



A FINAL PROJECT

**ANALYSIS OF ACTANTIAL MODEL IN SUZANNE COLLINS'
*THE HUNGER GAMES***

A Final Project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

by

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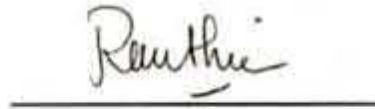
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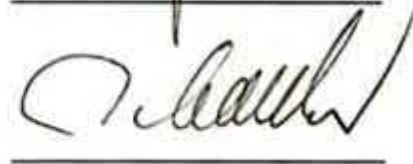
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published and written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree of the university or institution of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Semarang, 18 August 2019



Uliya Dzikriya

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Allah does not change a soul except (with that within) its capacity”

(QS. Al Baqarah: 286)

*“Allah does not change the condition of a folk until they (first) change
that which is in their hearts”*

(QS. Ar Ra’d: 11)

“In my shoulders are my parents, in my heart is my love and family”

This final project is dedicated with full of love and gratitude to:

My beloved parents Maimanah & Qomaruddin Nasri,

M. Abdul Fattah, my brother

and all of my beloved family and friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah SWT for the compassion, blessing, luck, gift and strength so that this final project could be finally completed. Allah is the only almighty who always loves all His creature in every situation. Peace and blessing be upon the prophet Muhammad SAW who guides the people to God's path.

I also would like to deliver my sincere gratitude to all people who have helped me to finish this final project. I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd. as my advisor, for the entire patience and kindness in giving me the guidance, motivation, suggestion, and also correction in completing my final project. Thank you for all lecturers and staffs of English Department who have given me a lot of meaningful knowledge and experiences.

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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Plot, plot structure, actant and Greimas structuralism.

This study aims to analyze plot structure in Collins' *The Hunger Games*. There are several questions that researcher wants to find, what the elements of plot are, how do the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story, and what kind of plot is applied in the novel. This study is a qualitative analysis by applying A.J. Greimas approach. The data were collected by reading, identifying, interpreting and analyzed using the approach and theories which used in this study by using actants. The result of this study were the elements of plot consist of beginning, problem of the story, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. To find out the main plot structure, this research classifies the function of each character into six actants, they are sender, receiver, subject, object, helper and opponent. Finally, the researcher concluded what kind of plot and how the ending of the novel is. The plot of the novel is dramatic or cronological plot because the story through in chronological order. In addition, the novel is closed plot because the problem of the story is solved.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the study. It consists of the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, the research questions, the objectives of the study, and the significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary work is the representation of our life. It is a work of art which contains many humanity aspect, especially feeling, such as faith, spirit, etc. Basically, literary work is very beneficial for life, because it can give awareness to the readers about the true life which is about social, psychology, history and many more. The material of literary work usually deal with human activity and experience. By literature, people can express their ideas, emotions, feeling, and attitudes.

Wellek and Warren (1989) argue that “literature can be a way to find out the authors’s soul. Literature is an *imitation* of life as it is and of social life in particular” (p.160). The relation between literature and society is inseparable since it present the life largely consists of social reality, formed by the existed value systems in a society thet uphold with a certain culture.

According to Peck and Coyle (1984), literature divided into three genres of types, they are; poetry, drama, and novel. In this research, I limited my scope of research into novel. Novel provides the story in detail. The story comes from author’s original ideas and sometimes it is inspired by human experience in a real life. Further,

novel has several genres, namely fantasy novel, documentary novel, historical novel, social novel, etc. (Abrams, 1971). However, in this study, I would like to limit my scope of study in fantasy novel. Fantasy novel is a novel which commonly has imaginative world such as Lewis' *Wonderland*, Tolkien's *Middle Earth*, and Rowling's *Harry Potter*.

According to Abrams (1999), sciencefiction represents an imagined reality that is radically different in its nature and functioning from the world of our ordinary experience. Likewise, *The Hunger Games* trilogy offers an alternate universe, was once known as North America, that has turned into some horrifying place where teenagers have to participate in the most gruesome annual event, Hunger Games, and kill each other ruthlessly. It is an imagined reality; it shows a radically different portrayal of the current North America.

The Hunger Games is a trilogy of young adult dystopian novels written by American novelist Suzanne Collins. The series is set in *The Hunger Games* universe, and follows young Katniss Everdeen. The novels in the trilogy are titled *The Hunger Games* (2008), *Catching Fire* (2009), and *Mockingjay* (2010). *The Hunger Games* trilogy takes place in an unspecified future time, in the dystopian, post-apocalyptic nation of Panem, located in North America. The country consists of a wealthy Capitol city, located in the Rocky Mountains, surrounded by twelve (originally thirteen) poorer districts ruled by the Capitol. The Capitol is lavishly rich and technologically advanced, but the districts are in varying states of poverty. The trilogy's narrator and protagonist Katniss Everdeen, lives in District 12, the poorest region of Panem,

located in Appalachia, where people regularly die of starvation. As punishment for a past rebellion against the Capitol (called the "Dark Days"), in which District 13 was supposedly destroyed, one boy and one girl from each of the twelve remaining districts, between the ages of 12 and 18, are selected by lottery to compete in an annual pageant called the Hunger Games. The games are a televised event in which the participants, called "tributes", are forced to fight to the death in a dangerous public arena. The winning tribute and his/her home district are then rewarded with food, supplies, and riches. The purposes of the Hunger Games are to provide entertainment for the Capitol and to remind the districts of the Capitol's power and lack of remorse, forgetfulness, and forgiveness for the failed rebellion of the current competitors' ancestors.

According to Pratista (2008), narrative is a sequence of events which interrelated to one another and connected by the logic of cause and effect (causality) which occur in a space and time. Every narrative has the main elements, such as characters, conflict, plot, etc. In *The Hunger Games novel*, the characters take their active action in actants to serve some events that form the story. Every action in this novel appears because of the desire of the characters. In addition, there are some characters are not clearly described. So, by this actantial model all of the characters including the characters who is in the 'gray area' will be described clearly whether a zero or villain.

To know the structure of this story, the analysis uses structural narrative, the theory of A.J. Greimas by searching and analyzing the actantial model, and then correlating and forming the main structure of this story.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The researcher wants to analyze plot because plot is the most important aspect in the story. Plot is the important element of the story because there are several aspects of plot that should be shown in the story such as beginning/exposition, problem of the story, rising action, climax, resolution and ending (Peck and Coyle, n.d.). Story is a good story when all elements of plot are exist. If one of the elements of plot is not exist, the story has bad plot.

The Hunger Games is very complicated. There are some characters which are not described clearly in term of position. Some of them are appeared in the middle even almost the ending of the story. So, it will make the readers confused about the charcters' position.

In this research, the researcher uses Greimas structuralism's in analyzing plot because Greimas introduces the smallest concept in the text called by actant (Greimas, 1972). The actant is a tool that can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action, but particularly those depicted in literally texts or images. Greimas structuralism preferred as researcher theories because the actantial analysis consists of assigning each element of the action being described to one of the actantial classes. These actants construct three binary relationships (Martin &

Ringham, 2001). This structuralism model is used because the structural narrative of Greimas is considered to have an advantage in presenting the detail of character life from the beginning to the ending of the story. It is also has clearly been able to demonstrate and different between protagonist and antagonist character. Not only that, but also the characters who are in ‘the gray area’.

In addition, the research, Analysis of Actantial Model in Suzanne Collins’ *The Hunger Games* has not been analyzed yet. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting a research entitled “ANALYSIS OF ACTANTIAL MODEL IN SUZANNE COLLINS’ *THE HUNGER GAMES*”.

1.3 Statement of Research Problem

In conducting the research, the researcher had already provided two research questions. They would become the main point in the research.

- 1) What are the elements of plot in Suzanne Collins’ *The Hunger Games*?
- 2) How do the characters compose the plot structure of the story?
- 3) What kind of plot is applied in *The Hunger Games* novel?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problem above, the research purposes are (1) to describe the elements of plot in *The Hunger Games*, (2) to explain how the characters compose the plot structure of the story and (3) to describe the kind of plot in *The Hunger Games* novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher was going to conduct the significance of the study. Some significances of the study are stated as follows:

For the researcher, the researcher wants to explain about the theoretical significance. First, the study is used literary theories obtained during the process of the study. Second, the research can develop the knowledge of literature field. For practical condition, the researcher can take advantages of the collecting research data to enrich the knowledge of literature studies, especially related to plot in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. It also can be a reference in analyzing novel for next series of *The Hunger Games* novel or other novel or literary work.

For readers from this research can be considered as a reference to student literature program to analyze literary works using sociological literary criticism approach. Hopefully, the result of the study is beneficial to both the researcher and the readers in analyzing plot of the novel or other literary work in the following time.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories underlying the topic of this study that had been obtained from some sources and references such as books, journals, articles, etc. The review is divided into review of the previous studies which presents the summary of previous studies which had been conducted, review of theoretical studies that presents the explanation of some theories used and theoretical framework of analysis which briefly describes the plot of the analysis of the study.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

In conducting this study, I reviewed some studies that similar to this study in the subject. Some of the reviews are about *The Hunger Games* and Plot analysis.

The first related research is written by Farhatinnisa (2009) entitled *A Character Analysis On Fan Wu's Novel "February Flowers" Based on Greimas Structural Theory*. The study is aimed to analyze the drastic change of the main character personality in *February Flowers* novel. She divided the analysis in two parts. Firstly, she analyzes the character's characteristic before and after the changing of her personality. Secondly, she determined the actant function of each character. She uses Greimas' theory to discover the actant function of each character in the story which influenced the changing of main character personalit. In conclusion, this research found that the changing og the main character personality is affected by her friend's bad behavior and the main character's desire of adulthood through the Greimas' theory.

Handayani (2010) wrote a research entitled *An application of A.J. Greimas' Structural Analysis on J.R.R Tolkien's The Hobbit*. This research analyzes The Hobbit novel to find the actant function of each character and then explains it in the functional model. Besides that, this research also intends to prove that this novel has three structures, named syntagms. In this analysis, Handayani finds the ambitions of the major character to reach his desire and purpose the three actants and functional structure in the novel. The all subjects have the desire to get the same object, the treasure. She also discovers three syntagms. The first syntagm is contractual structure, the hero is making an agreement. The second is performative structure, here is a tasks, trials, struggles. The last is disjunctive structure, involves travel, movement, arrivals, and departures.

Though Petterson (2011) wrote a research entitled *The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collin: Entertainment or Social Criticism?*. This research focuses on *The Hunger Games* as critic for the government and entertainment industry of US. Katniss Everdeen's struggle for freedom also can be seen as the representation of American history. The lack of freedom is something has made a number of movements US society today. Petterson said that American history such as the Emancipation Proclamation, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Women Suffrage Movement is similar with freedom issue in *The Hunger Games*. Meanwhile in entertainment industry, *The Hunger Games* is a representation of America society which like watching reality show. Petterson also took Collins's opinion about reality show as "voyeuristic thrill by watching people humiliated, or brought the tears, which

I find very disturbing.” She added that reality show makes people focus on fake actions than real life. This previous study is different in the whole aspects comparing to the writer’s study since this previous study analyzed *The Hunger Games* as critic for the government and entertainment industry of US that is different compared to what the researcher have done. The researcher’s study analyzed to find out the elements of the plot in *The Hunger Games*, determine how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story and to know the kind of plot in *The Hunger Games* novel which makes both studies different in many ways.

Riyawati (2011) entitled *The Actantial and Fuctional Structure Analysis of Three Short Stories in the Book of Karma and Other Stories by Rishi Reddi*. She uses the descriptive qualitative method and structural narrotology theory by A.J. Greimas to describing, understanding and examining the actantial and functional structure in these short stories. This research is aimed to find structural narrative Reddi’s short stories, such as *The Validity of Love, Bangles, and Devadasi*. These stories have the same theme that is the intergenerational conflict, thus Riyawati wants to know whether each structure from the stories is same or not. The result of the research shows that the several parts from the story of *The Validity of Love and Devadasi* have similarity of narrative structure, but the story of *Bangles* does not have similar narrative structure with the other stories.

Ardi (2012) entitled *The Character Development of the Protagonist Character Katniss Everdeen in The Hunger Games*. The focus of Ardi’s research is to observe and prove that the development of Katniss Everdeen’s character is strongly

influenced by the socioeconomic power struggle in the society to which this character belongs. In order to reach the objectives optimally, this research applies Marxism as the theoretical framework.

Though Daniel (2012) wrote a research entitled *Media Violence and Power in Suzanne Collins's Hunger Games Trilogy*. Comparing violence in *The Hunger Games* and American TV programs, Johansson analyzed that media has changed society to tolerate violence as common issue. He also analyzed the lack of compassion, humanity, and ideal future which is related to society today.

Another research comes from Wolosyhn (2013) entitled *Discourses of Masculinity and Femininity in The Hunger Games : " Scarred ," " Bloody ," and " Stunning "*. The writer explored how characters in *The Hunger Games* trilogy are portrayed relative to Connell's gendered discourses of hegemonic masculinity, marginal masculinity, and emphasized femininity. The writer briefly reviewed the plot of *The Hunger Games* trilogy and then discussed the ways in which three of the characters are represented with respect to societal gendered discourses, heteronormativity, and the use of violence. Woloshyn's research shows Masculinity and Femininity in *The Hunger Games* and also his research used Feminism as the approach.

Though Ghaffarpour (2013) wrote a research entitled *A Postcolonial Appraisal of Suzanne Collins ' The Hunger Games in the Light of Bhabha ' s Ideas*. The paper has tried to apply Bhabha's significant notions such as mimicry,

ambivalence and stereotype to Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. Bhabha believes that in the interaction of the colonizer and the colonized both cultures are affected and neither culture can claim to have a pure and fixed status. In the process of interaction, the identity of both colonizer and the colonized undergoes serious changes. The characters in the novel when encountering the colonizer's culture change their identity and become who they want them to be; however, the characters also through some resistance make the colonizer to follow what they assign for them. Moreover, during the course of the novel, the characters find an ambivalent character as a result of experiencing unhomeliness. This ambivalence makes them have a double consciousness, to be attracted toward the colonized culture and at the same time repulsed it.

In their study, Woloshyn, Tabe, and Lane (2013) tried to write the reasons why characters in *The Hunger Games* trilogy could be portrayed relative to Connell's gendered discourses of hegemonic masculinity, marginal masculinity, and emphasized femininity. The writers analyzed the plot of *The Hunger Games* trilogy to find the ways in which three of the characters were represented with respect to societal gendered discourses, heteronormativity, and the use of violence. They discussed the ways how these aspects were reflected to the main characters' performance of discourses of hegemonic masculinity represented in Gale's character, marginalized masculinity in Peeta's character, and a complex amalgamation of the two that also draws somewhat on emphasized femininity represented in Katniss' character. They concluded that while the trilogy could be read as taking a feminist

stance with a strong female protagonist, it nonetheless also constrained Katniss in heteronormative ways. This previous study is different in the whole aspects comparing to the writer's study since this previous study analyzed the characters using some considerations that is different compared to what the researcher have done. The researcher's study analyzed to find out the elements of the plot in *The Hunger Games*, determine how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story and to know the kind of plot in *The Hunger Games* novel which makes both studies different in many ways.

Johansson (2013) said that throughout the trilogy, the themes of violence and reality television were combined with how the media was being used to control the population of Panem. In parallel with this, the American media was made visible as there are many similarities in how the media functions in both nations. By placing the media in a dystopian setting, the implied author criticized the way violence was being used in contemporary American media to boost viewer rates. The ethical aspect of having humans battle with each other for the entertainment of others was also raised, comparing *The Hunger Games* to the reality television shows of contemporary America. By gaining the perspective of one of the contestants of the show, the reader saw the competition from the inside; learning about how the reality show was more artificial than real and also of how the participants suffered from constantly being on camera. By highlighting the similarity between reality television shows of contemporary America with the way government broadcast *The Hunger Games* throughout the nation makes this previous study totally different from the study the

researcher conducted. The main focus in this research was to find out the elements of the plot in *The Hunger Games*, determine how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story, and to know the kind of plot in *The Hunger Games* novel. Although having the same object to be analyzed, but this research different in all aspects from the previous research.

Though Peters (2013) wrote a research entitled *The Ambiguity of Panem: Capitalism, Nationalism, and Sexuality in Suzanne Collins' The Hunger Games Series*. Taking feminist perspective, she focuses on representations of capitalism and commodification, national and district pride, and sexual objectification and sexual harassment of female characters. She stated that *The Hunger Games* series are a feminist and anti-capitalist work. Capitalism commodifies women and feminist issues for financial gain and it can be analyzed from Katniss as main character.

Loo (2014) also wrote in her research entitled *Katniss' Fluid Identities: Gender Performance and Media Influence in The Hunger Games Trilogy* explores a specific role Katniss is assigned and how the role is influenced by gender interpretation and the presence of cameras. Loo classified Katniss's role into three chapters of her analysis as star-crossed lover in *The Hunger Games*, as the symbol of hope in *Catching Fire*, and as the Mockingjay in *Mockingjay* by using Judith Butler's theory of gender performativity.

Stewart (2014) wrote a research entitled *Celebrity Culture in The Hunger Games and The Fault in Our Stars*. Stewart focused on celebritization of ordinary

person that happens in reality show and how the media treat them. People turn themselves into media content through celebrity culture, reality show, websites, talk radio, etc. Stewart analyzed how media treats ordinary person who become famous between the novel and real life. Using the concept of romance in high school, Katniss and Peeta's relationship attract audience when they watch the Hunger Games. The way of the Capitol people look on Katniss's performance as star-crossed lover with Peeta is same with the real-life media. Both of them were enthusiastic to focus on drama, love triangle, and celebrity. This previous study is different in the whole aspects comparing to the writer's study since this previous study analyzed how media treats ordinary person who become famous between the novel and real life that is different compared to what the researcher have done. The researcher's study analyzed to find out the elements of the plot in *The Hunger Games*, determine how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story which makes both studies different in many ways.

Blokker (2014) wrote about how important dystopian play role in shaping and oppressing main character's identity in the novel. Using the socio-political organization to shape and oppress main character's identity, the society forced main characters to obey their rules. Instead of becoming passive and submissive, the main character found reasons to fight the environment in her surrounding that is full of limitation and oppression. Blokker says that the trilogy makes the readers think that having the girl who rejected the dominant codes could embolden to those who were

powerless. Although in some parts the end of the trilogy is left unhappy, the trilogy could still show how difficult it was to have an adolescent identity in a world full of limitation and oppression. Quoting Dominus words, Blokker stated that “the series makes warfare deeply personal, forcing readers to contemplate their own roles as desensitized voyeurs”. More specifically, the author wanted the readers to consider every aspects of Panem’s dystopian society: from surveillance to poverty, as it happened in their own world. Moreover, in this research highlighted on the plot structural of the story. Those aspects make the researcher’s study conducted different comparing to Blokker’s study. In his research, Blokker focuses his analysis on how dystopian environment shapes and and oppresses the main character and how this spurs her to fight and rebel.

Oliver (2014) noted that in *The Hunger Games*, Katniss Everdeen’s character represents what Julia Kristeva calls the “extravagant girl” who wants to have it all and to be the best at everything. Oliver stated that Katniss has an ambiguous gender identity, masculine and feminine, paternal and maternal. She also has ambivalent desires. In conducting this study, Oliver used psychoanalytic theory to analyze the ambivalence and ambiguity precisely which follows a statement saying that Freud and his followers insist that desire and identity are always filled with ambivalence and ambiguity. This previous study is different comparing to the writer’s study since both studies focused on different topics and aspects. Although both studies analyzed the same novel as the object, Oliver highlighted on how the main character represents Julia Kristeva’s “extravagant girl” since Oliver believed the main character showed

the ambiguity in her gender identity and had ambivalent desires while the writer's study highlighted on the plot structural of the story.

Irawan (2015) wrote a research entitled *Structural Analysis of Plot in Rick Riordan's "Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief"*. This research discuss about the plot analysis of *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* using Greimas structuralism. In composing the plot structure of the story, Irawan divides the story into three stories. In analyzing every syory that has been divided, the researcher uses actant. The last step is finding the kind of plot in the story.

Larsson (2015) mentioned the novel had main character that could represent as superkids. In conducting this study, Larsson applied gender studies and a feminist approach to discuss the novel in feministic perspective. To explain what superkids is, Larsson also wrote the phenomenon of superkids. Moreover, Larsson wrote the definition of feminists which was written by Roxanne Gay in *Bad Feminist* saying that feminists are "women who don't want to be treated like shit" (p. 88). In the novel, the main character Katniss Everdeen is a female character who does not want to be treated like shit. It can be seen throughout the novel showing that she is a fearless, strong, and independent woman. With all characteristics considered, Katniss Everdeen combines a variety of feminist features showing the typical of third-wave feminism; she comes from poor background and has overlapping traditionally feminine and masculine qualities, which fits the interpretation of gender in third-wave feminism. Further, in *Feminist Thought* Rose-Marie Tong said about different types

of feminists, and according to her definitions Katniss Everdeen is the example of both liberal and marxist feminists. This character is connected to liberal feminism since this type of feminism believes in human equal rights. Those make the writer's study is different comparing to this previous study. Although both studies analyzed the same subject, but the way the writer and Larsson analyzed the object generally is different. Larsson focused on how main character represents superkids and typical women in third-wave feminism while the writer focused on the plot of the novel. Those differences make the result and findings of both studies are totally different in many aspects as well.

Sari (2015) wrote a research entitled *The Hunger Games Reality Show: A Government Control toward Society through Media in Suzanne Collins's The Hunger Games*. She emphasized the discussion on social and political issues and the government control over the society through media. She used sociological approach to analyze the novel. From the data analysis it can be concluded that *The Hunger Games* novel portrays social and political issues that happen on American media today, there is a gap between upper class and lower class which causes inequality, and the lack of freedom causes many problems such as peace less condition and injustice for society. This previous study is different in the whole aspects comparing to the writer's study since this previous study analyzed what social and political issues portrayed in the novel and how the government control the society through media as reflected in the novel that is different compared to what the researcher have done. The researcher's study analyzed to find out the elements of the plot in *The*

Hunger Games, determine how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story which makes both studies different in many ways.

Another research is conducted by Tahir (2017) entitled *The Concept of Power in Suzanne Collins' The Hunger Games*. This research explores the concept of power in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* novel which focuses on the characteristic of power. Furthermore, this research is analyzed by using Marxist criticism as an approach to find out how is the concept of power categorized based on Karlberg' theory of the characteristic of power namely; the power as domination and power as capacity. As the result, this research found out that Marx's perspective through the concept of power is power capacity is caused by power domination. Additionally, Marx's views about power domination, it does not only occur between upper and lower class but it also occurs among the lower class.

Okkiana (2017) noted about the applying of coercive power which was done by powerful group toward the powerless ones and it results in social conflicts as reflected in the novel. Here, Okkiana presented the result of having over power authority and the social conflicts that came with it. In conducting this study, Okkiana analyzed the series of related to the topic events. Using Dahrendorf's theory, Okkiana stated when the negative authority used coercion to lead a society, it created social conflicts. The results indicated that the way the authority ruled the nation by applying harsh rules and punishments to control its people, results in some social conflicts, from people having some hatred toward the authority to people breaking the rules, and also some people who tried to rebel against the authority. Although both studies,

this previous study and the writer's study, talk about similar object, the result and the way both studies conducted the analysis is totally different. Okkiana's study that applied Dahrendorf's theory and focused on how the ruling authority results in social conflicts in society, while the writer's study is focused on Greimas' structuralism, to find out the elements of the plot in *The Hunger Games*, determine how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story which makes both studies different in many ways. These differences make the result and findings from both studies be different as well.

Priyanti (2017) wrote that propaganda which happened in *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* was the way government controls and dominates (powerless) society. In conducting this study, she compared what happened in the novel with historical and cultural phenomenon in the real world. She states that war in real world was the result of propaganda in shaping broadcasted news report. Priyanti believed that this was the way the author proved that propaganda could be a tool to dominate and control the society afflicted by revolution issues. Compared with the study the writer conducted, this previous study is really different in many ways. Although analyzing the same novel, the study Priyanti has conducted focuses on how powerful group, in this case government, dominates powerless group (the society) by inflicting their ideology. By highlighting propaganda as the way government conducts their mission to dominate districts and to change their ideology, Priyanti's study applied Goldmann's genetic structuralism theory and sociology of literature approach, especially in society's social belief. This makes Priyanti's topic quite different from

the researcher's on structural analysis of plot. Using Greimas' Structuralism, the writer is trying to find out the elements of the plot in *The Hunger Games*, determine how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story and to know the kind of plot in *The Hunger Games* novel.

Feniwati (2017) stated that psychological disorder could affect human's feelings, mind and behavior. Feniwati believed that dystopian environment also could affect women to feel depressed. From doing this study, she concluded that childhood experience, social and cultural condition were the factor of depressed character women. Furthermore, Feniwati explained that the dystopian environment also took role in contributing the psychological disorders were marked with totalitarian government, including limited rights and freedoms, propaganda to manipulate, and physical wars threatened human's safety. This previous study is different in many ways comparing to writer's study. Feniwati's study stating that childhood experience, social condition, and dystopia environment became the factor of depressed women while the writer's study highlighting structural plot in the novel. Those result differences in the way both studies are conducted and analyzed.

Perdana (2018) wrote a research entitled *Women's Behavior as A Result of Over-ruling Government as Reflected in Collins' The Hunger Games*. He used care-focused feminism by Carol Gilligan. He analyzed the over-ruling government in society results women's disempowered behavior as reflected in Collins' *The Hunger Games* which compared to the historical and social condition happening in the

American society. The results of this study were the explanation of how government's rules affect and result women disempowered behavior which begins with the internal conflict that women felt when the way society around them expect women to act and behave in some certain ways which was not parallel with some government's rules. The government's rules indirectly demand women to act and behave in some certain ways outside the way society expect women to act and behave when the rules were made without considering women's position in society. This previous study is different in many ways comparing to writer's study. Perdana's study stating that government's rules affect and result women disempowered behavior which begins with the internal conflict that women felt when the way society around them expect women to act and behave in some certain ways while the writer's study highlighting structural plot in the novel. Those result differences in the way both studies are conducted and analyzed.

Along with the researches I had explained, my research examines the similar topic with Irawan's entitled *Structural Analysis of Plot in Rick Riordan's "Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief"*. Both my research and Irawan's talk about plot analysis. Both of them used Greimas structuralism. However, my research focused to find out the elements of the plot in *The Hunger Games*, determine how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story, and find the kind of plot in the story. Above all, those previous researches relate to *The Hunger Games* novel which is expected to give contribution to this research writing process.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Study

This section describes relevant sources that are used to support ideas of the topic. This has been done in order to achieve the objectives of the study. This subchapter presents some definitions and theories that are related to the topic of the study.

2.2.1 *Structuralism Criticism*

Structuralism is a movement of thought in the humanities, widespread in anthropology, linguistics, and literary theory. Barry (2002) said that, “structuralism is first seen in the work of the anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss and the literary critic Roland Barthes (1915-1980)” (p.2). Structuralism was heavily influenced by linguistics, especially by the pioneering work of Ferdinand de Saussure.

Saussure is the key figure in the development of modern approaches to language study. According to Saussure (1999), language is the primary sign system whereby structure our world. Moreover, structuralism, according to Eagleton (2008), is an attempt to apply this linguistic theory to objects and activities other than language itself. Besides that, structuralism is considered as anti-humanist which means that structuralism is concerned on the work itself, not to its author. Structuralism is also considered releases the literary work from history and social culture as its origin.

Structuralism has very important implications. After all, literature is a verbal art: it composed of language, so its realation to the “master” structure, language, is very direct. In addition, structuralist believe that the structuring mechanism of the

human mind are the means by which we make sense out of chaos, and literature is a fundamental means by which human being explain the world the themselves. Structuralist approaches to literature will focus on the narrative dimension of literary text because structuralist criticism deals mainly with narrative. Saussure gave structuralist a way of thinking about the larger structures which were relevant to literature. He used the terms *langue* and *parole* to signify language as a system or structure. Saussure's ideas laid a foundation for many significant developments in the study of linguistics, including the work of the structuralist. After Saussure, the structuralism theory developed into several views, the thinker generation was influenced by his concept are Claude Levi-Strauss, Tzvetan Todorov, Vladimir Propp, and A.J. Greimas.

2.2.2 Definition of Plot

According to Hancock (2010), plot is a sequence of events that occurs to characters in situations in the beginning, middle, and the end of the story. In conventional stories, plot has three main parts: rising action, climax and falling action leading to a resolution or denouement. There are three major parts to a linear plot: Beginning - the characters and setting are introduced, and the central conflict/problem of the story is revealed. Usually the main character sets a goal to overcome the conflict. Middle – the main character participants in a series of events or attempts to reach the goal that leads to a resolution of the conflict. End – the main character may or not reach his goal, thus resolving the conflict.

2.2.3 Kinds of Plot

Plot is a sequence of events that move narrative from beginning to end (Wolf, 2004).

There are several kinds of plot that researcher found, they are:

a) Dramatic or progressive plot

Dramatic or progressive plot is a chronological structure which first establishes the setting and conflict then follows the rising action through to climax, and concludes with a denouement.

Dramatic plot presents a closed pattern of exposition, complication, crisis and resolution (also known as the Freytag triangle) that defies expansion. The focus on interpersonal relations of the dramatic plot describes both the tragic and the comic genre.

b) Episodic plot

Episodic plot is also a chronological structure, but it consists of series of loosely related incidents, usually of chapter length, tied together by a common theme/character. Episodic plot works best when the writer wishes to explore the personalities of the characters, the nature of their existence, and the flavor of an era. Flashback provides a backstory to explain what caused the surprise outcome. This structure conveys information about events that occurred earlier. It permits author to begin the story in the mids of the action but later fill in the background for full understanding of the present events. Flashback can occur more than once and in different parts of a story.

2.2.4 Greimas Structuralism

Structuralism is an intellectual movement which began in France in the 1950s and it is first seen in the work of the anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss and the literary critic Roland Barthes. In the context of literary study, there are many structural theory models that can be used. One of structural theory models is structural narratology. Narratology is also called the theory of discourse narrative. Both the narratology and discourse theories are defined as a set of concepts about stories and storytelling. According to Heinen and Sommer (2009), it does not confine itself to literary text but the entire text as a human activity. Narratology is a branch of structuralism whose ideological basis and some of its terms borrowed from linguistics theory. “A good deal of literary criticism that today goes under the name narratology belongs to this kind of structuralist approach” (Tyson, 2006, p. 220). Narratology evolved on the basis of linguistic analogy, such as syntactic models, the relationship between the subject, predicate, and object.

The structuralist approaches to literature focus on the narrative operations, and the analysis of literary interpretation. What the structuralists do is to understand, in a systematic way the fundamental structures that underlie all human experience, behavior and production. Structuralists believe that structures are generated by the human mind, which is thought of as a structuring mechanism. The order we see in the world is the order we impose on it (Barry, 2002). Structural analysis is the main priority than other in analyzing intrinsic aspect (Teeuw, 1983). There are several

theorist that introduce structuralism such as Saussure, A.J. Greimas, Tzvetan Todorov, Gerard Genette, Robert Scholes, Northrop Frye and Jonathan Culler.

According to Ratna (2009), narratology is inspired largely by the approaches to folk narrative taken by Vladimir Propp, the Russian formalist, and Claude Levi-Strauss, the structural anthropologist. Propp's work exemplifies the syntagmatic type of narrative analysis with its focus on the plotline, and Levi-Strauss's work exemplifies the paradigmatic type of analysis with its emphasis on underlying semantic structure. So, both Propp's work and Strauss's work influenced the work of Russian formalist, one of them is Algirdas Julien Greimas.

A.J. Greimas developed his structural narratology theory by applying Propp's analysis of narrative. In revealing statement written in 1975 about the relationship between his work and Vladimir Propp's work, A.J. Greimas writes:

“Today, through its heuristic value is diminished somewhat and even though this stance is not very original, we are still tempted to follow Propp's example and, by virtue of principle of proceeding from the known to the unknown, from the simpler to the more complex, move from oral literature to written literature, from folktale to the literary tale, in our quest to confirm the partial theoretical models at hand and even to recalcitrant facts which would enable us to increase our knowledge about narrative and discursive organization”
(Lechte, 1994, p.131)

In Propp's work, the book entitled *The Morphology of the Folktale*, there are seven spheres of action or roles to the thirty-one functions: villain, donor, (provider), helper, princess and her father, dispatcher, hero (seeker or victim), false hero. According to Greimas (1966), finding Propp's scheme still empirical, is able to abstract his account even further by the concept of an actant, which is neither a

specific narrative nor a character but a structural unit. Structural unit consist of six roles called actant, namely sender, subject, object, receiver, helper, and opponent. Greimas also uses the Saussurean concept of binary opposition, so he evolved a set of six actants become three pairs of binary opposition, such as subject/object, sender/receiver, and helper/opponent.

Structuralist analysis of narrative is examined in minute detail the inner “working” of literary texts in order to discover the fundamental structural units (such as units of narrative progression) or function that govern texts’ narrative operations (Tyson, 2006). In the narrative, the structure is embodied in the form of plot formulas: such as conflict and resolution, struggle and reconciliation, and separation and union. These plot formulas are carried out by means of *actants*, or character functions which are slots filled by the actual character (surface phenomena) in a given story (Tyson, 2006).

The actantial model is device that can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action, but particularly those depicted in literary text or images. In the actantial model, its study gives more attention to action than subject. Subject is a artificial human which is formed by action called actant. Actants are purely formal elements in narrative. From the term actant, Greimas (1982) argue that “actants are beings or things that participate in processes in any form whatsoever, it be only a walk-on part and in the most passive way” (p.5)

At Greimas actantial role an actant can be held by some figures at the same time. For example, one character at certain episode could become a helper, but at the

end of episode she could become an opponent. The converse is equally possible, just one character can hold multiple of actantial role, Greimas call it by syncretisms.

In this research, the researcher preferred Greimas structuralism because the researcher wants to analyze plot using actant. Greimas introduces narrative progression (opposition and negation) and characteristic function (actants): subject - object, sender – receiver, and helper – opponent. Greimas shows the smallest concept in text called by actant (Greimas, 1972). For Greimas, the forwarding of the plot – the movement from conflict to resolution, struggle to reconciliation, separation to union, and so forth – involves the transfer of some entity from one actant to another. Martin and Ringham (2001) said these actants construct three binary relationships, they are:

1. Subject-Object

According to Ratna (2004), the more important in three binary relationships is subject-object because there is no object if there is no subject. The subject should find the object from the sender. The object can be something which is concrete like human or something, but it can be something abstract like knowledge or love.

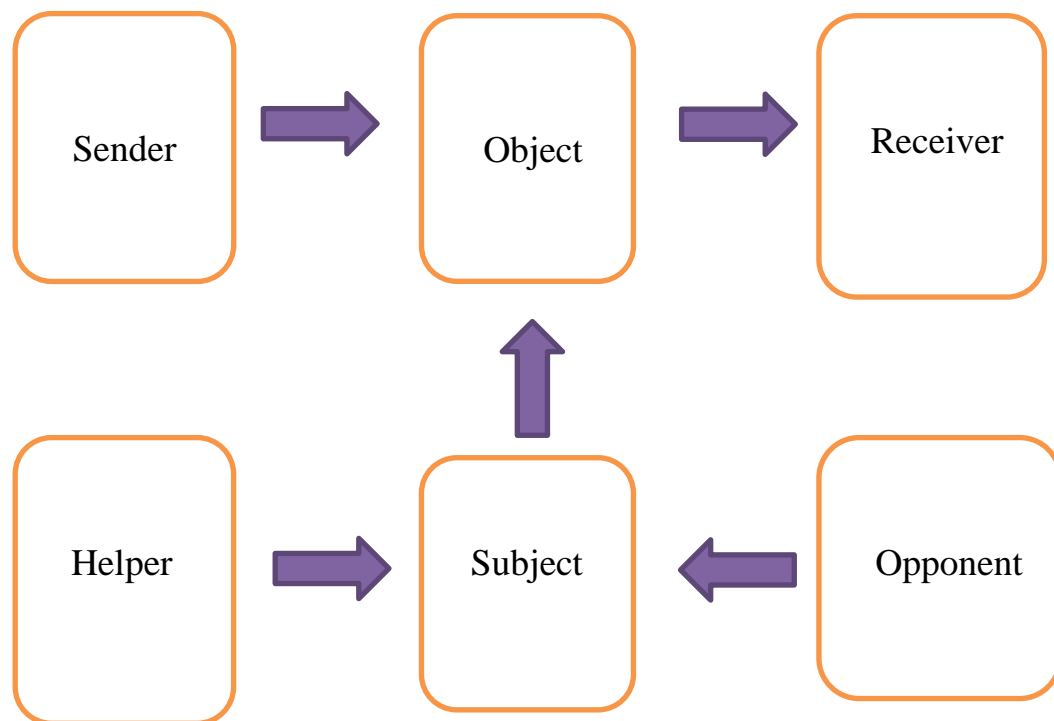
2. Sender-Receiver

Sender is the doer or someone (it can be the idea) which motivated actions, it cause something to happen (Amiruddin, 2002). Sender influences subject to do something in getting object. On the other hand, receiver is something or someone which is receiving object from subject.

3. Helper-Opponent

Helper is something or someone which is helping subject to find object. On the other hand, opponent is someone or something which is preventing subject to find object.

As the researcher cited from Greimas in Pujiyanti's (2010), the actantial model:



Based on the actantial figure model above, the sender sends the object to the receiver, the receiver could be the subject. The subject should find the object that send by the sender. In getting the object, the sender is helping by the helper in finding the object. In contrary, the opponent is preventing the subject in finding the object.

2.2.5 Dystopian Literature

Priyanti (2017) quoted Claeys' (2013) statement about “exploring dystopian works, noting that utopia is both a literary genre and a phenomenon. One example, she provides the religious institutions and the idea of Heaven. Most people know that heaven is the ideal place that is usually found in a several literary works as an ultimate utopian society, but also a real utopia that serves a source of hope for humanity”. According to Claeys (2013), we create utopias, fortuitously (or not) based upon a need to envision a more helpful future; dystopias happen, unfortunately. Then, the opposite of utopia is dystopia. Some studies on the utopian genre is thus applicable to the dystopian genre. Dystopia may paradoxically be its existence rather than the negative of utopia; “dystopia may be seen as the “shadow of utopia” as it emerged in the wake of the latter (Kumar, 2004) or we can think of it as the alter ego of utopia, always pulling its dreamy companion back to earth (Vieira, 2013). Dystopian literature has been existing in various kinds of works throughout 20th century. The change of political situation in the world inspired some famous writers in different eras such as Orwell, London, Huxley to write those various detailed works of fiction. However, Pospisil (2016) argue that “the extent of detail in which authors of dystopian novels describe the societies has varied from one novel to another. While Orwell’s *1984* undoubtedly fulfills this criterion, London’s *Iron Heel* describes its system rather peripherally, focusing on political events and revolutionary plans rather than particulars” (p. 12). Dystopian literature as a non-existent society

described in considerable detail and normally located in time and space that the author intended a contemporaneous reader to view as considerably worse than the society in which the reader lived (Sargent, 2006). The definition Sargent delivered mostly highlights the basics of what has been considered dystopian in the work of literature throughout the history. He argued that dystopian literature has to cover all kinds of terrifying and unrealistic situations in the fictional social establishment which is considerably worse from the reader's perspective. Further Gottlieb (2001), attempts to define "the Western model of dystopia" more accurately, stating that the writer offers militant criticism of specific aberrations in our own, present social-political system by pointing out their potentially monstrous consequences in the future.

According to Pospisil (2016), there some boundaries that can be set for dystopian fiction. First, it must be only and exclusively a work of fantasy in the time when it is created; a narrative that focuses only on criticizing the reality under the category of social criticism or satire. Second, it has to draw a description of a society as an entity – not of one person or one family. If it depicts trouble of individual characters, their sorrow must be the result of the adverse nature of the surroundings. Third, it has to describe a system which is generally, from the point of view of the society in which the writer lives, considered detrimental and unpleasant. Pospisil (2016) also offers some limitation of the prophetic dystopias in dystopian literature for clearly distinguishing the subgenres. First, they are mostly indicated by the author to take place in the future, although this is not a necessary condition. Second, they

must have some relevance to the present, if readers fail to detect such relevance, the prophetic idea is lost. Third, the effect on its readers must be that of a warning, although this does not need to be the author's intention.

2.3 Theoretical Framework of Analysis

The framework of analysis is used in this study based on reading literature books, journals and other sources related to the topic. Therefore, the writer used some theories which relevant to this study in order to analyze the data and answer the problem statement of this study. The writer used a novel written by Suzanne Collins entitled *The Hunger Games* as the object of the analysis. To answer the problem about what the elements of plot in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* are, how the elements of plot compose the plot structure of the story, and what kind of plot applied in *The Hunger Games* novel is. First, the writer read all pages of the novel, reread all pages, read in detail and giving the mark on words or sentences that related to research questions. Afterwards, the writer broke down the important parts of the novel. Furthermore, in analyzing the data, the researcher used Greimas structuralism because the researcher analyze plot using actant. Greimas introduces narrative progression (opposition and negation) and characteristic function (actants): subject - object, sender – receiver, and helper – opponent. Greimas shows the smallest concept in text called by actant. In order to make clarify the theoretical framework, the writer presents a diagram to make the analysis easier and simpler. The diagram is presented as follows:

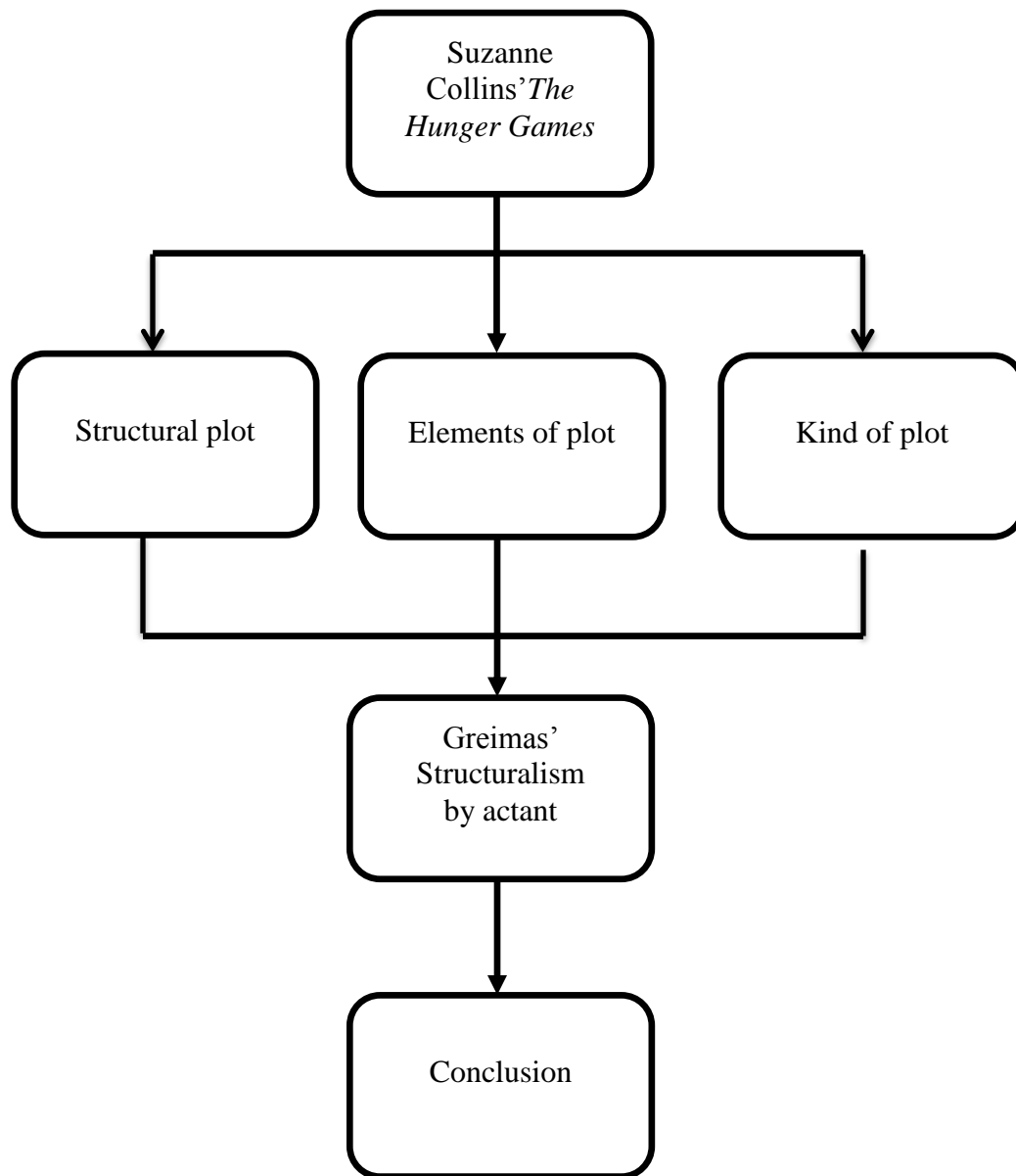


Figure 7.1 theoretical framework of analysis

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter there will be divided into two parts, they are conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion consists of the answers of research questions that cover the whole results of analysis in the form of paragraph. Some suggestions are also provided for readers and next researchers who want to conduct researches with a corresponding topic and on the same novel.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the previous analysis the researcher concludes that the elements of plot consist of beginning, problem of the story, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. In composing the plot structure of the story, the researcher divides the story into three stories. The first is the reaping day of tributes for the hunger games. In this story, the actant scheme shows that district 12 send the desire to be tribute for the hunger games as Prim's position. Then Katniss volunteers to take Prim's place. After the reaping day, Katniss is met and helped by her support team, Haymitch, Effie and Cinna. The second story is the games. This story shows the actant scheme that centered on the games which take place in different setting from district. Katniss survives in the games. She teams up with Rue to take out the Career tributes' food supply. Peeta also helps her in the games. In addition, Katniss gets some troubles from career tributes and tracker jacker. The last story is the victor of the hunger games. This story shows the actant scheme that Katniss and Peeta are the champions

of the 74th The Hunger Games, after long struggle which come from Cato, one of career tributes and mutated wild dogs. In this part story, in getting the champions, Katniss and Peeta are helped by Haymitch and Thresh. Because of this novel is very complicated, so there are some characters who are not clearly described. They are who in the 'gray area', whether as a hero or villain. The plot of the novel is dramatic plot because the story through in chronological order.

5.2 Suggestion

After doing an analysis on *The Hunger Games* novel and based on the conclusion above, the writer suggests the reader to learn and search more about the analysis and research in the context of plot analysis by A.J. Greimas. Then, for the next researchers especially who those are interested in analyzing plot of the story, the next research can compare *The Hunger Games* novel with the other series of *The Hunger Games* novel, such as *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire*, and *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay*. It is good to know what the plot elements, how do plot structure compose the plot of the story, and kind of plot and also the ending of the story in other series of *The Hunger Games* novel. Additionally, the next researchers can continue this research focusing on the conflict in the story, character and characterization, etc. On the other hand, this research can be reference for next researchers in using structuralism theory in analyzing novel especially plot analysis of the story. The writer hopes that this research is very helpful for next research who

wants to analyze novel in using Greimas Structuralism or to analyze the plot of the story in other novel.

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