



**DEFAMILIARIZATION AS PORTRAYED IN JONATHAN
STROUD'S *THE BARTIMAEUS TRILOGY: THE GOLEM'S EYE***

A THESIS

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this project is compiled by me without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and diploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone else's work except for the references mentioned in the bibliography.

Semarang, April 2018

Yusup Wildan Riwanto

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“Trials make you strong. Failure makes you humble. Challenges make you strive.
Life keeps you going and growing” (Kemi Sogunle)*

*This paper is dedicated to
people who have supported me to
this very moment.*

APPROVAL

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The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye

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ABSTRAK

*Skripsi ini menganalisis tentang novel dari Jonathan Stroud berjudul *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye*. Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari dan menganalisis defamiliarisasi yang diterapkan di novel ini. Thesis ini menggunakan teori defamiliarisasi yang dikemukakan oleh Viktor Skhlovsky. Skripsi ini menggunakan metode penelitian pustaka untuk mendapatkan data dengan mengambil informasi dari perpustakaan dan internet. Analisis yang dilakukan di skripsi ini menunjukkan bahwa aspek defamiliarisasi yang ada di novel tidak terjadi di dunia nyata. Novel ini bertema sains fiksi. Novel ini berisi tentang ilmu sihir dan monster yang tidak ada dan tidak terjadi di dunia nyata.*

Kata kunci: defamiliarsasi, monster, ilmu sihir,, sains fiksi.

ABSTRACT

This thesis analyses a novel by Jonathan Stroud entitled *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye*. This thesis is intended to study and analyze the defamiliarization aspect that is applied in this novel. This thesis uses defamiliarization theory proposed by Viktor Skhlovsky. This thesis also used library research to get the data by taking some information from library and internet. The analysis shows that the defamiliarization aspects that are used by the author do not exist in the real world. This novel is science fiction theme and it contains monster and magic within the story that do not exist in the real world.

Keywords: defamiliarization, monster, magic, science fiction.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.2 Background of the Study

Literary work is a mirror or a reflection of a society. Authors can express their feeling, anxiety, displeasure of a life condition into literary works. Some literary works use “unfamiliar” approach to depict society. The expansion of numerous literary works depends on the authors’ imagination. Many authors from across the world use their intellectual knowledge, vast imagination, and aesthetic intuition to extend the novel’s genre from formal traditional into new fictional or other genres. We can see the sources of literary art’s scope expansion and the definition of a great literary art in *Theory of Literature* by Wellek and Warren:

The center of literary art is obviously to be found in the traditional genres of lyric, the epic, the drama. In all of them, the reference is to a world of fiction, of imagination. The distinction of literary works can be narrowed to the novel, where the author of the novel can include aesthetic and imaginative intuition from the author’s mind. (Wellek and Warren, 1976: 26).

One example is the literary work that will be analyzed by the writer, a novel by Jonathan Stroud, *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem’s Eye*. This novel is one of the fiction novels that exists in the literary world. *The Golem’s Eye* is the third book of *The Bartimaeus Trilogy* that overall consists of four books. The book mainly explains the coexistence between three elements of society; magicians, commoner or normal human, and djinns. Magicians in this novel have higher

position in society as they become the absolute ruler for their magic power. Commoners or normal humans have no power such as magic, therefore they just live in their life under the magician's oppression.

However, inside unsatisfied population, there must be some people that will try to resist the government's rule. This group of people is called *Resistance*. They show their rejection of the magician's absolute authority towards the people. The last element is djinn. Djinn becomes an important part of the story in the book. Djinns are from another world. They do not have solid form unless the magician summons and makes contract with them. Once they step into the human world, they can turn themselves into various shape of living being. They can take a shape of a human, animal, or half human and half animal as they please.

Jonathan Stroud inserts unfamiliar aspects that do not exist in the real world in the novel. In other words, things that will just occur in the fairy tale such as monsters, magical power, or even the ability to change the appearance. The "unfamiliarity" approach was first used by the formalist and called defamiliarization. The purpose of the approach is to force the reader to experience and understand the everyday, ordinary things through new ways of explanation. In this novel, the author inserts "unfamiliarity" defamiliarization aspect to modify the text.

The writer is interested in analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements in the novel. The intrinsic elements that the writer will be focusing on are character and

conflict inside the novel, while the extrinsic elements will be defamiliarization applied in the novel.

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this thesis, the scope of the study includes intrinsic and extrinsic to the novel of Jonathan Stroud's *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye*.

1. The intrinsic analysis includes the character and conflict in Jonathan Stroud's novel *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye*.
2. The extrinsic analysis includes the defamiliarization in Jonathan Stroud's novel *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye*.

1.4 Objective of the Study

In order to write the thesis, the writer determines several objectives, they are:

1. To analyze the intrinsic elements in Jonathan Stroud's novel *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye*.
2. To discuss defamiliarization in Jonathan Stroud's novel *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye*.

1.5 Methods of the Study

The writer uses library research in order to acquire the data to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. According to George, library research "...involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/ expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other research method at some point." (2008: 6).

This study uses books and articles from internet as source to support the analysis. The data, information, and theories gained from both sources will help the writer to analyze the problems and solve them. The writer also uses formalist theory on defamiliarization to analyze the novel. This approach is used because the writer finds “unfamiliarity” inside the text. The writer will also compare the text with the actual object and phenomenon in the real life.

1.6 The Organization of the Writing

The thesis will be arranged in the following chapters and sub-chapters.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter one contains five sub-chapters. Those are background of the study, scopes of the study, objectives of the study, methods of the study, and the organization of the writing.

CHAPTER 2 BIOGRAPHY AND THE SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL

Chapter two contains the biography of Jonathan Stroud and his related works. This chapter also contains the summary of Jonathan Stroud’s novel *The Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem’s Eye* as the second book of *The Bartimaeus Trilogy*. The purpose of the summary is to provide brief information in relation to the story, plot, character and

conflict within the novel that related to the analysis of the novel.

CHAPTER 3 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Chapter three points out the theories that will be used to analyze the novel. The theories will be separated into intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects. The intrinsic aspects will talk about character and conflict while the extrinsic aspect will talk about the defamiliarization within the text.

CHAPTER 4 DISCUSSION

Chapter four contains the analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of the novel. The intrinsic aspects contain the character's traits and the conflict that rise in the story, while the extrinsic aspects discuss about the defamiliarization depicted in the object and phenomenon in the text and the comparison with the real life.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

Chapter five consists of the final outcome of the analysis of the novel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 2

BIOGRAPHY OF JONATHAN STROUD AND SUMMARY OF *THE “BARTIMAEUS TRILOGY: THE GOLEM’S EYE”*

2.1 The Biography of Jonathan Stroud

Jonathan was born in Bedford, England, on October 26, 1970. He along with his family changed the city they used to live to St. Albans, near London when he aged six years old. He lived and grew up there. He had been enjoying scribbling stories and drawing. Pictures had interested him as much as words. When he was between seven to nine, he was often ill and frequently spending a long period of time in the hospital and home. During this vacant period, he read books furiously to escape from his boredom and frustration. He loved to enjoy more stories of a magical adventure than about real life. Probably because those stories provided him a complete escape from the situation he was in and around that time he fell in love with fantasy.

Throughout several years in school, Jonathan tried to do some experiments of a different kind of writing. Jonathan had been trying to write comics, gamebooks, board games, and later poems and plays without being aware what suited him best. Meanwhile, he was getting fond of other people’s work. Later he went to York University, like many English graduates, he left university without knowing what to do. However, luck struck him, he found a position at Walker Books as an editorial in London. He began to learn about children’s book and worked in that institution for several years as editors.

During his free time, he was busy writing several puzzle books for walker and working on a novel. One of his books, *Buried Fire* was published in 1999, it became a sign to him what he truly wanted to do. In 2001, he quitted becoming editor and decided to write full-time. He got married to Gina in the same year and had a daughter named Isabella and a son called Arthur. Most of his days working were in a solitary confinement where he did all his writing, away from the disturbance. The Bartimaeus Trilogy consists of four books which are, *The Amulet of Samarkand*, *The Golem's eye*, *The Ptolemy's Gate*, and the last *The Ring of Solomon*. He claimed that all of his books he had been writing, *The Ptolemy's Gate* was his favorite.

2.2 Summary of the Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye

This book is the second novel after *The Amulet of Samarkand*. It tells about the next adventure of a young magician apprentice named Nathaniel and a demon called Bartimaeus. The story begins with a flashback to 1866 in Prague when a demon called Bartimaeus must prepare to fight against the British. The British army is lead by a magician named Gladstone. The Prague Kingdom finally loses the war and Bartimaeus' master is killed. That means Bartimaeus is no longer bound to the world and free.

A young magician apprentice, called Nathaniel who is still 14 years old, professionally gains a reputation and manages to work in the Government. Under Mr. Tallow, the head of internal affair, Nathaniel must hunt down the rebel known as The Resistance. This group of rebel is against the current government under

magician's rule and try to oppose it by spreading small scale of terror and vandalism.

Kitty Jones is 16 years old and a member of the Resistance. She joins the Resistance due to the trauma and revenge to Mr. Tallow, a magician who works in the government. Kitty and her friend accidentally break Mr. Tallow's car and because of that, he orders his demon to punish them. However, only kitty's friend suffers heavy damage to his body, while Kitty just loses consciousness from the shock. In the Resistance, Kitty has a role as a leader of a small group to get into a shop that sells magical goods and steal all of the items that can support their activity.

On the eve of the Founder's Day, to celebrate Gladstone, one of the magical item shops is destroyed and the police suspect the Resistance is behind the action. Nathaniel is given the task to track this organization down and destroy them. He is not sure who is to blame, so he suggests to the Prime minister to send out several high-level demons to patrol around the city and wait until the culprit strikes again.

Bartimaeus and other demons are placed differently around London city and instructed to be aware of another attack. On the fourth night of his watch, Bartimaeus hears a commotion around British Museum and immediately go to check. He transforms into a minotaur, a half human half bull creature, enters the museum and sees a cloud of darkness that his magical sight cannot penetrate. The mass of cloud realizes of Bartimaeus presence, later a big stone hand grabs him and throws him away. The touch alone is enough to weaken him and almost lose

his life. Bartimaeus tries to escape from that creature by turning into a cat, but a big wall collapses on him.

Bartimaeus is found by Nathaniel under the ruins. He reports to Nathaniel that it is a golem, a magical doll made of clay and controlled from far away. Nathaniel realizes that one artifact is stolen from the artifact vault, and that is golem's eye. To activate a golem, a magician needs two magical items, a golem's eye to control the golem and an ancient spell that is only known by Prague kingdom. Ms. Whitwell, Nathaniel's master instructs him to go to Prague to investigate this matter.

During his visit to Prague, Czech Nathaniel will be helped by Harlequin, a British spy that has lived for a long time in Prague. In the first meeting, they set the place of the meeting in the graveyard where no one will be suspicious, they later decide the next meeting place will be in the town square.

Back to Kitty's perspective, her boss, Mr. Pennyfeather is a mastermind of the Resistance movement. He just gets an information from his informant that there is a magical treasure that lays inside Gladstone's tomb which they can steal. In exchange for Gladstone's staff and cloak the informant will provide any kinds of equipment they need for the operation. The resistance group agree and decide to proceed. Inside the tomb, they can get pass through all the traps except the guardian that protects the tomb. A demon called Honorius that takes residence in Gladstone's skeleton kills all the Resistance members except Nick and Kitty who manage to bring Gladstone's staff.

In Prague, Nathaniel is supposed to meet Harlequin who is in under cover since he is a spy. Suddenly a hot dog seller gives him a piece of paper which has an address on it. Suddenly groups of police come and chase the dog seller. It turns out that the dog seller is Harlequin in disguise. Nathaniel does not waste the chance to go to the address where he meets Mr. Kavka, who is still in the progress to make another spell to summon a golem. A man arrives, Nathaniel recognizes him as an assassin he has met before. During a fight between those two, Mr. Kavka tears the spell into two and a big explosion comes out. When Nathaniel returns to London, he learns that there has been an attack in the Gladstone's tomb, and they find several Resistance members' bodies. Nathaniel is considered fails so the task is given to Mr. Duvall, as a head of police.

With his instinct, Nathaniel knows how to get Kitty and the staff back, because once he gets them all his reputation will be cleared. Bartimaeus is given a task to kidnap Kitty's old friend, Jacob to trade him with Gladstone's staff. Before Nathaniel completes the task, the police arrest him and accuse him of a treason. However, he makes a deal with the prime minister that he can get the staff and he is released. Nathaniel and Kitty arrange an appointment for a trade, and if he gets the staff he will release both of Kitty and Jacob. Once Nathaniel gets the staff, he breaks his promise to Kitty. That is when Honorius jumps out of nowhere and declares to kill Kitty.

The staff is thrown away because of Honorius explosive spell. When Nathaniel crawls to get the staff back, the golem appears. Honorius is furious and attacks the golem but instead, he is killed. Nathaniel tries to activate the staff to

destroy the golem. Because of the wrong spell, the staff's magic rebounds and knocks him out. Seeing the boy almost dies on golem's hand, Kitty retrieves the spell in the golem's mouth to deactivate it. The golem returns to its master and turns out that Mr. Duvall is the mastermind of the terror. Nathaniel is promoted to head of internal affair. Jacob moves out of London and stays in Brugges, while Kitty disappears.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic aspects are the basic elements contained in literary works. These intrinsic aspects build the story from the inside. There are several elements of intrinsic aspects such as character, theme, plot, point of view, conflict, and setting. In this study, the writer only focuses on character, conflict, and setting just to make this thesis simple and easy to read.

3.1.1 Character

Character is the main doer in the story. Generally, character is often referred to a person in literary works (Holman, 1985:74), but the character also could be animal, plant, or an abstract. Abrams states:

Characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the person says and their distinctive ways of saying it –the dialogue- and from what they do –the action (1999:32).

To put it simply, the character is the figure that delivers the dialogue and does the action within the story. The character may or may not undergo a development or a change throughout the story. Based on the category, character can be categorized into flat character and round character.

3.1.1.1 Flat Character

Flat character is “...constructed by a single idea or quality in their purest form” (Forster, 1985:67). Flat character can be described in a single phrase or sentence. It can be concluded the character that remain ‘flat’ throughout the story. In other words, the character whose does not undergo a stage of change or development and remains the same.

3.1.1.2 Round Character

On the contrary with to character, Forster states, the test of a round character is whether it is capable of surprising in a convincing way. If it never surprises, it is flat. If it does not convince, it is a flat pretending to be round (1985:78)

Round character is a complex version of flat character. If flat character does not undergo a development throughout the story, round character does. The development of round character may be affected by his events around him or his circumstances.

3.1.2 Conflict

Holman states that conflict is “the struggle which grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in a plot” (1985:98). At least, one of these forces is a character, while the other force can be beliefs, society, or nature. Based on the forces which the character against, conflict can be categorized into internal and external conflict.

3.1.2.1 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is the battle between a character and forces within himself. The forces may be belief, psychological issue, or dilemma. It is as Meyer states, “Conflict may also be internal; in such a case some moral or psychological issue must be resolved within the protagonist” (2014:52).

3.1.2.2 External Conflict

External conflict is the conflict between a character and forces around him. These forces may be another character, society, or nature. It is also as Meyer states, “External conflicts may place the protagonist in opposition to another individual, nature, or society” (2014:51).

3.1.3 Setting

According to Holman, setting is “the physical, and sometimes spiritual, background against which the action of a narrative takes place” (1985:413). Setting can be divided into setting of time, setting of place, and setting of environment.

3.1.3.1 Setting of Time

Setting of time is the information of when the story takes place. It can be in a form of era, year, or just simply perform the time of the day.

3.1.3.2 Setting of Place

Setting of place is where the location of the story happens. It can be a country, any specific place, or random area.

3.1.3.3 Setting of Social Environment

It is the general information of a character circumstances such as cultural and educational background of the society where a character lives.

3.2 Extrinsic Aspects

Extrinsic aspects are the literary elements which construct the literary works from the outside. The extrinsic aspects can be related to the society which may affect the literary works or the author of the literary works, and theories which can be used to analyze the works itself. The writer explains the extrinsic aspect namely defamiliarization.

3.2.1 Defamiliarization

In literary world, formalism is a theory used to analyze literary works which prioritize the form of the works including pronunciation technique. This theory does not concern with the formal meaning of the words and is free from the outside elements such as history, biography or culture so that it can stand independently.

Russian formalism was established in 1914, along with the Viktor Skhlovsky essay that was published in St. Petersburg. His essay was said to become the bridge to connect the Futurist and Russian Formalist.

Defamiliarization is “unfamiliarity” used in the literary text in order to show the peculiarity, the unique of a literary work. Viktor Skhlovsky, as cited by Julie Rivkin and Michael Ryan states that “Defamiliarization is found almost

everywhere form is found” (2017:10). Build upon the quotation, it can be deduced that objects we know every day in our life are changed both the function and the understanding into something new, unique, or peculiar. The readers change the way to see normal objects into something unfamiliar.

Initially, the concept of defamiliarization is used by the formalist to contrast literary works with everyday life or reality. The tendency was originally used only in poetry, but as time goes by, they attempted to combine the defamiliarization element into other literary forms. The authors converse the literary texts from its everyday and ordinary perception into something anew. As Skhlovsky states, the technique of art is to make objects “unfamiliar,” to make forms difficult, to increase the difficulty and length of perception because the process of perception is aesthetic and itself and must be prolonged. (1983:9)

Literature has the ability to make its text feels more real, to grant the sensation of the things as they are grasped and not identified by using defamiliarization. We can find the example of defamiliarization in Tolstoy’s text *Shame*, “To strip people who have broken the law, to hurt them to the floor and to rap on their bottom with switches”(2017:9). Tolstoy makes the familiar into unfamiliar to change the perception of the reader, by making them think twice about what is the real meaning of the text. The text above was about inflicting pain on the body, but he does not write it simple so that we should remove the object out of automatism.

After we see tan object several times, we begin to recognize it. The object is in front of us and we know about itm but we do not see it-hence we

cannot say anything significant about it. Art removes objects from the automatism of perception in several ways (2017:9).

Jonathan Stroud fills the world with his fictions, escape the natural normal perception of objects around us. He changes the purpose of the object to something new that people never have experienced before. In *Bartimaeus'* story, there are many peculiarities happen in the book that will shock the reader and invite them to change the automatic perception of the objects around them.

CHAPTER 4

THE ANALYSIS OF DEFAMILIARIZATION

IN THE JONATHAN STROUD'S BOOK *THE BARTIMAEUS*

TRILOGY: THE GOLEM'S EYE

4.1 Intrinsic Analysis

4.1.1 Character

The author puts three different perspectives in the book as the main characters. The writer will discuss about three names, Nathaniel, Kitty, and Bartimaeus as they are round characters for undergoing various actions and conflicts within the story.

4.1.1.1 Nathaniel's Traits

Nathaniel is a fourteen years old boy who has stepped into the world of elite in the government. He becomes the part of the government which means he also holds the power to control the society. He gets his ticket after stopping Lovelace's trial to revolt and overthrow the current minister. He is a young magician who always pay attention to his appearance because he is fully aware that in his new environment, people are looking up people with good taste of style.

Being a keen observer, Nathaniel had soon perceived that among working magicians, appearance was an important factor in maintaining status. Shabby attire was frowned upon; indeed it was a sure-fire mark of mediocre talent. He did not intend to give this impression. With the stipend that he received from his department, he had bought a tight-fitting black drainpipe suit and a long Italian coat, both of which he considered dangerously fashionable (Stroud, 2004:16).

In his working age, his birth name is considered dangerous and can be used against the owner, so it must be changed. Therefore, he uses John Mandrake as his new professional name. He has a new master that teaches him magic after the revolt. The new master's name is Jessica Whitwell, one of the most strongest and respected magician in London. Even she admits that Nathaniel is a talented person to be a magician.

He had progressed from the lowest level of demon (mites, moulers, and goblin-imps), to medium (the full range of foliots), to advanced (djinn of various castes) in a matter of days. After watching him dismiss a brawny djinni with an improvisation that administered a slap on its blue rump, his master expressed her admiration. (Stroud, 2004:17).

Unlike the other governmental people, Nathaniel uses his brain capabilities to solve a problem and investigate the other causes of an incident. Just like the incident of the devastated five shops in a row, something has ravaged the entire block, destroying all the valuable products. At first, Nathaniel speculates that the *Resistance* group is the cause, but the damage is too great to be done by human. "Nathaniel tapped his pen against his teeth. Strange.... It was unlike any Resistance attack he had ever seen. Far more devastating, for one thing." (Stroud, 2004:55).

Nathaniel is also a guy who loves to live in luxury. After he is appointed to be one of the important people in London, he buys everything that comfort him or makes him look sharp. He cannot live nor stay in dirty shabby place. Once, he is

assigned to visit Prague, to investigate the *golem* incident there, he is shocked at the hotel he lives at.

And look at this room,” the boy continued. “This is meant to be their top hotel! I swear it hasn't been redecorated this century. Look at the cobwebs on those drapes! Appalling. And can you tell what color that carpet's supposed to be? Because I can't.” He kicked out at the bed irritably; a cloud of dust ballooned outward. “And what's this stupid four-poster thing, anyway? Why can't they just have a nice clean futon or something, like at home?” (Stroud, 2004:167)

It can be seen in the quotation that the hotel Nathaniel stays in is very old. There is spider's web inside his room and that is intolerable. The color of the carpet is also uncertain and full of dust. It seems like the room itself has been empty for ages. Normal top hotel should be very clean and comfortable.

4.1.1.2 Kitty's Trait

Kathleen “kitty” Jones is a commoner girl who has a deep hatred toward magicians from her past. She and her childhood friend, Jacob, is accused of breaking one magician's car in purpose and being punished on the spot. They are casted a spell *Black Tumbler* that causes a person to be hit by red and orange flame then leave burning damage on the whole body. From that incident, only Kitty survive unscratched for her magical resistance in her body. “You see, I am delighted with what you are telling me. It means, quite simply, that you possess something special: a resilience to magic” (Stroud, 2004:140).

Kitty is also a stubborn kid and full of pride, even so she can be said the bravest among other characters. After the *Black Tumbler* incident, Kitty insists on bringing up the case to the court of justice to make statements against the

magicians. Everyone is against the idea for they know fight against magicians is meaningless because they are far more powerful than the commoner. However, Kitty with her stubbornness does not care with the adult opinion and attends the court by herself with no one to support.

“He’s a magician. It isn’t that simple. He denies your charges. The case will be heard at the Courts of Justice next month. If you wish to take the matter further, you must attend and speak against Mr. Tallow then.”
“Good,” Kitty said. “I can’t wait. (Stroud, 2004:89).

Kitty grows sharper in time, because she is intelligent and decisive, she holds an important role in the resistance. She is often pointed to become a leader for a small group because her ability to analyze the situation. One day, the leader of the resistance, Mr. Pennyfeather comes with a new recruit, Mr. Hopkins that happens to be their informant. Both of them plan to do a big robbery, to rob the previous prime minister’s tomb filled with magical items. Not even magicians dare to steal from the dead prime minister, Kitty doubts the idea, wondering what are the consequences behind the action. No one in the group thinks as she does. “Kitty felt it was time to inject a note of caution. "All very well, sir," she said, "but how come these marvels haven't been taken before? What's the catch?" (Stroud, 2004:155)

Kitty, as a member of a resistance, is being hunted by John Mandrake as a government agent. She hates magician, demon and everything related to them. In the magician’s perspective, she may be a criminal with a violent attitude and threaten national security. However, deep inside she is just a girl with a sense of

justice. She cannot hurt other people with no reason. She even saves her enemy's life from a golem that intends to destroy Nathaniel's head and kill him.

"Oh, hell." Then Kitty was running, not toward the stricken Jakob, but out across the cobblestones, toward the lumbering giant. She ignored the pain and numbness in her shoulder, ignored her friend's despairing shouts; most of all, she ignored the voices in her head ridiculing her, screaming out the danger, the futility of her action. She put her head down, increased her speed. She was no demon, no magician—she was better than they were. Greed and self-interest were not her only concerns. She scampered around the back of the golem, close enough to see the rough smears on the surface of the stone, to smell the terrible wet earthen taint that drifted in its wake. She leaped onto the bonnet of the limousine, ran along it, level with the torso of the monster(Stroud, 2004:35).

4.1.1.3 Bartimeus's Trait

Bartimeus is one of the main protagonist character aside from Nathaniel and Kitty. He proclaims himself to be more than five thousands year old Djinn. Known as Bartimeus of Uruk and other names across generations. Bartimeus is an intelligent Djinni although he often throws some sarcastic comments to his master and colleagues with no hesitation. Normally Djinni would be very obedient and a sweet talker due to fear of punishment from their master. Unlike any other Djinni, Bartimeus will speak frankly what comes into his mind especially all about his master, Nathaniel.

Even though their position is obviously clear, Nathaniel as a master and Bartimeus as a slave, somehow they seem to stand on the same ground. A master would punish his djinn if it makes any mistakes or unwanted action. Bartimeus and Nathaniel's relationship is rather complex due to their agreement before.

Bartimeus knows Nathaniel's real name so he cannot punish Bartimeus because any magic Nathaniel shoots to Bartimeus will strike back to him.

Djinn has the ability to do shape shifting, changing the appearance upon their summoning ritual. Trying to as well as impress and frighten the summoner. One ritual requires two pentacles each for the magician and the djinn. There should be no mistake in drawing the pentacles and the magician should not step out of it, otherwise the Djinn will kill him instantly. Just like any other Djinn, Bartimeus tries to appear gallantly in front of the magician even though he knows it is painful to be called upon.

“So I decided upon a delicate, fastidious guise to impress upon my captor my formidable sophistication. It was a snappy piece of work, if I say so myself. A large iridescent bubble, glimmering all over with a pearly sheen, rotated inmidair. Inside the bubble, with little round spectacles perched upon her shapely nose, sat a beautiful maiden.” (Stroud, 2004:10)

The way the author describes Bartimeus is the prove that this novel uses defamiliarization. Bartimeus is a Djinn that can do shapeshifting and many magic tricks. However, those tricks can only be done in the novel and truly do not exist in the real life.

4.1.2 Conflict

The writer decides to explain the two kinds of conflict in the story, internal and external. The internal conflict happens in several characters of the story and will be discussed in further discussion. External conflict that happens includes physical and verbal conflicts between characters.

4.1.2.1 Internal Conflict

The internal conflicts that the writer discuss are happening in two characters, Nathaniel and Katty since they are the main characters in the novel. One of the moments when Nathaniel has internal conflict with himself is when he should order Bartimaeus to help Kitty while he fully realizes that she is her enemy. However, the condition she is in is dangerous to the both of them since they have an agreement to meet in secret. Kitty is being chased by the night polices that has form of werewolve and will be killed on the spot if Nathaniel doesn't help her. Nathaniel will also be in trouble if the night police catches her and interrogate her, leaking the information about between two of them having a secret meeting. It could ruin Nathaniel's career to meet a terrorist. So, he has no choice but to help her escape the night police.

"All right—" Nathaniel stood away from the window. He had come to a decision. "Bartimaeus," he said, "go out and get her. We can't risk her being killed." (Stroud, 2004:300)

Another moment of internal dilemma is happening in Kitty when she rescues Nathaniel from the golem. She saves him from the death. She is talking to herself about all his bad sides, and he even almost kills Kitty. She tries to convince herself that after all he has done, he deserves to die. However, she acts differently, she jumps to the golem, risks herself to stop the thing from killing Nathaniel.

"Kitty blew her cheeks out and took a few steps more. She looked back over her shoulder again. "Mandrake wouldn't have helped me,"she said. "Exactly. You're a smart girl. Off you go and leave him to die." She looked at the golem. "It's too big. I could never tackle it." "Especially once it's past that limousine." "Oh, hell." Then Kitty was running, not toward the stricken Jakob, but out across the cobblestones, toward the lumbering giant"(Stroud, 2004:335).

She tries to convince herself that she cannot defeat the golem since it has much bigger figure than Kitty. Bartimaeus also encourage her to leave the place and let Nathaniel dies within the golem's hand. However, she is fighting too within her heart. Her kind humane feeling cannot let him dead by such creature and she decides to save Nathaniel.

4.1.2.2 External Conflict

There are many external conflicts that happen in the novel. One of them is when Nathaniel has a debate with one of the senior in the government, Mr. Tallow, about the cause of the wreckage of the shops. The senior insists that the *Resistance* is behind the attack while Nathaniel has different assumption for the culprit is to be marid, an entity that is several level higher than Djinn, or even greater entity with massive power. The damage inflicted is too big for a human. One big hole on the wall seems like an entry for something big and everything inside the building is nothing but wreckage.

"Anafrit could wreak such destruction. Or a marid." Mr. Tallow ran a yellowish hand wearily across his face. "No such entity was involved. Our boys sent spheres into the block while the enemy was still within. Shortly before they vanished, they reported no sign of demon activity." "Forgive me, Mr. Tallow, but that can't be true. Human agencies couldn't do this. The minister cursed. The minister cursed. "So you say, Mandrake. But in all honesty, how much have you yet discovered about how the Resistance operates? The answer is not very much." There was an unpleasant edge to his tone" (Stroud, 2004:56).

It can be seen in the conversation that Mr. Tallow is not satisfied by Nathaniel's explanation. He also offends Nathaniel's work in searching *The Resistance* information and whereabouts. Although Nathaniel feels offended he

manages to maintain his composure by explaining to him in calm voice. "What makes you think this was the Resistance, sir?" Nathaniel kept his voice calm. He could see the way this was going: Tallow would do his best to foist as much blame as possible onto his assistant's shoulders" (Stroud, 2004:56).

Another verbal conflict that happens is when Nathaniel comes to Kitty's house to catch her. They throw each other argument and accusation. Nathaniel is the one who is mostly speaking, dominating Katty in the conversation. "You have been witnessed in the company of known criminals, members of the so-called Resistance" (Stroud, 2004:266).

Nathaniel accuses Katty to be a member of the Resistance group, and she tries to deny it by saying some excuses. However, Nathaniel has a proof that she is related to other members of Resistance that have been found dead in the tomb of Gladstone. Since she is working under Mr. Peenyfeather with the name Kathleen, she can not deny anymore the accusation. Nathaniel also tells her that she has ever had a fight with a magician before and ended up in the court. He concludes that he has a motive to be a member of the Resistance since she has a grudge against the magician.

"Well, if it comes to that..." The magician sat back in his chair and grinned.

"One might ask why your clothes are so covered in white stains. It almost looks like grave-mold, when seen in a certain light." (Stroud, 2004:266).

In that event, physical conflict also occurs, Kitty hits Nathaniel in the face for making her so mad. She suddenly attacks him after Nathaniel asks her to come

with him to be investigated. He cannot defend himself from Kitty's fist. Feeling humiliated to be hit by a mere human and on top of that a girl. "No, Mr. Mandrake, I am not." Kitty launched herself forward; swung a fist. It caught the boy on his cheekbone with a dull crack; he capsized, sprawling into the chair". (Stroud, 2004:269).

Both Nathaniel and Kitty always undergo conflicts from the beginning to the end of the story whether it is internal or external. The conflict that happen between Nathaniel and Kitty can happen in the real life since its conflict between human.

4.1.3 Setting

The writer will explain setting of time, place and social environment within the novel.

4.1.3.1 Setting of Time

The time of the story is happening in the 19th to 20th century except for the prologue. The Jonathan Stroud narrates the prologue as The first England prime minister, the strongest magician, William Gladstone is still alive and attacking the Prague empire. At that time , England and Prague are still in the form of Empire. "Not really...! The answer'sno!No, he doesn't. Why? you ask. Because he's dead. A hundred and ten years dead and rotting in his grave" (Stroud, 2004:230).

As we can see, since William Gladstone died, the time has passed for one hundred and ten years, which makes England has become a modern country. The transportation that is commonly used by the magician, car and limousine, is the

proof. "An attendant woke him at Box Hill. "Sir, we have arrived. A car awaits you. You are requested to make haste." He emerged onto the exit stairs under a light, cold drizzle. A black limousine was waiting beside the landing strip" (Stroud, 2004:216).

There are several important events that occur at night inside the story. One of them is the tragedy when a golem attacks the British Museum, and wreck everything to find something it needs. "On every occasion when this thing has attacked, it's done so by midnight. Your only fear should be the boredom of a long, tedious vigil" (Stroud, 2004:109).

It seems that the golem only attacks at night. It has happened for several times and several djinns have become the victim. "The first two nights of hunting, nothing happened, except for two foliots getting swept away while hiding under London Bridge. But on the third night, loud crashing sounds were heard shortly before midnight" (Stroud, 2004:106).

Another important event is when the Resistance raids the tomb of Gladstone, it also happens at night. "He raised the cup in a solemn toast. "To whatever tonight may bring! We have righteousness on our side"" (Stroud, 2004:186).

4.1.3.2 Setting of Place

The author uses two countries where everything happens in the story. The first one, as in the prologue, Stroud uses Prague and tells a glimpse of Bartimaeus and Prague empire. Bartimaeus explains the small detail of the condition the moment in the Prague before British army breaks in. "A strange reversal had

taken place—Prague itself was dark and dead, while the countryside around it flared with life.” (Stroud, 2004:3)

Prague empire is invaded by the British empire led by Gladstone and its powerful staff, while Bartimaeus is in Prague’s side protecting the Prague king. Bartimaeus understands that there is no chance of victory in that war. Gladstone himself can destroy the wall that protect the empire and let his armies to do the rest.

“ As I watched, several lightning bolts speared from the boiling clouds, impaling themselves upon the tip of the outstretched staff. "So that's him, is it?" I muttered. "The famous Gladstone."(Stroud, 2004:6)

Another place taken in the story is British Museum. In the story, it has been attacked and destroyed by a golem that is searching for something. In the process Bartimaeus who is ordered to find the culprit of the attack tries to investigate by going inside the museum.

“The hole in the building gaped wide and black. From a respectful distance, I peered inside, into a lobby of a kind. All was still. No activity on any plane. A tumble of shattered wood and masonry and a splintered sign cheerfully proclaiming WELCOME TO THE BRITI showed where something had shoveled its determined way.” (Stroud, 2004:113)

One place that takes interest of the writer is the Westminster Abbey church, where Gladstone’s tomb lies underneath. It becomes the *Resistance’s* target because the leader has found the information about the treasure it has. Apparently, the treasure is hidden inside Gladstone’s tomb, so they have to sneak in and break the tomb to take out all the treasure. However, inside the tomb, Gladstone has prepared a guardian to protect his tomb and treasure before he died. The

Resistance members must pay with their lives to raid the tomb, only Kitty and one of her friend manage to survive from the guardian rage.

"These treasures are not in some far temple. They are very close to home, somewhere we have all passed a thousand times. I will tell you—" He raised his hands to quell the rising hubbub. Please, I will tell you. They are at the heart of the city, the heart of the magicians' empire. I am talking about Westminster Abbey." (Stroud, 2004:156)

4.1.3.3 Setting of Social Environment

The social environment in the story is centred in London in around 19th century, more than a century after Britain Empire defeated Prague empire. Since then, Britain colonizes Prague. The country is somehow less developing than the Britain. All of the Prague people who live in Britain is also under surveillance by the government in case they are in league with spies of the Prague and plan on rebellion.

"We're Czechs, remember; suspicious customers. Can't be trusted, even though the Hyrneks have been in London for a hundred and fifty years. There's a permanent search sphere operating in Dad's factory, for instance; and Karel and Robert are always being followed. We've had four police raids in the last two years." (Stroud, 2004:36)

Magician social status is also higher compared to the Britain common people who had no talent of magic. Almost all people who work in the government are magician. Common people and magician can be distinguished easily when they blend together in the road. Magicians also have bad personality since most of them are.

The setting of time, place, and social environment obviously cannot happen in the real life. London one hundred years ago was indeed an empire however it did not use

magic to conquer other empires. The difference of status did not happen between magician and the commoner, but the noble and the common people.

4.2 Extrinsic Analysis

In Jonathan Stroud's *Bartimeus Trilogy: The Golem's eye*, defamiliarization aspects are regularly displayed to amaze the readers with its oddity. Therefore the writer is focusing in exploring and discussing the defamiliarization aspects within this book.

4.2.1 Object

Defamiliarization aspects that lie within object are affected by inanimate objects and animate objects. In inanimate objects we can find pentacle, mouler ball, golem, things that related to witchcraft. In animate objects we can see centaur, cats, monkey that have human characteristics.

4.2.1.1 Inanimate Objects

4.2.1.1.1 Pentacle

Pentacle is a picture or a symbol generally drawn on a metal, paper or parchment which is used to evoke the magic into the object. It has the shape of a circle with one big star filling inside the circle, also there are some ancient spells written on the edge. In the real world, magician or witchcraft apprentice use the symbol to connect the magical world with human world, anything related to dark magic. Pentacle has the same usage in the novel as Stroud portrayed. It is used to by the magician as a requirement to summon a creature from *other place*, another dimension where no human can enter and where the djinn originally stays.

“Forty djinn materializing more or less at once, in a vast chamber built for that purpose in the bowels of Whitehall. As with all such things, it was a messy business, despite the best efforts of the magicians. They were all lined up in tidy rows of identical pentacles, wearing the same dark suits and speaking their incantations quietly, while the officiating clerks scribbled their names down at tables to the sides.” (Stroud, 2004:245)

In the text we can see that there are forty pentacles drawn and filled with Djinns. In order to summon the Djinn, the magician needs to know the name of the Djinn as well but the Djinn should not know the magician's name because it is dangerous for the magician. The government is troubled with something that demands them to summon that many of Djinns to clean up their mistake. The summoning process is done very carefully because one small mistake can cost them a life. Djinns are always looking for mistakes the magician made in the process of summoning. Just like what happens to Mr. Tallow that does one small mistake. He misspell the enchant that made the Djinn can get out of its pentacle and endanger Mr. Tallow's life.

“Two such prods was all it took. The weak spot was pinpointed: a little hole in the incantatory barrier. Instantly, the pseudopodium extended forward and began to stream through the breach, narrowing almost to a point as it passed through, expanding again on the other side. Faster and faster streamed the smoke; it swelled and grew and became a bulging tentacle that darted eagerly across the space to the other pentacle, where the magician stood transfixed in horror.” (Stroud, 2004:247).

4.2.1.1.2 Mouler Ball

Human created ball to use it as a tool to have fun. Many kinds of sport that require ball of different size for its main instrument. Sports that use big size ball such as football, basketball, volleyball. There is also a sport that need smaller ball

like tennis, table tennis. Those sports cannot be started without a ball. All those balls are filled with air to maintain the pressure so they can be well used during the play. In this novel, Stroud states that there is a ball, called mouler ball that has small size and can be kept inside a pocket. Inside the ball, there is an *imp*, a creature from another world just like djinn but weaker and smaller. The mouler ball is functional as a weapon. The imp inside the ball will break out and attack to anyone the ball is threw towards to. However, it is not a deadly weapon for the imp will just scratch, pull the hair and produce foul stench to threaten the victim. "A mouler. A minor demon of no great power. Even so, it should certainly have rendered you unconscious, owing to its disgusting smell." (Stroud, 2004:139)

It is described that Kitty has been attacked by the small resistance members to test her ability to immune to magical attack. The creature does not harm her because of her resistance to magic, and that what makes her special. Not long after the test Kitty joins the Resistance group and shows her capabilities.

4.2.1.1.3 Golem

People are artistic creature that can make any kind of stuff from anything. They can build from nothing to something other people can use or enjoy. Example a sculptor can create a statue that replicates human figure just from mud or clay based on the imagination. Golem is a statue with human figure but without a face. People are often relating golem with dark magic, that it is made by a witch and imbued with spells so it comes to alive. However that is impossible to happen in the real world. God only creates human and animal, his only creations that can move freely.

On the contrary, in Stroud's book everything is possible. It is described that a golem is made in Prague by a magician and sent to London to create a havoc in the city. In order to create a golem one golem and two artifacts in addition are required. The body is made of mud or clay with size of three grown man as the container. The second one is magical parchment with ancient spell within, written by the blood of the magician as the life source for the golem. The last one is the golem's eye.

"A magician needs two powerful artifacts, ma'am," he said brightly. "Each with a different function. First, he or she requires a parchment inscribed with the spell that brings the golem to life; once the body has been formed of river clay, this parchment is inserted into the golem's mouth to animate it. "The second artifact," Nathaniel continued, "is a special piece of clay, created by separate spells. It is placed in the monster's forehead and helps focus its power. It acts as a watch-eye for the magician, much as Bartimaeus described. He or she can then control the creature through a common crystal orb." (Stroud, 2004:126)

4.2.1.2 Animate Objects

4.2.1.2.1 Monkeys

A monkey is a small size primate, smaller than a gorilla nor a chimpanzee. There are many kinds of monkey with different kinds of fur and color, such as chocolate, black, and even gold. However, there is no monkey with has such a striking colors such as blue, green, nor purple. Monkey has the same characteristics with human. It has two arms and legs, also capable of thinking and make community in its own way. The history also explains that monkey is the ancestor of human. Even so, monkey cannot speak human language, or make sounds like human. It cannot talk like human, and barely standing with two legs

since it uses its arms to help to walk. In the novel, Djinn that becomes Mr. Tallow's servant has a shape of a monkey with green fur. It can even stand and talk like a normal human do. It also enchants a spell towards Kitty and Jacob for their punishment.

“It stood as tall as a man, and indeed carried itself as if this were so, standing upright on two long legs, with arms outstretched, and fingers clasping. But it was not a man; if anything, it looked more like a horribly distorted kind of monkey, oversized and very stretched. It had pale green fur across its body, except around its head and muzzle, where the fur grew dark green, almost black. The malevolent eyes were yellow. It cocked its head and smiled at them, flexing its tapering hands. A slender ribbed tail thrashed behind it like a whip, making the air sing.” (Stroud, 2004:42)

4.2.1.2.2 Cats

A cat is a lazy animal with a super reflex movement, but it does not like complicated stuff. The way cat to communicate with other cat is just by meowing along with its gesture. God differs human and animal for the ability for thinking and reasoning that god has granted to human. An animal also has skills that human does not have for its survivability. Cat has super reflex that makes it easily avoid danger, also it can fall from high place with no injuries, unlike human that will suffer some broken bones. In chapter seventeen, the author explains that Bartimaeus takes a form of a cat and talk to his master and his master's associates with sarcastic tone. He even mocks one of his master's associate because of his funny look.

“The cat looked silently at the other magicians for a moment. It raised a paw, leaned forward conspiratorially. "Between you and me, I've seen greater." "So, I imagine, have they. You look like a pompom with legs." (Stroud, 204:123)

Bartimaeus is a tricky Djinn and has a sense of humor. Normally any djinn would be afraid to be disrespectful because of the punishment. Unlike other normal djinns, even in front of many great magician, he does not bow to lick their feet instead he spits out whatever comes in his mind.

4.2.2 Occurrence

4.2.2.1 Moving Skeleton

Skeleton is the important body part that supported the structure of an organism. Human and animal has different kind of skeleton to be exact. Human just have Endoskeleton that supports the structure inside the body. Skeleton also becomes the attachment site for muscles as the motor so the body can do various motions. It is impossible for a skeleton to be able to move without any muscles. There is also exoskeleton that can be found in animal such as crustacean and insects. The exoskeleton can be quite heavy depending on its size. So normally, the animal on land with has external skeleton are mostly small. Animal that resides in the water with has heavy exoskeleton are helped by the mass reduction, so it can move easily. The external skeleton also performs as protection against predator.

"It had pale green fur across its body, except around its head and muzzle, where the fur grew dark green, almost black. The malevolent eyes were yellow. It cocked its head and smiled at them, flexing its tapering hands. A slender ribbed tail thrashed behind it like a whip, making the air sing. Look at this face." For an instant, the golden mask was tipped askew, and Kitty caught a glimpse of the skull, with grinning teeth and hollow sockets. "In all honesty, little girl, does Mr. Gladstone look alive to you?" (Stroud, 2004:229)

In the text, it is explained that *the Resistance* group managed to enter Gladstone's tomb and attempt to rob the treasure inside. The members are surprised that they don't only find the treasures but also something that guards the tomb. They don't expect to see a skeleton with golden mask to speak and move freely like a living person. It is something unfortunate for Kitty and others to face the guardian, because it is ordered to guard the tomb and kill anyone that attempts to steal the treasures.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

After reading and analyzing the novel *Bartimaeus Trilogy: The Golem's Eye* by Jonathan Stroud, the writer can make some conclusions. The book is a fictional novel made by the imagination of the author. All of the objects and phenomenon in the novel may as well never exist or happen in the real life. The reason to that is because this book used magical life for its theme and we know that magic does not really happen in the real world.

Stroud uses Bartimaeus, Nathaniel, and Kitty as the main characters in the book for he uses their point of views to describe the story. Each has their own mission to accomplish and in the end, they all are connected to one main occurrence that becomes the main conflict of the story. Stroud explains the role of each character very clearly. Nathaniel as the magician that enslaves the Bartimaeus the djinn and also becomes the captor of the Resistance member, Kitty. However, there are some events that put Bartimaeus and Kitty above Nathaniel as turning points. At the end of the story, everyone achieves what they deserve and that makes everyone equal.

The animate and inanimate objects depicted in this novel have different usage and role. They are so different from what they actually exist in the real life. This peculiarity happens because Jonathan Stroud uses defamiliarization aspects within its novel. He changes the normal into spectacular to rise the interest of the readers and grow their imagination while reading the book. Stroud also implies some

lessons within the story so we can learn that human are born equal and should be treated equal because we cannot live without others.

In the end, characters, conflict, and settings in the novel are fictional although some of the names do truly exist. Some places in the story may be real but they have different function as stated in the novel. Magician, Djinn, and human with anti-magic ability are also fictional and do not exist in the real life.

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