact with one another in the book, the author also employs an intrinsic technique, which involves evaluating the characters based on what they say, how they act and think, and what the author writes about them. The study's findings indicate that the primary character possesses several distinct qualities, including being creative, courteous, possessive, astute, serene, and frugal. It also depicts how the main character in the book develops as a result of both external (knowledge and books) and internal (past, self-control, and love) influences.

Fourth, the thesis was written by (Setiawati et al., 2019) entitled "Analisis Perwatakan Tokoh Dalam Novel *Islah Cinta* Karya Dini Fitria". This study focuses on the main character's and supporting characters' personalities and the author's description of these personalities in Dini Fitria's book *Islah Cinta*. A qualitative kind of library research is used in the research methodology (Library

Research). A descriptive methodology is employed. The book *Islah Cinta* by Dini Fitria was published by PT. Falcon Jakarta, in 2017, is the source of the research data. It has 401 pages and 33 chapters. The study's findings indicate that the characters in Dini Fitria's novel *Islah Cinta* are split into two groups: the primary characters, represented by Diva, Andrean, and Mas Jay. Thirteen more characters portray other roles. Following the primary character traits, Diva, Andrean, and Mas Jay are calm, responsible, quiet, and helpful; but, also boastful, impolite, selfish, boastful, generous, confident, and caring. Thirteen more characters make up the cast: they are obstinate, self-assured, courageous, kind, courteous, friendly, selfish, immoral, helper, religious, compassionate, wise, polite, calm, chatty, romantic, smiling, direct, honest, reckless, and authoritative. The main character and the minor character's characters are described by the author through a variety of techniques, such as seeing how other characters interact with him, how he acts, how other characters discuss him, and how he responds to them.

The last research was done by (Farahani et al., 2021) about moral values titled *"Building Children's Character Through Moral Values in The Adventure of Pinocchio"*. This research aims to clarify the moral value categories and explain how the novel suggests youngsters should develop their character. To determine the goals of the studies, the researcher applies two theoretical ideas to the analysis of this novel. Linda and Eyre dispute moral principles, and Lewis is the basis for the thesis on children's character development. This study's methodology is qualitative research so that data analysis can be done without statistical techniques. The primary source of data for this study is simply Carlo Collodi's

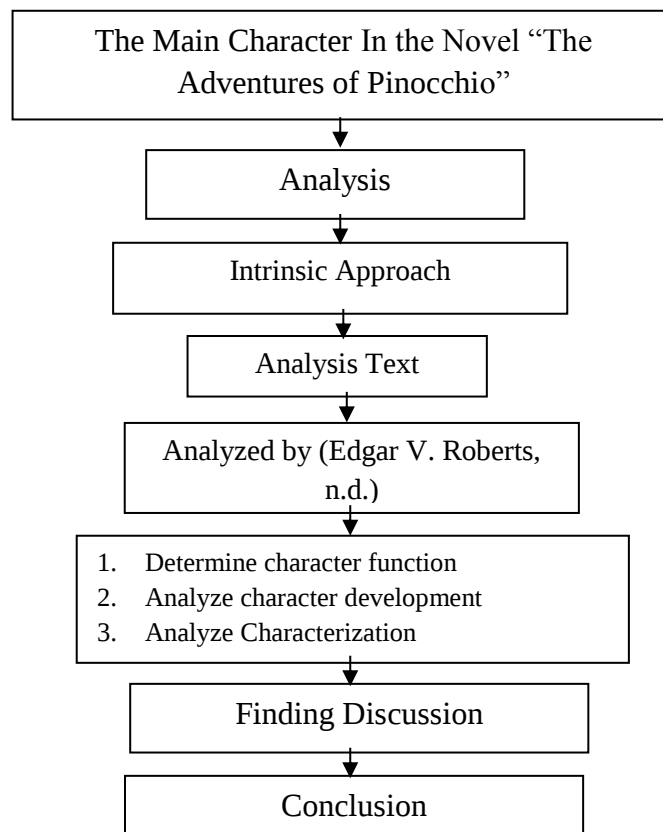
novel "The Adventure of Pinocchio," which Carol Della Chiesa translated into English. To complement and complete the original data, secondary data sources are also drawn from relevant references and other literary works. This leads the researcher to conclude that the novel's content had moral qualities, including love and affection, sensitivity and selflessness, bravery, self-discipline, and moderation. In the meantime, the book "The Adventures of Pinocchio" suggests that youngsters should develop moral qualities like honesty, responsibility, regard, respect, and compassion.

The primary distinction between this research and other pertinent studies is that the investigator chose to concentrate on The Adventures of Pinocchio's protagonist. According to theory, the researcher wishes to characterize the primary characters in The Adventures of Pinocchio (Edgar V. Roberts, n.d.)

2.3 Framework

The fundamental idea behind this research is a conceptual framework. The researcher uses it to evaluate this study. Descriptive qualitative research like this one requires in-depth comprehension to determine its findings. The overall procedure for assessing the data and ultimately obtaining the research's conclusion will be provided. The following figure represents the conceptual framework for this study:

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



The picture above explains that the condition of this research will underlie the research. Especially, finding out the main character in the novel “The Adventures of Pinocchio”.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introductory Paragraph

3.1 Research Design

The methods employed by the researcher to examine the data were described in the research method. The researcher needed to use the appropriate methodology when conducting the study. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. According to Creswell (1994), The goal of the descriptive research approach is to compile data regarding the current state of affairs.

Following Joubish et al. (2011), paper qualitative research seeks to understand causes and explanations rather than only summarizing findings and describing study methodology. This research draws on people's actions, attitudes, value systems, worries, motives, aspirations, and cultures or lifestyles and works with unstructured data. According to Fraenkel et al. (2012, p. 426), qualitative research observes and gathers data in the interest environment.

A study technique called the descriptive approach seeks to characterize a phenomenon, occurrence, or event that occurs in the present. According to Creswell (1994), the descriptive research method collects data regarding the current state of affairs. The goal of the descriptive technique, according to Creswell (2012, p. 274), is to methodically identify a thorough explanation and description of the study object. According to (Adam, 2015), aims to characterize all current situations or symptoms, specifically as they existed at the time the study was carried out.

Thus, the researcher concluded that the descriptive qualitative approach is pertinent to this research based on the justification provided. To determine which characters would work best as the primary protagonists in the book "The Adventures of Pinocchio," the researcher examines the characters.

3.2 Data of the Research

Primary and secondary data were the two qualitative data sources employed in this study. Information is gathered by direct or indirect observation, documentation, recording, and table analysis. The novel "The Adventures of Pinocchio" by Carlo Collodi serves as the primary data sources for this study, which was collected directly from the author. The secondary data for this study came from the internet, specifically pre-existing research findings. Thus, information is not directly gathered by the author from the subject of the study.

Because this research takes the shape of a discourse and necessitates knowledge and interpretation, the research instrument is a novel researcher. Data cards in the form of columns are necessary for data gathering. Subsequently, the data card will serve as a basis for the study data record. This is required to make systematic data processing easy to categorize. The purpose of the research instrument is to facilitate data gathering and improve outcomes. In conducting a study entitled "The Main Character In The Novel The Adventures of Pinocchio by Carlo Collodi," the researcher used an instrument in the form of a data screen. Furthermore, the data is used to analyze according to the subfocus of the problem.

3.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

Reading the story from beginning to end with great attention to detail allowed for the data collection. Analysis of the research sources is done by taking notes on the character traits of the primary character. The reading technique is done by:

- a. Read the novel *The Adventures of Pinocchio* by Carlo Collodi in its entirety
- b. Give a mark on a specific part of the main character.
- c. Describe the entire data that has been marked in the novel.

Next, record the data on the data cards been obtained from the book.

The recording steps carried out were recording the results of the description and recording according to the formulation of the problem in the novel "*The Adventures of Pinocchio*" by Carlo Collodi.

By employing Deguzman's theory, this study was able to generate data in the form of lines taken from the novel's conversations and monologues, which were then connected to the issue formulation, specifically the critical characters in Carlo Collodi's book "*The Adventures of Pinocchio*". The purpose of data collection is to support the data analysis process, which yields information, comprehension, and insight about the formulation of the topic under study. Finding conclusions and conversations that appear in Carlo Collodi's book *The Adventures of Pinocchio* can also be accomplished using data collecting. Furthermore, it can also serve as proof to support this study on the primary character's character.

1.4 The Technique of Analyzing the Data

Sugiyono (2018: 482) defines data analysis as looking for and gathering systematic information from field notes, interviews, and documentation. It involves categorizing the information, describing it in units, synthesizing it, arranging it into patterns, deciding what information is significant and will be studied, and drawing conclusions that are simple to understand for oneself and others.

The novel *The Adventures of Pinocchio* by Carlo Collodi, which is translated into English by Carol Della Chiesa, is the data source for this research. It is 321 pages long and contains written data in text containing the characters. The reading and writing technique was used to collect data for this study, meaning that information was recorded after reading the novel and making notes about the problems it addresses.

A structural approach was utilized for the analysis of the research data. A structural approach is one that breaks down literary works into their constituent elements while keeping in mind how each element relates to the others. Character traits are the main emphasis of the literary elements studied in this course.