



AN ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERIZATION IN WELLS' *THE ISLAND OF Dr. MOREAU*

Nadina Syahrina, Hrp¹, Senny Alwasilah², Erik Rusmana³, Iwan Dudy Gunawan⁴

Universitas Pasundan
Bandung, West Java,
Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}

Email:
arinnadinjr95@gmail.com¹

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Abstract

This paper was entitled "An Analysis of Characters and Characterization in Wells the Island of Dr. Moreau". This paper discussed of the secondary characters and their characterizations on novel the island of Dr. Moreau which were Moreau itself and his experiments or beast folks. The background of this research was taken because the novel is science fiction. The characters might be representing of future. The depiction of characters and characterizations was the reason of this paper and the development. The object researches problems were the way of the author explained the characters and characterizations, the characters development, and how plotting line assisted the characters and characterizations were developed. The theories were used in this paper; narratology including characters and characterization, and literary works. The aims of this paper the comprehension on literary works and how to find out the signs. The methodology in this paper is used qualitative method and descriptive methodology to interpret the signs. The result of the object research problems the secondary characters were the flat characters. The character of Moreau was the antagonist on this novel, meanwhile the beast folks were tritagonist. The findings were taken by point of view, dialogue, and so on. For further research of this paper, it might be taken of semiotics to get deeper comprehension of characters on this novel.

Keywords: Characters, characterization, and narratology/prose

INTRODUCTION

In literature there are many types of literary works. One of the literary works is prose. Prose it might be divided by length. One of prose is known as novel. Novel was came from Italian word, which is novella. Moreover, novel has a lot of genres, one of the genres is science fiction. The object research problems on this paper are analyzing the characters and characterizations of H.G. Wells' works. Wells was known as sociologist, biologist, and novelist. All of his works were using his expertise. The Island of Dr. Moreau discussed of the madness scientist who would like to break his limit on science. He made the vile and hideous experiment by using animal. The title of the novel gave a depiction for some reader to get to know what would be happened on the island. Moreau had the private island to do his experiments. The animal on the novel was known as beast folks. This paper discussed of science fiction, which is the content of this novel containing some futuristics thought and the characters might be beyond our imagination. The characters were the secondary characters. It's quite unusual for some researchers to research the secondary characters that become the main purpose of the paper.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In literature it's quite difficult to be defining the meaning. For experts, they defined literature in some types. In the beginning of defining started by the genres, after that by the typical of writing, until the narrator which had take a part on literary works. Literature has 3 main genres; poetry, prose, and drama. The typical of writing, poetry more simple than prose and using figurative language, meanwhile prose is a story and less using figurative language. Drama it fulfills by dialogue. The narrator in poetry and prose are the character or 'an exist' that appear when the narration is begun. Meanwhile, drama the narrator is a man or woman who takes a part or role player on the story. According to Culler (1997:72-73) "Historically, many theorists of genre have followed the Greeks, who divided works among three broad classes according to who speaks: poetic or lyric, where the narrator speaks in the first person, epic or narrative, where the narrator speaks in his own voice but allows characters to speak in theirs, and drama, where the characters do all the talking".

Literature is the writing that containing a pleasant feeling for the reader. According to Teeuw (2013:20) stated that literature is the written from and the purpose in language. Giving a pleasant feeling is the purpose of literature has presented. The language that using in literature gives the reader another comprehension on language, such as figurative language and implicitly meaning. Literature educates the reader to find out the meaning on the narration that literature has given. Moreover, literature shows human being innovativeness of thinking. Human beings create 'a new world' by looking the real world. According to Wellek & Warren (1993) (in Susanto, 2016:1) stated that Literature is an imaginative activity that comes from by innovative thoughts.

PROSE

Prose is one of the literary works which contains of story or narration. According to Fludernik (2009:2) "The story is then that which the narrative discourse reports, represents or signifies". Story contains sentence as a narrative. Story tells something has happened, represent a circumstance and has a meaning. Story might be written in a book, one of the books is known

as novel. Novel contains a story or a piece of news, novel has a meaning as 'a tale', according to Rawlings (2006:22) " 'Novel' derives from the Italian word novella, which means 'tale', or 'a piece of news'. As they came into prominence in the early eighteenth century, novels were mainly concerned with the representation of every day events, or (generally) the fairly recent past, rather than universal truth to which poets and playwrights often seemed to aspire".

Novel delivers the idea using narration or narrative. Narrative or Narration is an action that related to the verb narrate. According to Fludernik (2006:1) "Narrative is associated above all the act of narration and is to be found wherever someone tells us about something: a news reader on the radio, a teacher at school, a school friend in the playground, a fellow passenger on train, a newsagent, one's partner over the evening meal, a television reporter, a newspaper columnist or the narrator in the novel that we enjoy reading before going to bed". The narration on the novel will be delivered by the characters that appear. The function of narrator to narrate the story, according to Culler (1997:86) "Theorists distinguish 'first person narration', where a narrator says 'I', from what is somewhat confusingly called 'third person narration', where there is no 'I'- the narrator is not identified as a character in the story and all the characters are referred to in the third person, by name or as 'he' or 'she'".

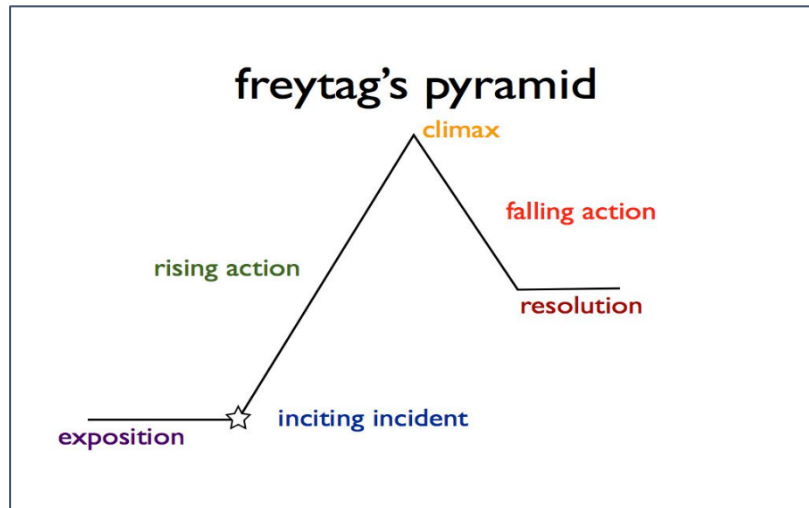
Furthermore, Dominic explained about who is narrative and the reader. Sometimes, the reader could be narratee. Narratee is a person whom narrative the story. According to Rainsford (2014:44) "The narratee is the person to whom narrative seems to be directed: in that sense, producing a narrative involves creating a reader, just as it involves creating a narrator and characters".

CHARACTER

In literary works, character has a lot of functions. Character is the main role in a narrative or prose. It shows the reader about the implicit messages, that the author wants to deliver. The implicit messages could be defined as the code. According to Bradley in (Margolin, 1983:2) "that is, a standardized, stereotyped and codified social role, with the norms of action and appropriateness, expectations and values associated with it, irrespective of the individual fulfilling it".

Character represents a meaning on the story. It represents a sign or code. Character in a story is one of the narrators that tells reader about the story. The story makes plot. Plot has several events that has function to describe the characters. According to Abrams (1984: 135) "Plot is the framework of a dramatic or narrative work's activities, as they are ordered and rendered in order to achieve specific emotional and creative effects. Plot is defined as what the characters do or what occurs to them."

Character and plot could not be separated. Plot assists character' development, and character assists how the plot will be existed. Plot could not be the memorable one without the intervention of character. According to Bell (2004:142) "What makes a plot truly memorable is not all of the action, but what the action does the character". In plotting line, it has several events. The events presenting some part, which are; exposition, inciting incident, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. There is a diagram that shows, how the plotting line works. It came from by Gustav Freytag.



Freytag's Pyramid has six significant structural elements:

1. Exposition: The storyteller establishes the setting and background of the characters.
2. The Inciting Incident: Occurs when a character reacts to something that sets off a series of events.
3. Rising Action: The plot thickens. A complication occurs frequently, implying that the problem the character attempted to solve becomes more complex.
4. The story reaches its climax when the protagonist and adversary are at their most tense (or if there is only one main character, the darkness or lightness of that character appears to take control).
5. Falling Action: After the climax, the plot turns to action that occurs as a result of the climax, which may or may not include a reversal (when the character shows how they are changed by events of the climax).
6. Resolution: The issue or conflict is resolved by the character.

Character is divided into 2 types; the flat and the round character. According to Rainsford (2014:49) "Round characters, with multiple dimensions to their personalities, rich inner lives, and the capacity to develop, are the main focus of the narrator's interest and probably of the reader's too. Flat characters are there to expand the fictional world surrounding the main, round, characters without drawing too much attention to themselves". The flat character means that they don't have any changes from the beginning of story until the story end, meanwhile the round character has any changes. The changing of character is influenced by conflict that happen in the story.

CHARACTERIZATION

Characterization is the representation of character. Characterization describes how the character interact each other, their behavior, the way they solve their problem, and so on. Characterization will be the judgement of a character. The characterization is something could not be seen as the real condition, but it could be sensed. Characterization talks about the personality of character. According to O'Neill "Multifarious ways in which characters emerge from the words on the page, in which story world actors acquire a personality, is one of the most fascinating and least systematically explored aspects of narrative theory and narrative practice" O'Neill in (Palmer, 2004:37).

Characterization builds up the 'character's' manner, behavior, and so on. Characterization also brings the idea of the trait, action, speech, personality of character. The characterization also takes the reader to think about the personality, and makes the interpretation towards their traits, behave and act. According to Palmer (2004:40) "Characterization is an inference from an individual action, then, toward a supposed disposition or trait, and these are states of mind that extend over time. In the same way, subsequent actions are interpreted by the reader in the context of the whole of the character's mind as hypothesized up until that point".

METHODOLOGY

This paper used qualitative methodology and assisted by descriptive methodology. Qualitative is a type of methodology that will be used to identify or explain something without using number or account. Qualitative methodology is quite regular that use in a literature research. According to Denzin (2008:311) "Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. Qualitative research consists of a set of interpretive material practices transform the world". Literature creates 'a new world' that comes from imaginative person, it calls as the author. Literature brings a new perspective in human being life. In conclusion, the statement of qualitative method that comes from by an expert is equal to literature research.

Qualitative methodology was used to give the quality of the object research problems. The descriptive used to describe or explain the object research problems. The object research problems need to explain. The object research problems were signs. The signs would be analyzed and gave some explanations of the object research problems meaning.

The procedure of collecting data used 3 steps; first one, read the book, which is *the island of Dr. Moreau*, second marked the object research problems, and the last gave the explanation of the object research problems. It took 10 times to read the book. The comprehension of reading assisted the writer to be cautious, to make this paper obvious. The focusing to analyze the data not only on the object research problems, however analyzing the plotting line. In analyzing the plotting line, it made the explanation of characterization would focus.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As the previous statement had been mentioned, the analysis of the data assisted by plotting line. There are several elements of plotting line, however not all of the elements would be appeared. The data would be taken only in a several moments, that truly showing the object research problems, which were the characters and characterizations of Moreau and beast folks.

Data Analysis 1

- Exposition

The first performance of this plot was the point of view of a drunken sailor. In this stage of exposition, there were events that depicted Moreau's characterizations. The drunken sailor babbled himself with some cursing words (1896:21).

“wha’ won’t do?” he said, and added after looking sleepily into Montgomery’s face for a minute. “Blasted Sawbones!”.

The babbled of drunken sailor showed that something went wrong with someone else. Another character that didn’t mention explicitly. In a meaning of sawbones, it means something educate that do surgery.

After they arrived in the unknown island, he met some human beings. He saw a white-haired man. (1896:35).

The white-haired man I found was still regarding me steadfastly, but with an expression, as I now fancied, of some perplexity. He was a powerfully-built man, as I have said, with a fine forehead and rather heavy features; but his eyes had that odd drooping of the skin above the lids which often comes with advancing years, and fall of his heavy mouth at the corners gave him an expression of pugnacious resolution.

The main character (Prendick) explained another character that he met after arriving on the island. The appearances of this character were quite normal, there’s nothing suspicious of him. It presented an old-man by explaining his physically. White haired-man, the sprinkling on his eyes, and the corners of his mouth.

The guardians seemed too strange. The physical shape influenced Prendick’s point of view. He saw a lot of abnormalities in their physical appearance. He saw the face, the eyes, the hair, and the length. It seemed abnormal for human beings appearances. (1896:35)

From him my eyes travelled to his three men; and a strange crew they were. I saw only their faces, yet there was something wrong in their faces... they wore turbans too, and thereunder peered put their elfin faces at me, faces with protruding lower-jaws and bright eyes. They had black hair, almost like horsehair, and seemed as they sat to exceed in sature any race of men I have seen.

The explanation of Prendick showed another character on the island. Their appearances were quite abnormal as human being. They looked different with their physical.

Data analysis 2

- Inciting incident

The ‘Moreau Hollows’ or the ‘Moreau Horror’. He chose the last one ‘The Moreau Horror’ the old memory that suddenly appeared. The reason was something mysterious on the island. He had a peculiar case because of his experiments. (1896:44).

I followed him out with my eyes; and as I did so, by some odd trick of unconscious cerebration, there came surging into my head the phrase, “the Moreau Hollows”-

was it? “the Moreau-“ ah! It sent my memory back ten years. “the Moreau Horrors!”

That long-forgotten pamphlet came back with startling vividness to my mind. I had been a mere lad then, and Moreau was, I suppose, about fifty, a prominent masterful physiologists, well known in scientific circles for his extraordinary imagination and his brutal directness in discussion.

Prendick remembered some old memory of his. Moreau was the famous scientist at his era and made some hideous innovation. It referred at the sentence ‘his extraordinary imagination’. His imagination had a possibility beyond others’ imagination. Moreover, his behavior had been mentioned it when he attended the event of scientific men. He delivered his idea was quite frank. The ‘brutal’ word has a negative meaning.

The thing was bowing himself to drink the water, it’s quite abnormal behavior. The physical appearance showed the abnormality, the legs were scarcely half the length of the body. It was going on all-fours. When their eyes met, the thing showed guilty feelings. (1896:52).

It bowed its round head to the water, and began to drink. Then I saw it was a man, going on all-fours like a beast. He was clothed in bluish cloth, and was of a copper-coloured hue, with black hair. It seemed that grotesque ugliness was an invariable character of these islanders.

He looked up guilty, and his eyes met mine. Forthwith he scrambled to his feet, and stood wiping his clumsy hand across his mouth and regarding me.

Prendick met another character, his behavior was abnormal. He drank the water such as an animal. It was peculiar for human being to do that. And, the ‘thing’ explained a frightened when their eyes met. There was a guilty by the ‘thing’.

Data analysis 3

- Rising Action

The thing invited him into a place, it called as the ‘house of the pain’. Prendick saw a lot of wicked things. He saw the creatures saying the law. The sentences of the law showed a pretty wicked thing. (1896: 78,79).

‘not to go on all-fours; that is the law. Are we not men?’ ‘not to suck up drink; that is the law. Are we not men?’ ‘not to eat fish or flesh; that is the law. Are we not men?’ ‘not to claw or bark of trees; that is the law. Are we not men?’ ‘not to chase other men; that is the law. Are we not men?’

‘his is the house of pain.’ ‘his is the hand that makes’. ‘his is the hand that wounds’.
‘his is the hand that heals’

A horrible fancy came into my head that Moreau, after animalising these men, had infected their dwarfed brains with a kind of deification of himself.

The law controlled them to obey it. Moreau was a light hand or someone who punches out because the word of 'wounds' has a meaning of pain. All of these words indirectly discussed of their characterization between Moreau and beast folks.

He tried to humanised animals, in his own way. The desire made him became wicked. He tried to push the limitation of himself. (1896:99)

“to this day I have never troubled about the ethics of the matter,” he continued.
“the study of nature makes a man at last as remorseless as nature.”

By Moreau's word, it could be depicted he was the indifferent by his experiments. There's no ethic anymore. He being vile and cruel, on his way. He being nature, that makes anyone could be indifferent with society, ethics and so on.

The aims of this research not only analyze the characters and characterization appeared, moreover it discussed of the reason of characters and characterization appeared, and in what ways they were appeared. Using plotting line, there are several things that could be taken. Point of view, dialogue, and action that assisted characters and characterizations appeared.

CONCLUSION

The plotting line also showed the classification of flat and round characters. The objects of the research questions were the flat characters. The character of Moreau was still the vile scientist. He made the same experiments, which were hideous experiments using animals. The dominant of Moreau's character is the antagonist. It shows by the shreds of evidence of his works. The antagonist because Moreau prohibited the ethics of using animals in his work. Another evidence, when he still lived in London. He did the same thing as on the island.

The beast's characters are the flat characters also. The flat characters mean they are animals and still animals, even though they trained became human. In the plotting line, the flat characters showed that they had to obey the law. The law was the instruction of the beasts. They are tritagonist characters. Tritagonists in this paper discussed they were abstained from decided. Their life was controlled by somebody else. It is depicted in their daily life. They were animals that trained to become human beings.

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