

**REDEMPTION IN THE NOVEL *THE MUSEUM OF INNOCENCE*  
BY ORHAN PAMUK**

**Thesis**

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the strata one (S1) degree*



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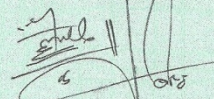
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## ABSTRAK

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Skripsi ini merupakan analisa terhadap novel *The Museum Of Innocence* (2010) yang di tulis oleh Orhan Pamuk. Di dalam novel ini di temukan bahwa redemption menjadi topik yang mendominasi jalan cerita. Redemption adalah semacam tindakan pembebasan atas segala kesalahan yang telah terjadi. Tujuan dari penganalisaan ini adalah untuk menemukan sejauh mana novel *The Museum of Innocence* (2010) yang di tulis oleh Orhan Pamuk menunjukkan penebusan atas segala kesalahan masa lalu. Tujuan selanjutnya adalah untuk memperlihatkan seberapa jauh karakter, setting dan plot (konflik) di dalam novel membuktikan tindakan-tindakan yang di lakukan oleh protagonist sebagai bentuk dari penebusan terhadap dosa masa lalunya.. Hasil dari analisa menunjukkan bahwa sang tokoh utama merepresentasikan aksi pembebasannya melalui dua bentuk yaitu menemukan kembali jejak-jejak masa lalunya dan menjaga kenangan tentang masa lalunya. Penganalisaan terhadap novel ini di lakukan dengan menggunakan teori the feeling of guilty dari David Krech dan konsep redemption dari P. McAdams.



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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the study**

The feeling of guilty is a crucial situation in people's life. This phase is a part of life which naturally existed after people make personal mistakes. When they realize their mistakes, people might fall into their own regret and tend to blame their self for those mistakes. This condition leads them into an internal conflict as a result of their mistake. The internal problem sometimes influences people's physical and psychology. Moreover, their personality problem getting worst if they consider their action has violated normative standard in society. According to Merriam Webster dictionary (2011), normative standard defined as standard of behaviors and accepted within a particular group or society. In addition, normative standard consists of several factors which are ruling the life of society. These factors especially can be seen from daily life interaction and communication between members of the society. They have to take an action based on the normative standard in order to create harmonious situation in their environment. In this case, guilt linked to the violation of normative standard principles.

Normative standard also appears as the main source of the feeling of guilty. This can be related to the function of normative standard as limitation in every people's life and activities. Milner (2010) stated that,



Concerning the concept of guilt, we can start with the commonsense observation that typically one feels guilt when (i) one perform an action (or omission) that violates or more of the agent's normative standard for behavior. (ii) Those standards have some significant degree of importance to the agent. (iii) the action is such the agent takes him or herself to bear some personal responsibilities for performing it in the first place.

The quotation above shows several steps for people to be forced by the feeling of guilty. They will feel guilty when they do a particular action that ignore or break morality standard. Moreover, the standard must be admitted by people as their indirect rules to organize their groups or even society. Their feeling of guilty is increase during their denial toward the mistakes. People mostly aware they had already done mistakes and try to fix them in various ways.

People tend to find their own ways to reduce that feeling. These ways might contribute both positively or negatively toward people's life. The positive effect to people's life relate to the mental health of people. Milner (2010) states ordinary occurrences of guilt feelings which stem from a guilt predisposition has been found to correlate with lower hostility, reduced depression, and other signs of mental signs. It means that the feeling of guilty as one of the basic feelings positively contributes to the development of people's life.

On the other hand, the negative effect of the feeling guilty has close relation to social behavior. Milner (2010) states guilt is also related to disease of problematic behavior such as drug abuse, recidivism and self destructive. In addition, this negative effect arises because of inability of people to release their feeling of guilty.

They become depressive and do many negative actions in order to reduce their feeling of guilty.

Furthermore, to avoid the negative effect, the people have to controll their feeling of guilty. This effort can be reflected from personal self punishment. Exterbarria (2000) states that guilt feelings create a need for self punishment and can lead the person to failure in many daily activities including professional ones and, in extreme circumstances, to suicide itself. The people who have the feeling of guilty have their own self punishment as a way to decrease that feeling. They have to do their own punishment as an action to redeem themselves from their mistake or even their sin. In this situation, the decision of the people to take self punishment based on their mental capacity and point of view toward the mistake. When they failed to choose an appropriate self punishment, they tend to do negtive actions such as self destructive or even suicide. On the other hand, the person who has capabilities to control their feeling of guilty will do redemption as a positive self punishment.

Redemption in Psychology Encyclopedia (2010) defines as the phenomenon of being saved from the undesirable condition of bondage or suffering experienced by the psyche or soul that has arisen as a result of unskillful or immoral actions generically referred to as sins. This action is a way of people to reform their personalities after they do mistakes. Furthermore, this action reflects the natural desire of people to find the way out toward their personal problem.



There are several factors that motivate people to reduce their feeling of guilty. It is represented through psychological condition of people after realizing their mistakes. Taylor (2008) states that redemption happen because the human face the condition of helplessness in their life. This condition represents a bad scene of people's life. They become depressive and fall into sadness. In this case people fall down into their regret and degradation of life and believe that there is no one can save them except themselves. As a result, the people do redemption as a positive options to release their feeling of guilty. Moreover, redemption also reflects as an effort of people to confront the unacceptable condition in their life.

Furthermore, redemption as an action of liberation toward unwanted condition can be a motive for people to find freedom from their guilty. In this phase, an appropriate responds from people toward their guilty will give them a chance to solve their internal problem. When they succeed, they will give many advantages, not only for themselves but also for the society around. They will do many positive things as a representative of their redemption. This action can be symbolized by their habitual, act or even a building.

Meanwhile, redemption is well known among the people. Many people had already done the redemption in their life. Their redemption is represented by many memorable actions or even building. One of the memorable action which is represented a redemption is a story from Anthony Hargrove. He is an American football player. It was reported on January, 18, 2008, that he had failed another drug

test. Due to past violations of the NFL's substances abuse policy, he received a one year suspension on January, 24, 2008. One year later after the suspension he showed his symbolic redemption toward his mistake. He creates his redemption by transform the bad event in his life into a positive action. This positive outcome is a result of his capacity to control his guilty and self blaming.

The term of redemption does not only exist in reality. This also can be found in literary works. One of literary works that use this term as a topic is Novel. Novel, as one genre of literature, has accurately revealed the phenomenon above. One of the novels that portrayed it as the mirror of reality is *The Museum of Innocence* (2010) written by Orhan Pamuk. In this novel, the protagonist feels guilty because he cannot fulfill his promise to his girl. He has an engagement with another girl even he had made promise to his true love he will never leave her. After he realizes his central mistake, he feels guilty, regret and blames himself. To redeem himself from his guilt feeling, the protagonist does his own redemption. It can be seen from his action; searching the traces of memory and keeping memory.

### **1.1.1 The Redemption**

The term redemption is used for the first time in theology. In theology, this term refers to the dramatic tragedy in Christian history. However, today this term is defined in a larger scope. This term does not specifically found in theology but also in the others part of science.

In history and sociology, the definition of redemption has similarities. Benjamin in Madeleine (2010) defines the redemptive moment represents the promise of humanity's escape from catastrophe both coming and past. Similar to the moment of revolution, redemption is characterized by the comprehension of the necessity of transformation. This transformation is represented by movement in various aspects in society such as economy and politics. It can be concluded that the redemptive moment in society means reforming the social aspects in society.

In psychology, Mc Adams (2001) introduced the redemption sequence as a transformation of bad events into good outcomes. They define this term to reveal the life story model of identity especially in modern era. They argued that redemption in modern era is more positively associated with self report measure of life satisfaction, self esteem, and sense of life coherence than depression. Moreover, the meaning of redemption in psychology focused on the sequences of individual personality development and the way to overcome the bad events through redemption. The sequences objectively focus on the life phase of an individual from time to time. Therefore, the redemption in this analysis refers to the transformation of an individual life from difficult life scene to a good one in order to liberate someone from a bad event. The redemption is implemented by searching the traces of memory and keeping memory.

### 1.1.2 A Brief of Orhan Pamuk

Orhan Pamuk is one of Turkey's most prominent novelists; his work has sold over eleven million books in sixty languages, making him the country's best-selling writer. Pamuk received numerous literary awards, including the Nobel Prize in Literature 2006, the first Nobel Prize to be awarded to a Turkish citizen.

He spent his childhood in a large family surrounded by uncles and aunts. He was educated at Robert College secondary school in Istanbul. Then, he went on to study architecture at the Istanbul Technical University since it was related to his real dream career, painting. He left the architecture school after three years to become a full-time writer. He graduated from the Institute of Journalism at the University of Istanbul in 1976. From ages 22 to 30, Pamuk lived with his mother. In this phase of life he writes his first novel and attempting to find a publisher. He describes himself as a Cultural Muslim who associates the historical and cultural identification with the religion.

His phased of life when he lived with his family was inspired him to write a novel that was portrayed about family's life, entitled *Cevdet Bey and Sons*. This novel is a family sagas where he describing crowded family gatherings. His second novel is *Silent House*. In *Silent House*, he tried to explore different theme by using different media. It was through his grandmother's monologues where he tried to penetrate this world between sleep and wakefulness.

He continued to write a novel by using penetration between two themes as his writing style. It can be seen from his third novel *The White Castle*, which also explores the shadows between dreams and reality, imagination and history. But it was in *The Black Book*, which he began in 1985, that he felt he found his own voice. He was 33 years old at the time, living in New York, and asking himself a questions about who is he and his history. He spent all of his time in his room in the Columbia Library, reading and writing. During his time in New York, his longing for Istanbul mixed in with his fascination for the wonders of Ottoman, Persian, Arab, and Islamic culture.

Pamuk's international reputation continued to increase when he published *Benim Adım Kırmızı* (*My Name is Red*) in 2000. *My Name Is Red* has been translated into 24 languages and won international literature's most lucrative prize, the IMPAC Dublin Award in 2003. Pamuk's next novel was *Kar* in 2002 (English translation, *Snow*, 2004), which takes place in the border city of Kars and explores the conflict between Islamism and Westernism in modern Turkey. *The New York Times* listed *Snow* as one of its Ten Best Books of 2004. He also published a memoir/travelogue *İstanbul—Hatıralar ve Şehir* in 2003 (English version, *Istanbul—Memories and the City*, 2005). His recent novel is 'the museum of innocence' published in English version in 2010 and listed as one of the international bestseller. Both in "Snow" and "The Museum of Innocence", Pamuk describes tragic love stories, where men fall in love with beautiful women at first sight. It has been noted that Pamuk's portrayals of



women and the reasons men fall in love with them are powerful in their intensity, yet superficial in the way these love stories originate. Pamuk's heroes tend to be educated men who fall tragically in love with beauties, but who are doomed to a decrepit loneliness.

On 12 October 2006, the Swedish Academy announced that Orhan Pamuk had been awarded the 2006 Nobel Prize in literature. His intensive opinion about literature had been released after he got the Nobel Prize. He states that:

What literature needs most to tell and investigate today are humanity's basic fears: the fear of being left outside, and the fear of counting for nothing, and the feelings of worthlessness that come with such fears; the collective humiliations, vulnerabilities, slights, grievances, sensitivities, and imagined insults, and the nationalist boasts and inflations that are their next of kin ...

In this point, it can be seen the characteristics of Pamuk's literary works. He tries to explore the psychological side of human being as the major theme in his works. Accurately, he exposes the connectivity between human inside life (psychology) and outside life (social and culture). Together, those aspects radically change the behavior and culture of human being in certain ways.

### **1.1.3 The Museum of Innocence**

The novel "the Museum of Innocence" (2010) is a novel written by Orhan Pamuk exposes the redemption as the central issues. The redemption is an effort of the person to get liberation, principally from sin and degradation of life. In this novel,

the fact of redemption is represented by the protagonist, Kemal Bey. He is a businessman in Turkey. He lives in the era of transformation of Turkey; from Islamic into democratic nation. The protagonist does the redemption after realizing his mistakes; failing to fulfill his promise to his girl and doing adultery. He sacrifices his social life as a certain way to reduce the feeling of guilty in his mind in order to get the redemption. There are several significant actions that are done by the character to redeem his sin. It can be seen from two major actions; searching the traces of memory and keeping memory.

In searching the traces of memory, the character displays monotonous activities through two important actions. Those are done by; visiting Merhamet Apartment, dreaming and walking around Istanbul Street regularly. During his visiting to The Merhamet Apartment, he just lays, dreaming and touches the object or even isolates himself in a memorable room. Then, he walks around Istanbul Street regularly. In doing this action the protagonist ignores all the people and society around him. He just thinks about his girlfriend and sometimes creates his own imagination about her. Radically, he decreases his communication with his friends and family.

In keeping memory, he built a memorable building that is represented by a museum called 'The Museum of Innocence'. This museum is the physical representative of his passion to do the redemption. The museum contains of the private collection of object that existed in his affair with his girl. He collects the

object that he has and arranges them in the museum. He also collects the objects from another people in Istanbul and arranges them in his museum. He even stole the objects from his girlfriend house and put it as his collection. All of the objects are exhibited in the museum and exposed to the visitors.

## **1.2 Problem of the study**

There are many cases that can be examined in Orhan Pamuk's novel *The Museum of Innocence* (2010). On the other hand, Redemption emerges as the main issue in the life of characters. In order to reveal the redemption in this novel, research questions are needed. Those research questions are:

1. How far does the novel *The Museum of Innocence* from Orhan Pamuk show redemption?
2. To what extend do the character, setting and conflict give contribution to disclose redemption?

## **1.3 Purpose of Study**

This study is intended to reveal redemption in the novel *the Museum of Innocence* (2010) by Orhan Pamuk. This study also will explore to what extend characters, setting, and conflict give contribution in revealing the effort to do redemption.

## 1.4 Previous Study

The analysis about this novel *The Museum of Innocence* (2010) which focuses on redemption has not been found yet. However, there are several analysis and journal with different issue that have given contribution and inspiration in analyzing this novel through the redemption.

The first analysis is written by Lehtie Chalisie Thomson (2011), entitled “A Moral Wilderness”: Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter*. In this analysis Thomson tries to analyze the concept of sin and redemption and connectivity between both of them. He analyzed and compared two concepts of sins and redemption from puritan and Hawthorne. Furthermore, this analysis also exposes several different ways to do redemption through the characters. In this analysis, the redemption is represented by two characters; Dimmasdale and Hester. Both of them have different ways to do redemption. Dimmasdale tries to be a better man and emphasizes his works. However, Hester as the center of the story isolates herself as her own redemption.

The second analysis that gives contribution to this study is done by Madeleine Claire Hall (2010) entitled *illuminations of everyday: philosophical and Cultural Expressions of Redemption in Weimar Germany*. This analysis was based on philosophical and cultural perspective of Redemption by Walter Benjamin. This analysis reveals this concept in a novel entitled ‘*the castle*’ by Franz Kafka. The

analysis also put culture as a main factor to do redemption in Weimar Germany; a period that is dominated by hope and despair. This era also embodied the changing of philosophical dynamic. Moreover it explored the condition of Germany's social reality and its problem in modern era. This analysis analyzed the problematic theme that is focuses to the sense of individual alienation in the modern era. The individual was alienated in modern era because his experience was no longer a tangible expressible truth. To redeem an individual from this condition they need to reorder their historical moments and memory. When they considers about the factor that is lead to the alienation, they have to do an action that must reject or even destroy all of that factors. In this sense, redemption has little similarities with socio-culture revolution. Similar to the moment of revolution, redemption is characterized by necessity for transformation.

Those two analysis above, have given much contribution and inspiration about what the redemption and these definition in several part of science. They also enriched the knowledge about the topic. However, this study has different focus from the analysis above but has little similarities in the concept of sins and redemption. This study focused on how far does the novel reflects the redemption through the actions that done by the characters, setting, and conflict on the novel.

### **1.5 Theoretical Framework**

The analysis of this novel deals with the concept of the feeling of guilty by David Krech and the concept of redemption by P. McAdams. Generally, the feeling



of guilty is an internal problem of people after they realize their mistake. This feeling is followed by personal regrets toward their mistake. The feeling exclusively has close relations to morality standard in society.

The feeling of guilty as a primary emotion is caused by an action in specific situation and condition. When people take an action without consideration, the feeling of guilty will emerge toward them. Krech in Minderop (2010) states that:

The essential circumstances evoking guilt involve the perception of one's in a situation as divergent from the right or moral or ethical action required by the situation.

The quotation above shows the relationship between situation and the feeling of guilty. Situation emerges as the essential factor that lead people to an action against morality standard. The feeling of guilty as the latest consequences could be disappears quickly. It depends on how people's suggestion toward their action. When they feel their action is correct, they feel save. On the other hand, when they realize that their action transgress morality standard, they will fall down into their personal regret.

The continuity of the personal regretness brings people to a serious internal problem. This feeling has much given terror to their psychological aspects. The terror toward this aspect produces another negative feeling or action such as self blaming and self alienation. This is the worst phase of the feeling of guilty in people's life. Krech in Minderop (2010) states that:

The most profound and agitating fault emotions-like those found in the fanatically self punishing or in the insane-are of this sort; the self is seen as the focal point and the basic source of guilty action. Guilt of this kind is of course implicated in the development of personalities disturbances; it is discussed further in the various units that deal with personality, mental illness, and psychotherapy.

The quotation above shows the feeling of guilty become worst when people believe themselves as the sources of guilt. This feeling makes people lose their enthusiasm toward life and society. When people failed to control their awareness, this feeling automatically leads them to personality disturbances or even more extreme self punishment such as self destructive and do suicide.

Generally, the feeling of guilty is caused by two factors. The factors are the internal factors (psychology) and external factors (morality standard). According to Hilgard et al in Minderop (2010) the feeling of guilty caused by a conflict between impulse expression versus morality standard in society. It means that the contradiction between both of them provokes people to take an action as an impact of their internal expression. This action sometime breaks morality standard and pushes people to the phase feeling of guilty.

To reduce the feeling of guilty, people create their own way. This way depends on people's mistake, abilities and capabilities. However, all the ways are involved in one term called redemption. Mc Adams (2001) introduced the redemption sequence as a transformation of bad events into good outcomes. Redemption is a result of the effort to overcome many bad events in people's life,

including suffering and guilty. Moreover, they argue that redemption in modern era is positively associated with self report measure of life satisfaction, self esteem, and sense of life coherence. Redemption in modern era is more complicated because it involves many things beside psychological aspect. In modern era, people have different culture and personality, therefore the possibility to make a mistake is bigger than before.

Nostalgia can be an option to reflect the process of redemption. According to Baden et al (2004) in a redemption sequence, the resulting emotion is positive, as the individual feels content, happy or ecstatic. It means that in a redemption sequence the people will get happiness as a last result of his redemption. Baden et al (2004) also added that in their conceptualization of nostalgia as a predominantly positive emotion, they predict that nostalgic episodes are characterized mostly by redemption rather than by contamination sequence. It shows that the basic characters of redemption and the relation between redemption and nostalgic as a way of redemption.

This analysis also focused on the feeling of guilty as a main point since it is related to the topic of the novel. In this case, the feeling of guilty becomes a main feeling that dominated the protagonist life. His rejection toward his past mistake has forced him to blame him self. This condition is a starting point to let the protagonist do redemption in his life as a way to reduce the feeling of guilty. He did it by several actions that indicate transformation of life to the better one.

The form of this analysis is text-based interpretation. Guerin (2005) says that text based interpretation focuses on the work itself. It signifies that the meaning of the whole story is found in the text by examining the interrelationship of the formal elements such as theme, characteristics, setting and language. By paying attention to the context of the story, it will be easy to see the meaning.

Fictional devices involved in the analysis of the novel are focused on character, plot and setting. Characters are the crucial element to reveal the meaning in literary work. Madden (2003) said that characters which the author draws on literary work brings readers to life and lets him to get know them as people reality. While analyze the characters, it is important to focused on the characters attitude, thought and statements. Madden (1999) stated that the analysis of the character can be done through their action, dialogue, reaction toward the circumstances and what other character state about them. Furthermore, according to Guerin (2005) in analyzing the character is not merely enough to know the good and bad side of the character. In analyzing the characters, it is important to know everything about the circumstances of characters itself. In this analysis, the protagonist is the representative of personal redemption toward the feeling of guilty.

Another vital element in analyzing a literary works is setting. Setting is not merely about location and time in story but more essentially it is about the atmosphere of the story itself. Madden (2002) said that,

Setting in fiction is the location and atmosphere of the story. It has direct and indirect impact on the character and conflict. It support and emphasizes the story meaning.

It means that settings as one of vital elements gives crucial influences to character and conflict. To analyze a literary works it is impossible to ignore these elements. Moreover, setting cannot be separated from the characters because the characters and their action also influences by the situation and condition in the story.

The other element is conflict. Robert (1999) stated that conflict is not only between protagonist and antagonist but may occur within the characters own mind. In this analysis the conflict that is faced by protagonist is how he tries to reduce the feeling of guilty because of his past mistake through his personal redemption. He has done it by searching the traces of memory and keeping memory.

## **1.6 Methodology**

The analysis of this novel is done through text-base interpretation. It is focused on analyzing the fictional devices; character, plot, and setting. Character and setting are inseparable because they are interrelated each other. Characters are used to explore several characteristics of redemption by analyzing protagonist act and behavior. Then, setting deals with condition, situation and atmosphere that make up the stories in the process of analysis. Meanwhile, conflict plays an important role in order to reveal redemption in the stories. Moreover, these elements are analyzed based on the concept of the feeling of guilty by David Krech and the concept of redemption by P. Mc Adams.