

ANALYSIS OF SOCIOLOGY LITERATURE ON THE PERSUASION NOVEL USING RENNE WELLEK AND AUSTIN WARREN THEORY

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Abstract

This Literature research is entitled Analysis of Sociology Literature On the Persuasion Novel Using Renne Wellek And Austin Warren Theory. The Literature Sociological Analysis research the researcher was aims to find out how the intrinsic analysis is contained in the novel Persuasion based on Renne Wellek and Austin Warren theory also to understand how the relationship between intrinsic and extrinsic elements contained in the novel Persuasion based on Renne Wellek and Austin Warren theory. The research questions concluded based on the researcher are (1) What is the relationship between the intrinsic and extrinsic elements contained in the novel Persuasion based on Renne Wellek and Austin Warren Theory? (2) What meaning can be drawn from the novel Persuasion based on Renne Wellek and Austin Warren Theory? (3) How is the intrinsic analysis contained in the novel Persuasion based on Renne Wellek and Austin Warren Theory? The Literature research used a descriptive-qualitative method. The data source used in this research is the "*Persuasion*" novel, meanwhile, the data used is the dialog of all characters which contains intrinsic elements. The main theory was taken from Renne Wellek and Austin Warren (1956). According to the findings, characterization as one of the intrinsic elements and point of view as one of the extrinsic elements have relationships in building a novel.

Keywords: Sociology literature, Intrinsic, Extrinsic, Renne Wellek and Austin Warren Theory

1. Introduction

Literature refers to written works that are considered to have artistic or intellectual value. It includes various forms of written expression, including novels, poetry, plays, short stories, essays and more. Literature serves as a vehicle for creative expression and communication, offering insight into the human condition, social issues and multiple perspectives. It can entertain, educate, provoke thought, and evoke an emotional response. Throughout history, literature has played an important role in shaping culture, preserving knowledge, and reflecting the values and beliefs of different peoples. Overall, literature has a unique place in human culture as an art form that uses written language to convey ideas, emotions, and experiences, inviting readers to engage and reflect on the complexities of human experience.

Literary works are written with the aim of expressing complex ideas, emotions, experiences, and deep messages. Literary works often feature creative and imaginative use of language, and make use of literary techniques such as figurative language, rhetorical devices, dialogue, narrative, and complex story structures. Through the beauty of words and the choice of

phrases, literary works create a unique aesthetic experience for readers. In addition, literary works also often include social messages, criticism of society, reflections on human life, or conveying moral values. Literary works can describe existing realities or create new fictional worlds, and often provide a deeper understanding of life and the human condition. Appreciation for literary works includes recognition for artistic intelligence, the beauty of language, imagination, and the strength of its influence on readers. Reading and studying literary works can provide aesthetic pleasure, broaden horizons, and trigger critical thinking. Overall, literary works are the result of human creativity expressed in written form with the aim of conveying messages, ideas, and human experiences through the use of unique and inspiring language.

Criticism in literary works refers to the analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of literary texts. It involves examining various elements and aspects of a literary work, such as theme, characters, plot, language, style, symbolism and overall artistic value. Literary criticism aims to provide insight, interpretation, and judgment about the quality, meaning, and significance of a particular literary work. Literary criticism can take a variety of forms and approaches, ranging from traditional or formalist criticism that focuses on the internal elements of the text itself, to more theoretical or cultural criticism that considers the social, historical and political context in which the work was produced. Critics may use different methodologies and theories to explore the author's intent, the literary techniques used, and the impact and response to the work. Criticism has an important role in deepening our understanding and appreciation of literature. It helps reveal the underlying complexities, themes and messages in a work, as well as exploring its cultural and historical significance.

The critic engages in careful reading, textual analysis, and comparative study to uncover layers of meaning and explore the artistic choices made by the author. Literary critics also contribute to the ongoing dialogue and conversation around literature. Critics offer different perspectives, interpretations and debates, enriching the discourse and encouraging further exploration of the text. Their evaluation and judgment can shape the literary canon, influence literary trends, and contribute to the overall understanding and interpretation of literary works

2. Methods

Methodology

In this research, the methodology used a descriptive-qualitative method. The data source used in this research is the "Persuasion" novel, meanwhile, the data used is the dialog of all character which contains intrinsic elements. The main theory was taken from Renne Wellek and Austin Warren (1956).

Renne Wellek And Austin Warren Thoery

Renne Wellek and Austin Warren's theory refers to the theory of literature advanced by René Wellek and Austin Warren in their influential book "Theory of Literature" which was published in 1949. Renne Wellek and Austin Warren's theory aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic approach to literary studies by examining various aspects such

as literary genre, form, and historical context. One of the central ideas in their theory is the concept of "intrinsic" and "extrinsic" criticism. Intrinsic criticism focuses on analyzing the literary work itself, emphasizing examination of formal elements, structure, language, and style.

This approach implies that the meaning of a literary work must be based primarily on the text itself, not relying on external factors or the author's intention. On the other hand, extrinsic criticism considers the wider context surrounding the work, including the author's biography, historical and cultural influences, and social factors. They believe that a literary work cannot be fully understood without considering the time and place of its creation.

Historical and cultural factors shape the literary conventions, themes and ideas contained in a work. Next, Renne Wellek and Austin Warren discuss the concept of "literary-ness" or the characteristics that distinguish literary works from non-literary texts. They argue that literature has unique qualities, such as aesthetic value, ambiguity, and multiple interpretations, which distinguish it from other forms of writing.

3. Results and Discussion

Characterization As One Of The Intrinsic Elements

In the novel "Persuasion" by Jane Austen, characterization is one of the important aspects that can be analysed. Here are some of the main characters in the novel and some characterization elements to consider:

- 1) Anne Elliot: Anne is the main character in the Persuasion novel. She is described as an intelligent, sensitive, and regretful woman. Anne's characterization develops as the story progresses, from a woman who is swayed by the opinions and expectations of others to someone who finds the courage to follow her own heart.

As in the following quote:

"...Anne Elliot, with all her claims of birth, beauty, and mind, to throw herself away at nineteen; involve herself at nineteen in an engagement with a young man, who had nothing but himself to recommend him, and no hopes of attaining affluence, but in the chances of a most uncertain profession, and no connexions to secure even his farther rise in that profession; would be, indeed, a throwing away, which she grieved to think of!..."

(Austen, Page 37)

- 2) Captain Frederick Wentworth: Wentworth was a handsome and successful Marine captain. Initially, he was Anne's ex-boyfriend who still carries the pain of their past rejection. Wentworth's characterization shows his emotional growth as the novel progresses, and how he learns to forgive and give Anne a second chance.

As in the following quote:

"...He was not Mr. Wentworth, the former currate of Monkford, but a Captain Frederick Wentworth, his brother who being made commander in consequence of the action off St. Domingo, and not immediately employed, had come into Somersetshire, in the summer of 1806; and having no parent living, found a home for half a year at Monkford. He was at the time, a remarkably fine young man, with a great deal of intelligence, spirit and brilliancy; and Anne an extremely pretty girl with gentleness, modesty, taste and feeling. Half the sum of attraction, on either side might have been enough, for he had nothing to

do, and she had hardly anybody to love; but the encounter of such lavish recommendation could not fail. They were gradually acquainted and when acquainted, rapidly and deeply in love..." (Austen, Page 36)

- 3) Sir Walter Elliot: Sir Walter was Anne's overbearing father and was obsessed with social status and appearances. He is described as a man who is selfish and too concerned about himself. Sir Walter's characterization illustrates his weakness and how his attitude affects his family life.

As in the following quote:

"...Vanity was the beginning and the end of Sir Walter Elliot's character; vanity of person and of situation. He had been remarkably handsome in his youth; and, at fifty-four, was still a very fine man..." (Austen, Page 8)

- 4) Elizabeth Elliot: Elizabeth is Anne's sister who is also obsessed with social status and looks. She is depicted as a proud and self-centered woman, who often competes with Anne. Elizabeth's characterization illustrates the difference between the values she shared with Anne and how it affected their relationship.

As in the following quote:

"...Here were funds of enjoyment. Could Anne wonder that her father and sister were happy? She might not wonder, but she must sigh that her father should feel no degradation in his change, should see nothing to regret in the duties and dignity of the resident landholder, should find so much to be vain of in the littleness of a town; and she must sigh and smile and wonder too, as Elizabeth threw open the folding-doors and walked with exultation from one drawingroom to the other, boasting of their space; at the possibility of that woman, who had been mistress of Kellynch Hall, finding extent to be proud of between two walls, perhaps thirty feet asunder..." (Austen, Page 177)

- 5) Lady Russell: Lady Russell is a close friend of the Elliot family and was instrumental in influencing Anne to reject Wentworth's proposals in the past. He is portrayed as a wise man, but sometimes his decisions are influenced by differences in social status. The characterization of Lady Russell involves a change in outlook and regret for her advice to Anne.

As in the following quote:

"...She had, however one very intimate friend, a sensible, deserving woman, who had been brought, by strong attachment to herself, to settle close by her, in the village of Kellynch; and on her kindness and advice. Lady Elliot mainly relied for the best help and maintenance of the good principles and instruction which she had been anxiously giving her daughters..." (Austen, Page 9)

Apart from the main characters, there are also supporting characters who add dimension to the story. Characterization analysis in "Persuasion" involves looking at the development of the characters, their motivations, the relationships between the characters, and their role in the development of the plot. It is important to see how the author uses detailed descriptions, dialogues, actions and character interactions to form a clear and rich picture of the characters in the novel.

Point Of View As One Of The Extrinsic Elements

In the novel "Persuasion" by Jane Austen, the point of view used is a third-person limited point of view. The delivery of the story is based on the views and thoughts of the main character, namely Anne Elliot. In this view, the reader has limited insight into what Anne is feeling, thinking, and observing. Through a limited third-person perspective, the reader gains deep insight into Anne's feelings, emotional changes, and character development. They can understand her considerations and dilemmas, and share her regrets and hopes. This point of view helps the reader connect emotionally with Anne as the internal narrator who shows the world as she sees it.

While the point of view is limited to Anne, the writer also presents a few exceptions, such as providing small insights into the thoughts and feelings of several of the other characters in certain moments. This helps complete the reader's understanding of the relationship between Anne and the other characters and explores the social dynamics of the story. The choice of using a limited third-person point of view allows Austen to build the complexity of Anne's character, explore her internal conflicts, and show the changes she has experienced throughout the story. This also gives freedom to the writer to provide objective assessment of other characters, especially in terms of interaction and conflict with Anne. Overall, the use of a limited third-person point of view in "Persuasion" allows the reader to observe and feel the world in the novel through the lens and emotional experience of Anne Elliot as the main narrator.

The Link Between Characterization and Point Of View

Characterization and point of view in the novel "Persuasion" are intertwined and work together to form a holistic reading experience. The point of view used in the novel, namely third-person limited, influences how the characters in the story are characterized. In this perspective, the reader has limited insight into the thoughts, feelings, and observations of the main character, namely Anne Elliot. This allowed the writer to deepen the characterization of Anne by providing deep insight into her thoughts, emotional changes, and developments throughout the story.

Through a limited third-person perspective, the reader is introduced to Anne's point of view and she can feel the regrets, hopes, and internal conflicts she is experiencing. In this case, Anne's characterization develops through storytelling guided by that point of view. Readers can witness Anne's transformation from a woman who is swayed by other people's opinions to someone who finds the courage to follow her own heart. In addition, this limited point of view also influences the way other characters in the novel are characterized. Because the reader only sees the world through Anne's lens, the other characters are explained and understood according to Anne's perspective and judgment of them. This allows the reader to understand the relationships and interactions between Anne and the other characters in a more profound way.

Thus, characterization and point of view influence each other in "Persuasion". The limited third-person point of view allows the writer to deepen the characterization of Anne Elliot, while the characterization of Anne through this point of view provides a deeper emotional dimension for the reader. This helps create an emotional connection between the reader and the characters in the novel and enhances understanding of the conflicts, changes, and character developments that occur throughout the story.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, criticism in literature plays an important role in the analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of works of art, especially in the field of literature. It involves a careful examination of the various elements in a literary work, such as theme, characters, plot, language and style, to provide insight, understanding and judgment about the value of art and its significance. Literary criticism helps deepen our understanding of the quality, meaning and cultural relevance of a work. This allows a deeper examination of the techniques used by the author, the messages conveyed, and the social, historical, or political context in which the work was created. Through critical analysis and interpretation, the critic sheds light on the complexities and nuances in literary works, expanding our appreciation and understanding of their aesthetic and intellectual value.

Moreover, literary criticism encourages ongoing and dynamic conversations about literature. Critics offer different perspectives, interpretations, and debates, contribute to a variety of viewpoints, and encourage further exploration of literary texts. Their evaluation and judgment can shape literary canons, influence literary trends, and stimulate intellectual discourse around literary works.

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