

**THE ANALYSIS OF FIVE CODES ON *THE CHRONICLES OF
NARNIA- PRINCE CASPIAN* BY C.S. LEWIS**

A THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas novel *The Chronicles of Narnia-Prince Caspian* karya C.S Lewis. Penulis akan menganalisis kode-kode yang terdapat didalam aksi-aksi, dan karakter tokoh-tokoh didalam cerita. Tujuannya adalah mengungkap makna dan pesan didalam cerita, baik makna yang disampaikan langsung ataupun makna yang tersembunyi dibalik cerita tersebut.

Penulis menggunakan teori Strukturalisme *'Five Codes'* yang diprakarsai dan dipopulerkan oleh Roland Barthes. Teori *'Five Codes'* tersebut mempunyai lima kategori sebagai berikut: kode hermeneutik, kode aksi, kode simbolik, kode konotasi, dan kode budaya. Setelah menganalisis kode-kode yang ada pada novel, maka penulis dapat menyimpulkan apakah karya sastra tersebut *readerly* (teks telah memaparkan semua makna sehingga pembaca hanya bersifat sebagai penerima) atau *writerly* (teks yang mengundang pembaca untuk menganalisis lebih jauh, karena teks ini bersifat menyembunyikan makna dalam cerita).

Dari hasil analisis lima kode tersebut penulis dapat menyimpulkan bahwa novel *The Chronicles of Narnia-Prince Caspian* tersebut adalah *readerly text*, dimana di dalam cerita tersebut secara keseluruhan pengarang telah memaparkan semua makna dari cerita. Disamping itu penulis juga menemukan fitur-fitur *writerly text* dalam cerita, karena penulis menemukan adanya teka-teki dan pertanyaan yang tidak terjawab di dalam cerita.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Research

Literature is human appreciation and expression of life which uses language as medium. The human has expression presented in literary work such as novel. "Novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters." (Farlex 2000)

In this research, the writer chooses a novel *The Chronicles of Narnia-Prince Caspian* by C.S. Lewis. This novel was written in late 1949 and first was published in 1951. *Prince Caspian* is the second book of seven *The Chronicles of Narnia* series. The genre of this novel is fantasy fiction. Fantasy fiction could be described as something that contains rudiments that are not realistic, such as magical power, talking animal, etc.

"Fantasy is often characterized by a departure from the accepted rules by which individuals perceive the world around them; it represents that which is impossible (unexplained) and outside the parameters of our known, reality." (Bennet 2009)

As a fantasy novel, this novel presents many themes such as; the adventure of children who play central into the unfolding history of the fictional realm of Narnia, a place where animal talks, the common magic and the appearance of evil. In fantasy novel, the stories are also linked with myths as

major element of the plot, theme, or setting, and also are practiced in characters.

As it is stated:

“Most fantasy comes from the mythology of this and other ancient civilizations.” (Bennet 2009)

The writer also finds a statement in ORACLE ThinkQuest library that “*The Chronicles of Narnia- Prince Caspian* novel has influences from Greek and Germanic mythologies, for example: The presence Centaur originated in Greek myth and Dwarves have originated in Germanics myth.” (2002)

This novel tells about story of Prince Caspian, who believes in old Narnia. One day, he is in danger and then he escapes to mountain. There, he really finds the country of Aslan, country of the Waking Trees and Visible Naiads, of Fauns and Satyrs, of Dwarfs and Giants, of the God and the Centaurs, of Talking Beasts. He also meets the King and Queen of Narnia of the Golden Age. In his adventure, he realizes the hostility between Telmarine (the people group who invaded Narnian at 1300 years before) and Narnia (magic creatures who living in Narnia). Caspian wants to make unification between Telmarine and Narnia in the future with the helps of High King Peter, King Edmund, Queen Susan and Queen Lucy.

This novel describes two kinds of kingdom and different creatures; they are called with Telmarine and Narnian. The Telmarine keeps the story about Narnian who is considered as a bad and strange creature. Meanwhile, the Narnian lives and hides in the mountain and does not want to show them selves because they think that the Telmarine is dangerous. The mystery between Telmarine and Narnian is an interesting thing for the writer to be analyzed by applying Five

Codes theory. This novel has good analogy expression and storyline such as the life of Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy who have position as Old Kings and Queens Narnia and children of Pevensive in England. It shows that they have two different worlds which are different in their lives. They also find the Telmarine and Narnian. Telmarine is the kingdom of human and Narnian is the creature of God which different from with human. In the Kingdom of Narnia attendance Lion Aslan who is wise and powerful. The Chronicles of Narnia Prince Caspian is interesting than the Lewis first book, because it has interesting plot and strong fantasy events. In addition, it consists of many settings. The story have complicated plot. The plot consists of so many flash back stories. So, it is suitable to be analyzed with Structural criticism "Five Codes" theory, because the story consists of the author's imaginaries and unpredictable storyline for the readers.

In literary work, readers are the consumers who read and analyze the literary work. But, not all literary works are easy to be understood by the readers. In applying Structuralism approach, Five Code theory, the writer analyzes the code and symbol which build up the literary work. It is aimed to get the easy understanding for the readers by finding the meaning of the story. After that, the writer can identify the story whether it is a 'readerly' or 'writerly' text.

Five codes theory is one of Judicial criticism, because the aim of Five codes analysis is to judge the value of text or work. Barthes in his book SVZ said there are two ways in judging the values of a work. They are 'readerly' and 'writerly' text. 'Readerly' text is the meaning of the work has been determined and takes to final conclusion by the author. 'Writerly' text is the meaning of the

work that has to be interpreted by the readers because the work has various meanings. (Kurniawan 1974 pp.1-5)

There are many puzzles, connotation of characters, binary opposition, indication of action, and cultural references in the story that are interesting to be analyzed with Five Codes theory. For example: enigma about the return of the Old Kings and Queens to Narnia again, the connotation of Lucy, binary opposition of betrayal and loyalty, the action of Cornelius to save Prince Caspian, and Cultural reference the name of Aslan. Based on this explanation, the writer is interested to raise the title: **The Analysis of Five Codes on *The Chronicles of Narnia- Prince Caspian* by C.S. Lewis.**

1.2. The Identification of the Problem

The writer focuses on five major codes in *The Chronicles of Narnia- Princes Caspian* such as Hermeneutic, Proairetic, Semic, Symbolic, and Cultural codes. The writer sees that this novel has many hidden meanings and messages in the story, such as puzzle of plot, the meaning of action, meaning of characters, binary opposition, and cultural references which build the structure of the text.

For that reason, the writer uses Roland Barthes theory on 'Five Codes' to observe what implied meaning and message, connotation of character, binary opposition, indication behind the action, and cultural reference of literary work. So, this work is suitable to analyze this research by using Roland Barthes theory.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this last chapter, the writer can make summary about the analysis of the novel "The Chronicles of Narnia-Prince Caspian" by C.S. Lewis. The writer analyzes the novel with five major codes in Structuralism approach. In this thesis, writer has some points in discussing this writing.

The first point, the writer analyzes intrinsic elements in Lewis's novel such as: theme, character, setting, and plot. There are major characters in this novel have build the theme and the story line, and the interesting setting and full imagination. The theme of the story of The Chronicles of Narnia-Prince Caspian is "the trustful and loyalty between the one to another as the creatures of God". The trust of Caspian who believe with Old Narnia and he really find those, and Lucy who believe with Aslan, so he really meets Aslan. This theme about loyalty of Narnian to Caspian and Old Kings and Queens of Narnia. Then, the second point, the writer analyzes the five major codes in this story: Hermeneutic code, Semic code, Proairetic code, Symbolic code, and Cultural code.

Hermeneutic code talks about the puzzle or enigma or question which are found in the story. In the story the writer finds some questions that arise in the story, and makes the reader confusing and looking for the answer. The question will be answered by the texts it self and also from our interpretation. Those questions are why Peter, Edmund, Susan, and Lucy who study in Britain, suddenly move to Cair Paravel (the first kingdom of Peter siblings) and Narnia again, what happen during one year? Why the time between Narnia and England

are different? Why do the soldiers drop the dwarf into the sea, what happen before? Why only Lucy could see Aslan? Meanwhile her sibling and Trumpkin could not see Aslan, is Old Narnia real or not? and what happened in old Narnia? What happened between Old Narnia and Telmarine? Why the Narnian living in hiding. The next code is proairetic code. Proairetic code talks about the indication of action in the story line. In Prince Caspian story, the action shows by many characters. In this story the writer finds there are various actions in this research, as follow; 'to find out', 'to prove', to pretend', 'to save', 'to ask for help', 'to guide'. The third code is symbolic code. It emphasizes to binary opposition that authority in the text, as follow; young and old, betrayal and loyalty, murderer and murdered. The fourth code is semic code. Semic code describes the connotative of the character which influence the narrative story. In this analysis the writer finds connotative of some character in the story, such as; Caspian is 'faith', Miraz is 'heartless', Trumpkin is 'loyal', Nikabrik is 'unloyal', Lucy is 'faith', and Doctor Cornelius is 'helpful'. The last code is cultural code. The cultural code is part or references of beyond of the story which considered as common language. Those references give the influence to the text. There are several cultural codes influence in the story such; the story of Dwarf and Centaur is adopted from Germanic and Greek mythology and the name of Aslan is come from Turkish word for lion which have pronounced 'Ass-lan and in the story Lewis describe that Aslan as a medieval Christian symbol, the name of Prince Caspian is come from the name one of sea in northern Iran.

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