

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Wellek & Warren (1949:11), the term of literature seems best fit if limit it to the art of literature, that is imaginative literature. The term of literature has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works such as fiction or poetry, which are already pre-empted by narrower meanings. One of the objections to literature is the suggestion of limitation to written or printed literature. The author's imagination contributes to the creation of literature. Although it may contain real-life occurrences, literature is more than merely a collection of facts and historical events, because of the limitless imagination literature has the ability to build its own world. While Klarer (2004:1) also state that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word.

Essentially, literature is constantly changing over time. Particularly in the current digital era, many literary works that were formerly written document scripts like novels have evolved into digital literary works, specifically films. Film, also called motion picture or movie, series of still photographs on film, projected in rapid succession onto a screen by means of light for the optical phenomenon known as persistence of vision, which gives the illusion of actual, smooth, and continuous movement (Andrew, Britannica.com:2022).

Meanwhile novel is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose (Abrams, 1999:190).

Films are very popular for everyone. There are so many films genre now with come in a wide variety. Furthermore, people around the world can watch films from every famous region in the world. People do not necessarily need to visit cinemas because they can watch films at home on digital platforms like Netflix, Disney+, iFlix or HBO Go. Films can be used as propaganda and education in addition to being enjoyable. Just like novels, films are divided into fiction and non-fiction. According to Abrams (1999: 94), fiction is any literary narrative, whether in prose or verse, which is invented instead of being an account of events that in fact happened. Meanwhile according to Farner (2014: 9), non-fiction is a category for any informative work (often in the form of a story) whose author accepts full responsibility for the truth or accuracy of the events, people, or information presented.

As films gained popularity worldwide, many of them were adapted from novels for the film adaptation and makes novel that got the chance for film adaptation to become more popular. As Jen Doll (theatlantic.com:2012) stated “Books often lead to movie adaptations, and so much the better for sparking a fire toward both industries, if a movie gets more people to read, great; if avid readers get to see their beloved characters on the big-screen, that's a boon too.”

Many people choose to watch film adaptations, because they want to know about the novel's contents more quickly. Furthermore, some of them believe that the novel and the film are essentially the same. Some people have difficulties imagining what the author is attempting to write in the novel and some people have a vivid imagination. That is why some of them only understand if they see visuals and representations of the novel which portrayed in the film.

Adaptation is a pre-existing work, often literary or theatrical, that has been made into a film. More commercial properties such as musical theatre, best-selling fiction and non-fiction, comic books, and so on, are also regularly adapted for the cinema (G. Westwell & A Kuhn, 2012: 5). All of us live in the 21st century, which lots of different media can be turned into other media. But, as we can see that not all adaptation (whether for films or games) can do better from its original source. As Elijah Maxwell (theanchor.com:2021) stated “Despite the frequency, however, of movies born from novels (or any other source material, for that matter), the craft is still far from being mastered. Adaptations are some of the riskiest waters a movie director can find themselves in, mainly due to the pre-existing fan base of said source material”. Linda Hutcheon (2006: XII) also stated “Whether it be in the form of a videogame or a musical, an adaptation is likely to be greeted as minor and subsidiary and certainly never as good as the original”. It means that not every film adaptation of a novel is completely accurate to its original novel.

For example, there are some film adaptation that get not well-received judgment from film critics or some of fan base from its original source. Let's we say about *The Great Gatsby*. *The Great Gatsby*, which written by F. Scott Fitzgerald is a beautifully and a masterpiece novel, often interpreted as a cautionary tale of the American dream against the backdrop of the roaring 1920s. Part of the novel's brilliance is its narration from outsider Nick Carraway and the inability to replicate the storytelling is part of the reason it is so hard to adapt to a good movie. Meanwhile Baz Luhrman's version (*The Great Gatsby* movie version) is visually stunning and decadent with great acting and famed soundtrack, which doesn't capture the darker layered notes from the novel. This adaptation also makes the unusual choice of Nick narrating the story to a doctor and doesn't quite capture how heartbreaking *Gatsby's* end is. That is why, *The Great Gatsby* novel can't be adapted into a good film.

Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters is a 2013 American fantasy adventure film, directed by Thor Freudenthal, the sequel for the 2010 film *Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief* and the second film in the *Percy Jackson* film series, which based on Rick Riordan's 2006 novel that goes with the same name. The story tells about Percy Jackson and his demigod friends (Demigod, half human and half Greek-Gods) searching for the Golden Fleece at the Sea of Monsters, in order to protect the tree (barrier) that protects their home (Camp half-blood).

Since *Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters* was originally started as a novel, many Riordan fans are eager to see the novel adapted into a

film. Thor Freudenthal later produced the film with Rick's approval. It can be claimed that this film adaptation is not what the fans, including Rick Riordan himself want after seeing so much critics from the Riordanverse fandom, Rotten Tomatoes, IGN, the Los Angeles Times and the New York Times in terms of the plot, background, character and characterization that really different from the novel version. Pamusuk Eneste (1991: 40) stated “Novels are created by individuals. Meanwhile for the film maker or director, they must have some collaborative efforts and mutual agreements with the crew, whether it is perfect to put it in the movie or not”.

The researcher wants to analyze the adaption changes in the novel and film of Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters using Pamusuk Eneste's *ekranisasi* theory and Robert Stanton's fictional elements theory.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

In order to get a great result, the researcher must constrain the analysis to concentrate on the particular goal subject that has been chosen. The main goal of this research is identifying the differences between novel and film of Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters, which consist of reductions, additions and modifications of their intrinsic elements.

1.3 Research Questions

1. How is the process of adaptation from the novel Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters into the film, in terms of plot, background, style and tone, and character?
2. What is the differences between the novel and the film of Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters in terms of plot, background, style and tone, and character?

1.4 Objective of the Research

1. Describing how is the process of adaptation in the novel and the film of Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters in terms of plot, background, style and tone, and character.
2. Describing the differences between the novel and the film of Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters in terms of plot, background, style and tone, and character.

