



**ANALYSIS OF RAY BRADBURY'S *FAHRENHEIT 451*  
WITHIN PROPP'S MODEL OF NARRATIVE THEORY**

**A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Literature in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writes honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2. S-3. And in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the reference mentioned.

Semarang, July 2018

Haninta Murti Setyandari

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“You've gotta dance like there's nobody watching,  
Love like you'll never be hurt,  
Sing like there's nobody listening,  
And live like it's heaven on earth.”*

— **William W. Purkey**

*“If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything.”*

— **Mark Twain**

*“Ask yourself this; are you living or just existing?”*

— **Anonymous**

*“Two roads diverged in a wood, and I -  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.”*

— **Robert Frost**

*“I solemnly swear that I am up to no good.”*

— **J.K. Rowling, Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban**

*“I like nonsense, it wakes up the brain cells. Fantasy is a necessary ingredient in living.”*

— **Dr. Seuss**

*“So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.”*

— **H. Jackson Brown Jr., P.S. I Love You**

*Because the dawn right before the sun rises is the darkest*

— **BTS**

*This thesis is dedicated to  
My beloved family and everyone who supported me  
And also to the sanity of ‘this’ party  
Thank You*

**APPROVAL**

**ANALYSIS OF RAY BRADBURY'S *FAHRENHEIT 451* WITHIN  
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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. I, therefore will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better. Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader.

Semarang, August 2018

Haninta Murti Setyandari



## ABSTRACT

*Fahrenheit 451* is a novel released in 1953 and is written by American author Ray Bradbury. This novel tells about American society in the future where the books have been banned and burned by the firemen. The purpose of this research is to know the possibility of applying the model of Vladimir Propp's narrative theory on the dystopian novel by showing parts in the novel that fit Propp's narrative functions and also to see the science fiction formula that appears in the novel. Vladimir Propp's 31 narrative functions, proppian archetypes and hero/heroine theory were used to discuss the narrative elements of the novel. The results show that 15 out of 31 narrative functions appeared in *Fahrenheit 451* in identical sequences. The character of Guy Montag also met the traits to be considered as hero. The author concludes that Vladimir Propp's model of narrative theory and proppian archetypes can be used not only in fairy tales but also in dystopian novels and also conclude that both theories used in the analysis proved that Guy Montag is the hero in the story.

**Keywords: Vladimir Propp, 31 narrative functions, Proppian Archetypes, Science Fiction Formula, Hero.**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

There are a lot of sayings that say 'book is the window of the world' which means that book has a lot of informations to broaden someone's knowledge on a lot of aspects. Book has become the trusted source for human being because of its valuable informations. However, people's reading interest has dropped drastically through the years and decades. We as people who live in millennial era can sense that because it starts happening in our surrounding. Gadget such as television, smartphone and computer are more likely to be chosen instead of a book because of its simplicity. Some parties also think that a book might and could lead into a dissent because of its content that contains opinions from different perspectives. In other hand, dystopian and critique have become the famous duo when an author wants to put out his opinion and critique to the society explicitly, and *Fahrenheit 451* is no exception. These conditions above were triggering Ray Bradbury to write a critique dystopian novel for the generations where book is starting to lose its fame. *Fahrenheit 451* is a novel that rose from Bradbury's insecurities, solitudes and consent at the society's low interest of reading book. According to Brian Palmer in his article *Does Paper Really Burn at 451 Degrees Fahrenheit: Fact-checking the late Ray Bradbury*, Fahrenheit 451 is referring to an auto-ignition degree of book paper in which the book paper will catch fire without having to be

exposed to an eternal flame (Palmer, 2012) In this book, he portrays the future we might face if we stopped reading book; a very dull-minded society with no curiosity, no question, no arguments and no feelings.

Ray Bradbury in his interview with L.A. Weekly after winning the Pulitzer prizes in 2007 has stated that his masterpiece was not talking about the censorship in Senator Joseph McCarthy era (Boyle, 2018). A lot of people came with their own analysis about the novel but finally the author decided to talk about his own work saying that he used to live in the industrial and creative area of reality show and one hour long soap opera. Those things have corrupted and undermined the reading interest within the society. Ray Bradbury then added a remark to summarize his point of view of the growing technology by saying, "Television gives you the dates of Napoleon, but not who he was,". He also added a comment to finish his statement about television saying, "They stuff you with so much useless information, you feel full.", to emphasize that the technology growth has put the society's reading interest in the verge of non existence.

The story of the novel itself develops from Guy Montag who works as a fireman in this society. His job orders him to burn every book that is found and to capture every person who possesses any kind of advance knowledge. His meeting with a free-spirited and free-thinker girl named Clarisse McClellan sparks doubt in Montag's heart. He might find Clarisse weird at the first time, but as the time rolling, he realizes that there are odds in the society nowadays. Guy Montag then becomes more skeptical to the law of the society. He, as the figure of hero, also becomes one of the minorities who believe in books and try to change the

injustice law. Guy Montag's change on his personality from a normal citizen to become the hero in the story is indeed interesting to be discussed further using structuralism. Through the discussion using structuralism we might see the character development of the main character, Guy Montag. For the reason mentioned above, the writer wants to discuss it using Vladimir Propp's structuralism (narrative functions and proppian archetypes). Beside to see the possibilities of narrative functions application to a dystopian novel, the theory is also used to see the detailed plot and characters in the novel.

*Fahrenheit 451* is also considered as a dystopian novel which one of its character is dystopian novel usually starts with an introduction of parallel universe or different world's situation. However, the narrative on this dystopian novel is still formed by a systematic plot and pattern that is pretty similar to other dystopian. Thus, the writer wants to analyze it using science fiction formula as well. The writer also tried to align both theories about main character which resulting the main character considered as the hero in the novel. For those reason mentioned above, the writer has chosen "Analysis of Ray Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451* Within Propp's Model of Narrative Theory" as the title of her undergraduate thesis.

## **1.2. Research Problem**

In the thesis, the writer chooses to discuss the research problems which have the most substantial bond with the topic that are going to be discussed later. The formulated research question as mentioned below :

1. How many functions and archetypes of Vladimir Propp's narrative theory appear in the novel? What are they?
2. How is the application of science fiction formula in Fahrenheit 451?
3. Why the main character, Guy Montag, is considered as the hero?

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

In the thesis, the writer conclude the specific purpose of the study as written bellow :

1. To analyze the possibility of Vladimir Propp's theory of narrative functions and proppian archetypes on a dystopian novel.
2. To pinpoint the parts in the novel that would fit on Propp's narrative function and proppian archetype.
3. To analyze the archetypes and the reason why the main charcacter is considered as the hero.
4. To explain the science fiction formula that appears in the novel.

### **1.4. Methods of the Study**

The research methods that are used by the writer are library research and close reading. It is used to complement the intrinsic aspects and the structure of the novel also to find the most suitable data to analyze amd explain the research problem. George stated that library research identifies and locates trustworthy sources providing tangible informations also someone or expert opinion on a reserch question (2008:6). Several books and articles from internet sources are used by the writer in gathering the data.



In this thesis, the writer used 2 theories: Vladimir Propp's concept of 31 Narrative Functions and Proppian Archetypes, also Science Fiction Formula. Narrative Functions and Science Fiction Formula are used to analyze the structure of the dystopian novel's structure and to analyze the archetypes of the characters in the novel.

### **1.5. Organization of the Thesis**

The organization of this thesis consists of five chapters, as elaborate :

CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION
	The first chapter consists of five sub-chapters. They are background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, methods of the study, and organizations of the study. The first chapter is written to give insight on what the writer is going to explain.
CHAPTER II	AUTHOR AND HIS WORK
	This chapter includes the brief biography of the author Ray Bradbury, and the synopsis of Fahrenheit 451 which is used as the object of the thesis by the writer.
CHAPTER III	THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
	This chapter consists of the theories that are used in the thesis by the writer.
CHAPTER IV	DISCUSSION
	Chapter IV is the main part of the thesis. Hence, the writer's findings are discussed and analyzed in this chapter.
CHAPTER V	CONCLUSION
	This chapter is the result and summary of the previous chapter.

## CHAPTER II

### BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR AND THE SUMMARY

#### 2.1. Biography of Ray Bradbury

The author of this novel goes by the name Ray Bradbury but his full name is Ray Douglas Bradbury. Bradbury was born in Waukegan, Illinois, 22<sup>nd</sup> of August, 1920. He is known for his spectacular works of several prose genre such as science fiction, fantasy and horror. Fourteen years later in 1934, Bradbury and his family moved to Los Angeles from Illinois and stayed there for a really long time. However, his works sometimes evolved around his childhood memories in Illinois. In 1938, Bradbury graduated from Los Angeles High School and decided not to go to university. Instead he decided to be a newspaper boy. Bradbury religiously reading anything that he could read while doing his work. This opportunity brought him to the conclusion that he loved to write and read. Moreover, this reading habit of him helps him to develop his writing ability. Mostly pulp science fiction, horror and fantasy were the stories and genres he often read. He began to write his own story at those times which some of them were even published and mass printed without any payment for his work. Later in 1941, Bradbury got the first salary for his work that was included in *Super Science Stories*. He diligently kept working on his writing because he determined to be one of widely acknowledged and success writer. (Bloom, 2007: 9-10)

*Dark Carnival* was released after Bradbury thought he had had enough compilation of stories with horror as a theme to be compiled. The *Dark Carnival* was an anthology released in 1947 which also was Bradbury's first book he ever published. The book itself was published by a company called Arkham House. Bradbury married his wife, Marguerite McClure in the same year as the release of his first book. Bradbury and McClure were gifted 4 children in their marriage. (Bloom, 2007: 10)

The book that brought Bradbury to a steady establishment was the next book he released in 1950 entitled *The Martian Chronicles*. In 1951, he again released book with title *The Illustrated Man* and it was a huge success as well. Later between 1951 until 1954, a lot of Bradbury's works were adapted into comic. People also got familiar with Bradbury's works especially *The Martian Chronicles*' episodes for they often were read on the radio. Not only that, in 1953, two of his works were adapted into film which were *It Came From Outer Space* and *The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms*. In this year also that Bradbury released *Fahrenheit 451* as his debut novel which until now is still considered as one of Bradbury's finest fiction work. Bradbury was being honored at a White House Ceremony with the National Medal of Arts. He also awarded an Emmy for "The Halloween Tree." called First Fandom Award, and prized by the World Fantasy and the Stoker award committee a lifetime achievement awards. He becomes one of the most celebrated author of genre fiction. Ray Bradbury was passed away in 2003 leaving us with a lot of works that once again proved that genre fiction could be as profound as any other variety. (Bloom, 2007: 10-11)

## **2.2. The Synopsis of *Fahrenheit 451***

Guy Montag is the main character who works a fireman who burns books in a futuristic society of America. In Montag's world, firemen start fires and burn books, people also houses rather than putting them out. Eventhough they do not know the reason why books are banned, the firemen are as proud as they could be. The books banning rule in this society is resulting to the dull mind of the people. People in this society does not read books, talk about deep and meaningful conversations, enjoy the scenery, or even think and have their own opinion. Things or people that are considered having an intellectual value to them are banned; such as books, professors, researchers, preachers and so on. The goverment replaces the educational book with big screen tv called 'the wall' and showing interactive soap opera with scripted conversation made for the people to keep people entertained and to lessen the time used by people to think. Not only that, every activity also is done pretty quick – again, to avoid people having time to think. In this society houses are made without veranda so that people does not have place to sit around talking sharing their insight. All these things are done by the goverment to literally pull people out from the decently intellectual era.

The main character, Guy Montag, also starts as someone who is not aware with the real issue of the world until he meets seventeen-years old free-spirited girl named Clarisse McClellan on his way home. Clarisse disillutions Montag's mind to the emptiness of Montag's life with Clarisse blatantly asking questions about her curiosity. Montag is dissatisfied with his life and his dissatisfaction

increases as he realizes that his surrounding, his head and his heart have become so empty. He then begins to search for a solution in a stash of books that he has stolen from his own fires and hidden inside an air-conditioning vent. He begins questioning why book has to be burned and wondering what a book could make him feel if he reads them. The fireman chief, who senses some strange behavior from Montag, tells Montag how terrible and useless thing a book is also why books are banned in the first place. Beatty, the firemen chief orders Montag to meet him in 24 hours and prove his stance. He wants Montag to throw away all the books he saved and declares his loyalty to the government.

In those 24 hours, Montag is so reluctant to turn himself in. The anxiety within him grows bigger as the time to meet Betty comes closer. He then remembers about an old man named Faber who is a former Professor. He visits Faber's house to make Faber explains what is inside the book that he is reading and trying to understand and also finding out why he feels so empty. After that, Professor Faber helps Montag with his reading, and he also approves the idea of conducting risky plan to overthrow the status quo. A two-way radio earpiece called the green bullet is given to Montag by Faber as the communication device. With the device, Faber could talk to him in disguise from a far and hear the things heard by Montag while Montag is meeting Beatty.

Montag goes back to his home to find his wife, Mildred, betrays Montag by turning him to the firemen. A fierce fight happens between Montag and Beatty until Montag turns the flamethrower to Beatty. Montag beats Beatty down by burning him with the flamethrower. He also knocks another crew and runs away

with some books from his backyard. At that time, a mechanic hound, a robot made by the government that can sense the existence of hidden books and someone's thoughts, bites his leg and left a wound mark on Montag's leg.

To Faber's House is where Montag gets away from the firemen. There, he finds out that a brand new mechanical Hounds have been put on his trail to chase him. Not only that, the chase is also equipped along with several helicopters and television crew to air the chase. The government put Montag's chase into a live report to show the society the consequence of betraying the government's law. Montag manages to escape to the river, floating downstream into a country and met the Book People, or a organization so called the intellectuals, leads by a man named Granger. Each of the Book People memorizes one kind of book since that is the only way to preserve the knowledge without having to have physical book. After the chasing has stopped and the government has turned into some kind of chaos, Montag and the Book People start looking for another intellectual that survives and rebuild civilization. Their mission is to take the society back to the intellectual era.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, the writer will briefly give a review and explain the theories which are used to discuss and analyze the research problems which has been stated in the previous chapter. It need to be stated that there are two aspect that usually used to analyze a literary work, they are respectively intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects. However, the writer will only accentuate the intrinsic aspect since structuralism takes literary work as an object that should be analyze autonomously. The theories that are going to be explained in this chapter are Vladimir Propp's structuralism and Science Fiction Formula.

#### **3.1. Vladimir Propp's Structuralism**

Vladimir Propp is a Russian famous structuralist and narratology who has studied hundreds of Russian folktalee in order to come out with the infamous 31 functions and proppian archetype (Ashley, 1997:76-78). It is mentioned in the introduction of *Theory and History of Folklore* translated by Ariadna Y. Martin and Richard P. Martin (1984:ix) that Vladimir Propp studied German and Russian philology and started his career by teaching those language. His book called the *Morphology of the Folktale* that was released in 1928 sparked pro and contra to its release. Some experts accused this theory has been repeated even in our days but some others saying that Propp's structuralism had given new insight of using

narrative aspects (1984:67). In the book *Theory and History of Folklore* in the introduction it is also mentioned by Anatoly Liberman that :

“The basic idea of *Morphology* is that the tremendous diversity of details in Russian wondertales is reducible to one single plot, that the elements of this plot (thirtyone in number) are always the same and always follow one another in the same order and, finally, that only seven different characters should be taken into consideration.” (1984: xii)

Vladimir Propp previously had examined hundreds of Russian’s folktale and myth before coming to his conclusion that his structuralism is a structuralism which see every media such as film, literature, play, prose and script are something that have inevitably fixed structures. As also stated by Propp in *Theory and History of Folklore* that the wondertale is defined by composition is not through the plot (1984:72).

After coming to his conclusion, the analyzed object should be fulfilling these four criterias (Propp, 1968:21-23), as follow :

1. The function of characters as a counterweight, the elements remain in a story, not depending on how or because of whom they are fulfilled. These elements form the fundamental components of the narrative.
2. The number of functions known in the fairy narrative is limited which only thirty one functions in total.
3. The set and sequence of functions is always identical
4. All fairy stories consist of one type when viewed from its structure.

### **3.1.1. Thirty One Functions of Narrative Functions**

Propp also divided the tales or prose into a unit called narrative functions or narratemes which is a smaller units on Propp structuralism. Each narrateme,



later be called function, is an event that drives the narrative forward, possibly taking it in a different direction. One thing to be noted down is that all of the functions might not always appear in every tale, but they always come in a particular sequence. In comparing all the functions of the stories, Propp (1968:25-64) found that the total number of functions is not more than thirty-one functions. The functions are organized as follows:

Table 1. Vladimir Propp's 31 Functions of Narration

Symbol	Function Name	Function Description	Group
A	Initial Situation	Not a function. Enumeration of family members or future hero introduced by mention of the name or indication of the status, etc. Eventhough this is not a function, initial situation is an important element of the narrative.	
B	Absentation	One of the members of a family absents himself from home.	Preparation
Γ	Interdiction	An interdiction is addressed to the hero.	
Δ	Violation	The interdiction is violated or completely neglected by the hero. The villain also eventually comes out in this function to lurk and disturb the hero's happiness.	
E	Reconnaissance	The villain makes an attempt at reconnaissance. The villain usually wants	

		to find out the position of the hero's precious belonging such as children or hidden precious objects .	
Z	Delivery	The villain receives information about his victim. In this function the villain has found out the answer of his question about the hero's precious belonging. This function adds spice to the narrative by adding the possibility that the villain might win easily.	
H	Trickery	The villain attempts to deceive his victim in order to take possession of him or his belongings. Usually the villain tries to make the hero believes him then betrays him afterward.	
⊖	Complicity	The victim or hero submits to deception and thereby unwittingly help his enemy.	
A	Villainy	The villain causes harm or injury to a member of family. The action can be seen as the villain kills the family member, steals the magical agents, hurts innocent people, etc.	Complication
A	Lack	One member of a family either lacks something or desires to have something.	

B	Mediation; The Connective Incident	Misfortune or lack is made known; the hero is approached with a request or command for the quest. There are two kinds of heroes according to Propp which are <b>seeker</b> (the hero that is departing to seek the kidnapped or hurt victim) and <b>victimized hero</b> (the hero that is kidnapped or hurt by the villain). Therefore, in this function the hero might be departing for two possibilities; to seek or to be arrested.	
C	Beginning Counteraction	The seeker agrees to or decides upon counteraction. This function marks the part where the hero decides to take action.	
↑	Departure	The hero leaves home to finish the quest or command that is put upon him.	Transference
D	The First Function of the Donor	The hero is tested, interrogated, attacked, etc., which prepares the way for his receiving either a magical agent or a helper.	
E	The Hero's Reaction	The hero reacts to the action of the future donor.	
F	Provision or Receipt of a Magical Agent	The hero acquires the use of a magical agent from the helper after proving himself that he deserves it.	
G	Spatial Transference Between Two	The hero is transferred, delivered, or led to the	

	Kingdoms, Guidance	whereabouts of an object of search.	
H	Struggle	The hero and villain join in a direct combat.	Conflict
J	Branding, Marking	The hero is branded.	
I	Victory	The villain is defeated by the hero. Either the villain is killed or sent to whereabouts place for the rest of the villain's life, etc	
K	Misfortune Liquidated	The initial misfortune or lack is liquidated. This function might be depicted by several events such as the kidnapped victim is saved, the curse is cancelled, the precious belonging is taken back, etc.	
↓	Return	The hero returns home.	Return
Pr	Pursuit, Chase	The hero is pursued.	
Rs	Rescue	Rescue of the hero from the pursuit.	
O	Unrecognized Arrival	The hero, unrecognized, arrives home or in another country.	
L	Unfounded Claims	A false hero presents unfounded claims.	
M	Difficult Task	Difficult task is proposed to the hero.	
N	Solution	The task is resolved.	
Q	Recognition	The hero is recognized.	Recognition
Ex	Exposure	The false hero or villain is exposed.	
T	Transfiguration	The hero is given a new	

		appearance.	
U	Punishment	The villain is punished.	
W	Wedding	The hero is married and ascends the throne. In other narrative, the story might be ended at the moment where the hero is rewarded for their act.	

### 3.1.2. Proppian Archetypes / Propp's Sphere of Action

According to Proppian Archetypes also known as Propp's Sphere of Action is a classification of the major characters play in Russian folktales and can be used in analyzing the character in other kind of prose. Propp's Sphere of Action is related to the function, thus we can pinpoint each archetype by seeing the function that they do. Propp (1968:79-80) divides the characters into 7 functional characters which are listed as follow:

Table 2. Vladimir Propp's Archetypes

Archetype	Sphere of Action
HERO	Rebecca Ray stated that the hero is an admired character with idealized heroic action and other nobles traits, but Propp has different way to pinpoint the hero character. According to him, hero is the character that departure on a search as reaction to the demands of the donor because he feels the responsibility to finish the quest. The hero is also the character who drives several spesific narrative function such as violation, departure, the hero's reaction, provision or receipt of magical agent, struggle and victory.
VILLAIN	The character that does villainy things; fights or other forms of struggle with the hero, bothers the hero's happiness,,

	harms innocent's life, etc.
DONOR	(aka, provider.) The character who hands over the magical agent to the main character or hero. This character comes out in the preparation for the transmission of a magical agent and provision of the hero with a magical agent function.
HELPER	The character who helps and rescues the hero. This character also appears in several function such as; he spatial transference of the hero, liquidation of misfortune or lack; rescue from pursuit, the solution of difficult tasks, transfiguration of the hero.
PRINCESS	(aka, sought-for person, or her father). The character that usually is the main victim by the villain. This character usually appears in the assignment of difficult tasks, branding, exposure, recognition, punishment of a second villain, marriage. The most common plot usually tells the father of the princess as the one who assign difficult task and punishes the false hero.
DISPATCHER	Dispatch; a character who makes or sends the hero to fulfill a mission.
FALSE HERO	The character that tries to claim the actions which has done by the hero. Includes decision to counteract and departure, followed by reaction and, as a specific function, claims of the false hero.

### 3.2. Dystopian Fiction and Science Fiction Formula

Dystopian novel has gotten more attention thankfully because of best seller novels that came out in last decade. Initially became popular in 20<sup>th</sup> century as the product of the terrors that happened at that time. Tom Moylan stated that,

“A hundred years of exploitation, repression, state violence, war, genocide, disease, famine, ecocide, depression, dept, and the steady depletion of humanity through the buying and selling everyday life provided more than enough fertile ground for this fictive underside imagination” (2000:xi)

Dystopian fiction is not necessarily the exact opposite of utopia, it is different from anti-utopia. The reason why it became so popular was because how relatable the protagonist or the heroine in the dystopian novel for the young adult as the reader by showing how the heroine can start as someone who follows and obeys the rules but then realizing the flaws of the law. Dystopian novel usually are written as the critique or satire for the government in subtle way. In this thesis, science fiction formula is used because *Fahrenheit 45* is very suitable to be analyzed with science fiction formula. According to Cawelti in his book *Adventure, Mystery, and Romance*, “Formula and genre might be best understood not as denoting two different things, but as reflecting two phases or aspects of a complex process of literary analysis” (1976: 7). First we have to define the elements in the story which work as narrative structures and then applied them to the formula by adding plot, character and setting which are suitable with the formula. The formula consists of anomaly and linear retrospective also concept of the hero.

### **3.2.1. Anomaly and Linear Retrospective.**

Reading science fiction we might find some things, events or places that are uncommon with what we witness in daily basis. For example a monster from another dimension, cloud who rains food and so on. This thing called as

‘anomaly’ or as Elizabeth Kwasniewski in Bob Ashley has stated that an anomaly as the unprecedented alteration which is introduced to the fictive alternative world. The anomaly can be something like alien invasion with unknown motives and purpose unknown or strange phenomena with unknown origin (1997: 96). The anomaly in appear in the science fiction as the ‘spices’ by the author because usually formulaic science fiction has predictable storyline. As Cawelti stated “An actor who overturns all our previous conceptions of his role is usually less enjoyable than one who builds on the interpretations we have become accustomed to. But if he adds no special touches of his own to the part we will experience his performance as flat and uninteresting” (1976; 10) Besides, the anomaly comes as quest for the reader to unveil the truth behind it on how it starts and the reason behind it, thus science fiction usually writes in linear order. The writer then concluded the explanation that can be seen on the table below:

Table 3. Plot of Science Fiction

Beginning	Event 1	Event 2	Ending
The story starts with “anomaly”	Explain and provide details about the “anomaly”	The climax where the heroine feels the fear and are in chaos	The heroine defeated the evil

### 3.2.2. Hero or Heroine

Hero or Heroine is the main protagonist in a science fiction or literature in general. In a dystopian and science fiction novel, the hero/heroine usually start as an innocent party who accept and obey all the laws that has been served to them



until they find unsatisfying feel grows within them. There is the part where they find something is odd with the society or the government. The insecurities and distrust of his/her previous believe that lead him to start the journey to find the truth. Bob mentioned that in a science fiction prose the protagonist or the main character oftenly comes under the influence of some sort of strange sign and phenomenon with immense amount of powers which awaken the protagonis' insecurity, danger, and might as well the feeling of a draw on catastrophe or death (1997:99). From the explanation above, the writer concluded the explanation of features of hero/heroine that are featured in the table below :

Table 4.The Features of Hero or Heroine

The features of hero or heroine
Having an anomaly
Has curiosity and confusion about the situation happening in the society
Fighting the devil
Feeling responsible to finish the quest

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DISCUSSION**

This chapter will contain the findings and the discussion about the novel. However, as has been stated before, the writer will only accentuate the intrinsic aspect which are Propp's structuralism and Science Fiction formula.

#### **4.1. Vladimir Propp's Structuralism**

##### **4.1.1. Thirty One Functions of Narrative Function**

After analyzing the novel Fahrenheit 451 as a whole, the writer found 15 out of 31 of Vladimir Propp's narrative functions where all are explained as follow :

###### **4.1.1.1. Initial Situation**

Initial situation actually is not a function; it is part where the future hero is being introduced and the brief explanation of the world's condition is delivered. In this novel, the initial situation is shown when Guy Montag as the main character who works as a fireman is depicted feeling a special pleasure to watch something being burned, in this case; some books. He is represented as someone who has the firemen pride as shown in the quotation below.

“While the books went up in sparkling whirls and blew away on a wind turned dark with burning. Montag grinned the fierce grin of all men singed and driven back by flame. He knew that when he returned to the firehouse, he might wink at himself, a minstrel man, burnt-corked, in the mirror.”,  
(Bradbury, 1953: 19-20)

Firemen think that burning something is such a delightful event and thinking that it is such an honorable occupation to be the one who maintains the

nation's order. Firemen also usually depicted having a smug face and snobby attitude feeling all superior to others. Guy Montag never before questioned the reason behind the nation's order. He also thinks that people is so stupid to stack and hide books in their house eventhough they know that the goverment would not allow this accion. This initial situation becomes the base of the story and problem. We can see later, as the story progresses, the differences between Guy Montag in the beginning and in the end of the story become vivid and visible.

In addition to amplify the image of the firemen as the introduction of the novel, Bradbury inserted several symbolism in the beginning of the story as the accentuation. They are shown in the firemen's uniform. Those symbols are the number 451 on the helmet; salamander on the arm area of their uniform and phoenix on the chest. Salamander and phoenix are well known mystical creature that have correlation with fire. Salamander is known as an animal that can withstand the fire while phoenix are believed to be reincarnated from fire. The last symbol is the number 451 which denotes the temperature where the paper starts catching fire and be burnt.

#### **4.1.1.2.Absentation**

In this function, a member of a family usually absent him/herself from home (can also be depicted a part where the hero is introduced as a unique person in the society). In the novel, the writer thinks that the Absentation function is shown on the part where Mildred tries to kill herself when Montag is not around. There is no paricular reason on why Mildred wants to kill herself. The only situation mentioned in the novel is that she feels empty and bored with life.

In this function, the hero also is shown as someone slightly different from the others. Montag who is a fireman is described questioning himself why he feels empty; whether he really feels happy with his life, loves his wife and so on. Thinking and questioning about anything is assumed as 'weird' people because they don't usually do that.

“He felt his smile slide away, melt, fold over, and down on itself like a tallow skin, like the stuff of a fantastic candle burning too long and now collapsing and now blown out. Darkness. He was not happy. He was not happy. He said the words to himself. He recognized this as the true state of affairs. He wore his happiness like a mask and the girl had run off across the lawn with the mask and there was no way of going to knock on her door and ask for it back.” (Bradbury, 1953:5)

The main character starts feeling weird with himself after meeting a girl next door named Clarrise McClellan on his way back from the work. In the quotation above we could see how the author showing the fact that the main character is not happy by saying 'he was not happy' several times to emphasize that there is something missing in him which are the sensitivity and common sense. These initial questions on his head are the reason he becomes the 'weird' or 'odd' one in the society. Clarrise McClellan herself are the 'odd' of the society because she has her own thoughts about the surrounding. It is also mentioned in the book that Montag feels like his 'mask' finally is knocked down by an innocent girl who just unveiled his side – The empty and unhappy side of Montag that Montag himself does not realized having it. (Bradbury 1953: 5)

#### **4.1.1.3. Interdiction**

This function marks the part where an interdiction is addressed to the hero or a command to not to do something. In this particular book, the main character is permitted to own, to hide and to read a book even just to think is prohibited.

Clarrisse once confesses to Montag that people who think is treated as someone with mental problem that they are ordered to meet psychiatrist and expected to tell them in detail. It would be taken a rule violation if someone starts to think. For example, asking about the reason behind something instead of what happen. Clarrisse in her visit to the psychiatrist is asked to explain why she has thoughts and do something like collecting butterfly (Bradbury, 1953: 44).

On this function the reason behind why the nation is banning books and intellectual people later be explained by the chief of the firemen named Beatty who is the superior person in Montag's workplace. People in the book are not allowed to have their own opinion, because for them it is better to have the same opinion so there would not be any war. They want to avoid people gaining any information that could lead into the diversity of point of view. Beatty says that the nation should not offend the minorities and should only focusing on making one big community so no one would feel like they are being left behind. He also accuses authors as someone with load of evil thoughts. In his opinion, an authors can cause a lot of stir by what they write. That is why authors are considered as someone with harmful mind as dangerous as weapon. (Bradbury, 1953: 86-88)

The Firemen Chief also is shown dictating the firemen's duty as the nation's judges and executors to burn any books and anyone who violating the

rule. The command itself is so cruel and have no mercy towards the deviant within the corrupted society as shown below :

“Established, 1790, to burn English-influenced books in the Colonies. First Fireman: Benjamin Franklin.”

RULE

1. Answer the alarm swiftly.
2. Start the fire swiftly.
3. Burn everything.
4. Report back to firehouse immediately.
5. Stand alert for other alarms. Everyone watched Montag. He did not move.”, (Ray Bradbury, 1953; 58)

#### **4.1.1.4.Violation**

This function is shown specifically for the part where the main character tries to violate the law and breaking the rules that have been addressed since the beginning of the story. It has been mentioned before that the law of the nation is to stay away for any activities that requires a lot of thinking and also to throw away all the books they have. In this novel, this function is first appeared when Montag secretly takes a book from a house that he burns.

"Montag had done nothing. His hand had done it all, his hand, with a brain of its own, with a conscience and a curiosity in each trembling finger, had turned thief. Now, it plunged the book back under his arm, pressed it tight to sweating armpit, rushed out empty, with a magician's flourish! Look here! Innocent! Look!.....Montag felt the hidden book pound like a heart against his chest." (Ray Bradbury, 1953; 62-64)

The quotation above showing that Montag actually is afraid and he is fully understand the consequence if he takes it home. The doubt that is growing inside him becomes the fire flicker of his action violating the rule. Moreover, he gets more questions inside him after he witnessed how the lady whose house is burned

by Montag refuses to be saved and instead chooses to blow herself on fire. He is confused by why someone is crazy enough to choose killing themselves rather than obeying the nation's rule. That is why Montag wants to take a book home to see what kind of power the book holds.

Later, Montag finds himself furious at his wife's opinion which mentions that the woman who burned herself after being caught stacking a lot of books as someone who is simple-minded. For Montag, the woman might be more rational than both him and his wife. He accuses her wife back that she does not understand what he has seen. Montag begins to believe that there must be something in the books, something that they do not know and understand, that make a woman stay in a burning house. A remorse also can be seen as Montag feels bad that the firemen burning the house, books, and the woman who might be the most righteous person between them. (Bradbury, 1953: 78)

#### **4.1.1.5.Reconnaissance**

This function marks the part when the villain makes an attempt at reconnaissance. This is aligning with Beatty's part when he comes to pay visit to Montag's house after Montag's wife called the firemen office informing the absence of Montag. Montag is absent on his work that day because he realized he is afraid to meet Beatty after he took home a book from the house he burned and decided to act sick like a kid. However, Beatty is aware that Montag is hiding something from him. It is shown on the conversation where Beatty explicates that it is normal as a firemen to at some point doubting the nation's law and taking a book out of their curiosity. Beatty says that the firemen actually needs to know

why the rules are applied to the society. They also should know the history of their own profession so the firemen would not questioning anything. The nation eventually stops giving those kind of lecture to the firemen causing more firemen not understanding their job. (Bradbury, 1953: 81-82)

The book that Montag took the previous day actually is hidden under the pillow on his bed. Beatty is not trying to ask Montag directly, instead he tells Montag about the history of firemen and where it all begun early before the Civil War. The chief also mentions the reason behind that saying;

“You must understand that our civilization is so vast that we can’t have our minorities upset and stirred. Ask yourself , what do we want in this country, above all? People want to be happy, isn’t that right?’ ....’Coloured people dont’t like *Little Black Sambo*, Burn it. White people dont feel good about *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, Burn it.” (Ray Bradbury, 1953; 89)

In the end of his reconnaissance, Beatty asks Montag to burn the book within 24 hours by himself and he will be forgiven for his action violating the rule; or else the firemen have to burnit for Montag.

#### **4.1.1.6. Departure**

The departure function denotes the part where the hero leaves home to fulfill his mission. After the visit of Beatty and listening to his explanation, on the contrary Montag gain more curiosity on what really inside a book. He then confesses to his wife that he hides a lot of books over the years. He promises his wife that he will burn all the books if its true that there are nothing important inside after reading them. Hence, he decides to do leave the house and find someone to talk some sense to him. In the story, Montag’s mission when he decides to leave his home are to find someone named Faber, an ex-proffesor he



met at the park long time ago. Thus, he thinks that Faber might be able to explain what is in the book that he has. Montag then calls Faber for an explanation. Feeling insecure that the call might be a trap from firemen who want to expose his fault, Faber quickly hang up on Montag's call right after Montag asks him about the amount of book that Faber has. Eventhough Faber closes Montag's call, Montag still feel the need to hear the explanation himself right from Faber. Thus he decides to pay a visit to Professor Faber's house. (Bradbury, 1953:110)

#### **4.1.1.7.The First Function of the Donor**

This function marks the part where the hero is being tested, whether he withstands (or does not withstand) a test. This function is where Montag is on his way to meets Faber. He tries to read the bible that he brings in his hand, but no matter how much he reads it, he still could not understand what is it about. His lack of knowledge makes it hard for him to grasp the meaning behind the lined up word on the Bible.

“He looked down and saw that he was carrying the Bible open. There were people in the suction train but he held the book in his hands and the silly thought came to him, if you read fast and read all, maybe some of the sand will stay in the sieve. But he read and the words fell through, and he though, in a few hours, there will be Beatty, and here will be me handing this over, so no phrase must escape me, each line must be memorized. I will myself to do it”, (Bradbury, 1953:112-113)

#### **4.1.1.8.The Hero's Reaction**

This function denotes the part where the hero reacts to the action of the future donor. This function is shown by the part where Montag feels restless and very passionate listening to Faber's explanation about book. Faber explanation has made Montag even more sure with what he does. Montag even comes out with a

risky idea after he makes up his mind that books are something essential to our society and it is so wrong to deprive them from them for society.

Montag's idea to overthrow the nation is by get more books and copy them to be distributed to firemen's house. Also to turn the alarm so the firemen would burn another firemen's house. Faber calls this plan as something very risky and crazy but Montag confidently saying that they have got nothing to lose so they should run any risk they want to try bringing back the society to the right path and track (Bradbury, 1953: 121)

#### **4.1.1.9.Provision or Receipt of a Magical Agent**

This function appears when the hero acquires the use of magical agent (useful tools to finish the quest) from the donor. After makes his stance clear, Montag tells Faber an insidious plan to put the nation in a chaotic situation. He wants to make copy of the book and hide them on the firemen house so that firemen will burn another firemen's houses. (Bradbury, 1953: 122)

Faber declines the plan at first but in the end Faber gives Montag a "green bullet", a two ways earpiece for communication that he uses to control Montag's action. Through the green bullet, Faber could communicate and command something to Montag as he finishes the quest. The reason why Faber wants to help Montag with the risky plan is because he feels bad that he did not do anything in the past when actually he has been very upset with the condition of the society. Faber chooses to be silent all this time but this moment he wants to be a little bit of help despite all of his cowardice. Eventhough he has been hiding in the shadow

all this time, he actually has been developing something to help revolutionary spirit that might be existed (Bradbury, 1953: 128)

#### **4.1.1.10. Struggle**

This function marks the part of the story where the hero is engaging in a competition with the villain. It is shown when Guy Montag goes home and tries to act normal before starting his plan. He finds out that her wife has called the firemen office and turned in a report about his husband's betrayal. Mildred later runs away from home and let Montag facing Beatty at the most unfortunate time. Negotiation happens for awhile before Beatty harshly asks Montag to burn the book Montag has in front of him. Montag refuses to give in with Beatty's order. He does not want to do that and instead burn Beatty with the flamethrower. Beatty is burned with a big flame as Montag continuously throwing liquid fire onto Beatty the fireman chief. (Bradbury, 1953: 163-165)

#### **4.1.1.11. Branding, Marking**

This function marks the part where the hero gets mark on his body. Montag gets his mark after the battle with the firemen in front of his house. After burning Beatty with flamethrower and knocking down the other firemen, Montag tries to run away from there but unfortunately, a mechanical hound chases him with a drifting force from half across the lawn and successfully grab Montag's leg. The mechanical hound seizes it and stabs a needle to Montag's leg. Montag fires the flamethrower to the hound to loosen the grip on his legs and continue to run away. (Bradbury, 1953: 166-167)

#### **4.1.1.12. Victory**

It is Guy Montag's victory when he finally can knock Beatty, all of the firemen and the mechanical hound. In this part, he runs away from the other firemen. At first he feels bad for betraying all of his friends but later he realizes this is what he really needs to do. He tries to pick up every remaining book which hasn't been burned by the firemen. The books he picked up are thrown to the firemen house before Montag turns on an alarm. (Bradbury, 1953: 168-170)

#### **4.1.1.13. Pursuit, Chase**

This part is marking the part where the main character is being chased. This function aligns with the scene which the nation government airing a sudden notice saying that a man named Guy Montag has been put as a fugitive. The government also stating in the news that Montag has committed murder and crimes against the State. (Bradbury, 1953: 171)

Montag who tries to run away from the government is running several blocks to avoid being caught by the scouter helicopter and another mechanical hound. The chase is also being recorded on a TV channel and aired to every part of the nation. (Bradbury, 1953: 182)

#### **4.1.1.14. Rescue**

This function appeared in the novel when the intellectual or the Book People helps Montag by accepting him as someone who thinks as well. After Montag running away from the government, he finds himself in the middle of the forest. The Book People leader called Granger, gives Montag a drink to warm himself up. They also assign Montag with a book to be memorized by him. They

do not judge Montag and instead helping him out to find who he actually is.  
(Bradbury, 1953: 199)

#### 4.1.1.15. Solution

This function is form of solution corresponds or when the task is resolved. This part is when the chase is ended after Montag meets the Book People who welcome him as someone who is thinking and reading. They also then make a plan to rebuilt the society and take it back to the literate era. They start with finding the fellow intellectual in the city. (Bradbury, 1953: 242-243)

To sum up the functions that appeared in the novel, table below is delivered

Table 5. The Narrative Functions Appeared in the Novel

Symbol	Function Name	Function Description
A	Initial Situation	Introducing Guy Montag as the snobby firemen
B	Absentation	Montag's wife almost die after overdosing on pills. Montag also described as the 'odd' of the society.
Γ	Interdiction	The law to burn the books and houses or/and intellectuals who thinks.
Δ	Violation	Montag takes a book home from the house he burns and keep them under his pillow and the ventilation.
E	Reconnaissance	Captain Beatty comes to Montag's house to check on him.
↑	Departure	Montag goes to find Faber, the Professor he met on the park.
D	The First Function of the Donor	Montag tries to understand the Bible on his way to Faber's house. He also tries to reassure Faber that he is up to

		only good deeds.
E	The Hero's Reaction	Montag feels he finally can feel something when Faber tells him about book.
F	Provision or Receipt of a Magical Agent	Montag acquires 'the green bullet' from Faber to communicate.
H	Struggle	Montag fights Beatty and the firemen crew along with the mechanic hound.
I	Branding, Marking	Montag was bitten by the mechanical hound.
J	Victory	Beatty is defeated after Montag burned him the flamethrower.
Pr	Pursuit, Chase	Montag is chased by the government using helicopter and new mechanical hound. The chase also is aired live for everyone to see.
Rs	Rescue	The Book People or The Intellectual who is led by Granger help Montag hiding from the government's chase.
N	Solution	The Book People takes advantages of the chaotic situation and tries to rebuilt the civilization.

#### **4.1.2. Proppian Archetypes / Propp's Sphere of Action**

After analyzing the functions that appear in the novel and pinpointing the part that fits into the functions, the proppian archetypes are becoming more apparent as explained below:

##### **4.1.2.1.Hero**

From the function analysis above, the writer decided Guy Montag as the Hero character in this story. The characteristic of the hero that we can take from Proppian Archetype is that hero is the one that drives several specific functions.

Those functions are; violation, departure, the hero's reaction, provision or receipt of a magical agent, and victory.

Guy Montag has been the one driving those functions as we can see him as someone who violating the rule by stashing books inside his home (1953:62). He also is the one who departs to search for someone who can translate and explain the meaning of the book he has (1953:110). He reacts to the donor (1953:112), and also be the one who defeats Beatty as the villain on a battle (1953:163).

#### **4.1.2.2.Villain**

The villain's trait according to propian archetype is the character that makes the hero struggle. In this story, it is very clear that Beatty the chief or Montag's boss is the villain. Some struggles are very obvious as when Beatty tries to stop Montag from thinking and to push him burning the book. Even Beatty asks Montag to kill himself when Beatty finds out the stash of book Montag has (1953:162).

#### **4.1.2.3.Donor**

In this story, Faber is fulfilling the trait as the donor. The donor is the one who drive the F function or the provision or receipt of magical agent. Along in the story Faber can be seen providing the hero with the green bullet (two ways ear-piece to control Montag's action) when Montag is about to face Beatty. (1953:122).

#### **4.1.2.4.Helper**

Helper is the character who has these following functions as their traits; the spatial transference of the hero; liquidation of misfortune or lack; rescue from

pursuit; the solution of difficult tasks; transfiguration of the hero. However, only two of the functions appear in the story and both functions are referring to Granger as the Book People's leader. He helps Montag runaway and hides from the helicopters that are after him on rescue functions (1953:199). He also welcomes Montag on the group as a new Book People on solution function (1953: 243).

From the explanation above, we can conclude the characters by dividing them using Proppian Archetypes. To sum up the characters that appeared in the novel, table below is delivered.

Table 6. The Character's Archetype Appeared in the Novel

Archetype	Sphere of Action
HERO	Guy Montag
VILLAIN	Captain Beatty
DONOR	Faber
HELPER	Granger

## 4.2. Science Fiction Formula

### 4.2.1. Anomaly and Linear Perspective

The anomaly that appears in this novel are firemen and banned books. Firemen in our society are people who put out the fire but in this novel, firemen are people who start the fire by burning the books and houses.

“It was a special pleasure to see things eaten, to see things blackened and changed. With the brass nozzle in his fists, with this great python spitting



its venomous kerosene upon the world, the blood pounded in his head, and his hands were the hands of some amazing conductor playing all the symphonies of blazing and burning to bring down the tatters and charcoal ruins of history.” (Bradbury; 1953:1)

With salamander as their mascot, they have their pride when they can finish their jobs and watch take the burning houses as a ‘show’. Salamander itself is a symbol for people who are not afraid or immune with fire because salamander is an animal that live in fire. The second anomaly which is banned books that are the products of censorship from the government. The censorship has become the main topic of this novel, showing how the government limits information actually to keep the control in their hand. They want the society to be dumb and dull so the society will take and obey anything the government says. The way the government limiting the access to the knowledge, is not only by banning the books but also not making it possible for people to have time to think. The government put an excessive entertainment content instead with rapid and flashing words that is easy to understand so the society doesn’t have to think. The reason why the books are banned is mostly to avoid different perspective. The government think, the less opinion the better. Opinion is as dangerous as weapon in their opinion. The opinions that the people have are starting from the book they have read. Thus, the nation also takes authors as a threat to the nation as well. (Bradbury, 1953: 86-88)

The events in the novel are happened in linear, so does the structuralism by Vladimir Propp that we can merge them into a table below :

Table 7. Plot of Science Fiction Merged with Vladimir's Narrative

Function

Beginning	Event 1	Event 2	Ending
<p>The anomaly that appear are firemen and banned books.</p> <p>The functions from Propp's structuralism that are included in this section are Initial Situation, Absentation, Interdiction and Violation.</p>	<p>The chief of the firemen tells Guy Montag the reason why the book is banned from the first place and the origin of firemen.</p> <p>The functions from Propp's structuralism that are included in this section are Reconnaissance and Departure.</p>	<p>Guy Montag realizes that book has knowledge that has been missing from the society, and realizing that makes Montag wants to take action.</p> <p>The functions from Propp's structuralism that are included in this section are Provision of a Magical Agent, Struggle, and Branding/Marking</p>	<p>Guy Montag defeats the firemen and realizes that he can rebuilt the society together with the Book People.</p> <p>The functions from Propp's structuralism that are included in this section are Victory, Pursuit/Chase and Solution</p>

#### 4.2.2. Hero or Heroine

##### 4.2.2.1. Having an anomaly

It is has been mentioned that initially Guy Montag is a firemen, he truly believes at the first time that he is in the right path obeying the rules from the government. He enjoys burning books, smelling like charcoal, and having his clothes has black tint. He also doesn't think that much, he spend his day working and going home as a daily activities.

Until he meets Clarrise, a 17 years old girl who is full of curiosity. She asked a lot of things to Montag and in the end it stimulates Montag to know more behind the truth. This is complementing the Interdiction and Violation functions from Propp's structuralism that mention hero is the one who gets the interdiction and disobey it. In this novel, Guy Montag is the one who has the anomaly but then disobeys the rule by start thinking.

#### **4.2.2.2.Has curiosity and confusion about the situation happening in the society**

Guy Montag's meeting with Clarrise ignites curiosity in him that makes him violating the rule the government has made. He begins to question why he feels hollow and why he could not think. He realizes that something is missing from the society that makes the society becomes so dull, hollow and heartless. It feels like people live their life without any feeling and wasting it.

Thus he departs to find someone who might answer his curiosity and help him understanding the book that he steals. In this case, Faber is the person that Montag trying to find as he is an ex-professor.

“I don't know. We have everything we need to be happy, but we aren't happy. Something's missing. I looked around. The only thing I positively knew was gone was the books I'd burned in ten or twelve years. So I thought books might help.”“You're a hopeless romantic,” said Faber. “It would be funny if it were not serious. It's not books you need, it's some of the things that once were in books.” (Bradburry,1953: 118)

Before he gets back to face Beatty, Faber gives him green bullet that would be used to control and monitor Montag's action

This is also complementing some functions from Propp's structuralism which are Departure and Provision of a Magical Agent as it is mentioned if hero is the one who departs from home and acquires the use of magical agent.

#### **4.2.2.3. Fighting the devil**

Once Montag comes back to the town, he has to face Beatty and the fact that his own wife betrays him by putting alarm on his house. Beatty tells Montag to burn the book that he stole before Beatty burns Montag's instead. In the end, Montag chooses to attack Beatty first and burn him to ashes.

The function Victory in Propp's structuralism also mentions that the hero is the one who defeats the villain. That is why Montag is the hero because he is the one who defeats Beatty. "He thought of Faber. Faber was back there in the steaming lump of tar that had no name or identity now. He had burnt Faber, too. He felt suddenly shocked by this that he felt Faber was really dead," (Bradbury, 1953;57)

#### **4.2.2.4. Feeling responsible to finish the quest**

Montag knows that it is not the end even though he has defeated Beatty. His enemy now is the government. After meeting the Book People, Montag realizes that he is not alone and he knows what is right for him to do now. He feels like it is on his shoulder now that he has to rebuild the society along with the book people to make a better civilization after the war. As the quotation below demonstrates the feeling that Montag feels about the responsibility:

"Montag felt the slow stir of words, the slow simmer. And when it came to his turn, what could he say, what could he offer on a day like this, to make the trip a little easier? To everything there is a season. Yes. A time to

break down, and a time to build up. Yes. A time to keep silence and a time to speak. Yes, all that. But what else. What else? Something, something . . .” (Bradbury,1953:221)

Bradbury wrote ‘something’ twice in the end of the sentence to emphasize that no matter what it takes, Montag knows he has to do something to fix the society. It matches the solution function from Proppian Archetype, where it is told that hero is the one who resolve to task/ quest.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

*Fahrenheit 451* is a dystopian novel by Ray Bradbury released in 1953 about the dull-minded society where the books and any form of knowledge are banned. After analyzing the novel '*Fahrenheit 451*' using Vladimir Propp's structuralism (thirty one narrative function and proppian archetypes), the writer comes to the conclusion that there are possibilities to apply Vladimir Propp's narrative functions on dystopian novel after merging the structuralism with science fiction formula. Also it proves Vladimir Propp's hypothesis where any kind of literature is bound by a certain structure.

There are 15 out of 31 functions and 4 out of 7 archetypes that appeared in this novel. Eventhough there are only several of it, the sequences are still the same. It does not oppose the 4 rules of fiction, which mentioned that the sequences have to be specifically in order eventhough not all functions appear in the story. The functions appeared in the novel are Initial Situation, Absentation, Interdiction, Violation, Reconnaissance, Departure, The First Function of the Donor, The Hero's Reaction, Provision or Receipt of a Magical Agent, Struggle, Branding or Marking, Victory, Pursuit or Chase, Rescue and Solution. While the Proppian Archetypes appeared in the novel are Guy Montag as Hero, Captain Beatty as Villain, Faber as Donor, Granger as the Helper.

Guy Montag also is proven as the hero as he had fulfilled all the requirements from the narrative functions and science fiction formula to be considered as a hero. In Vladimir Propp's 31 functions of narrative theory there are four functions that only can be done by the hero. Guy Montag are considered as hero because he is the one who does the violation to the nation's law, departs on search to the donor to help him finish the quest, gets help from Faber as the donor and also the one who defeats Beatty as the villain. While in science fiction formula, Guy Montag are considered as a hero because he has the anomaly as someone who thinks, fights the firemen chief, and has the responsibility feeling to put the society back to the intellectual era.

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