THE FINDING OF “MR RIGHT” IN THE HOPELESS ROMANTIC’S HANDBOOK NOVEL BASED ON GREIMAS’S STRUCTURAL THEORY

This Thesis Submitted to The Faculty of Adab and Humanities

In a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

The Degree of Sastra

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ABSTRACT


This research takes *The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook* novel (2007) by Gema Townley as the unit analysis of this research. This research aims to analyze the desire of Kate Hetherington as major character to get “Mr.Right” who matches her expectation. The writer finds actants and functional structure in this novel which reflect major character to get her desire, thus the writer wants to describe the emerging of real “Mr.Right” in major character’s life. The data of this research are analyzed using structural narratology theory by A.J. Greimas. This research classifies the function of each character which into six actants; sender, receiver, subject, object, helper, opponent, and functional model can determine a plot through several phases, such as the beginning situation, transformation, and the ending situation. The data of this research are collected from the unit analysis.

After collecting and analyzing the data, the writer concludes that Tom as the real “Mr.Right” in Kate’s life who has characteristic are are care person, resucer person, comforter person, optimist person and gentlemanly person. It shows through Tom’s actions who has been succeed fullfilled Kate’s desire and became Kate’s true love based on structuralism theory by A.J Greimas.

Keywords: actant, actantial scheme, functional structure, structuralism narratology theory, A.J. Greimas.
APPROVEMENT

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A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
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The Degree of Strata One

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The thesis has been defended before the Faculty of Adab and Humanities’ Examination Committee on August 24th, 2016. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of strata one.

Jakarta, August 24th, 2016

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, do the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published and written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institution of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has made in the text.

Jakarta, August 2016

Gladian Pratami
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The writer
THE LIST OF FIGURE

Figure I. Greimas Actantial Scheme ................................................. 17
Figure II. Greimas Functional Model .................................................. 20
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................... i
APPROVEMENT .............................................................................................. ii
LEGALIZATION ............................................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ................................................................................................. iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ..................................................................................... v
THE LIST OF FIGURES ................................................................................... vii
TABEL OF CONTENTS ...................................................................................... viii

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION .......................................................................... 1

A. Background of the Study................................................................. 1
B. Focus of the Study ............................................................................. 5
C. Research Question ............................................................................. 6
D. Significance of the Research .............................................................. 6
E. Research Methodology ....................................................................... 6
   1. The Objective of the Research ....................................................... 6
   2. The Method of the Research .......................................................... 6
   3. The Instrument of the Research ..................................................... 7
   4. Unit of Analysis .............................................................................. 7
   5. Research Design ............................................................................ 7
CHAPTER II. THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION ......................................................... 9

A. Previous Research .................................................................................. 9

B. Character and Characterization ............................................................... 11
   1. Major and Minor Character ................................................................. 12
   2. Protagonist and Antagonist ................................................................. 12
   3. Static and Dynamic ............................................................................ 12
   4. Flat and Round .................................................................................... 12

C. Structuralism ......................................................................................... 13

D. Structural Narratology Theory by A.J Greimas ..................................... 14
   a. The Scheme of Actantial Model ......................................................... 16
   b. The Scheme of Functional Model ....................................................... 19
      1. Beginning Situation ................................................................. 20
      2. Transformation ................................................................. 20
         a. Qualifying Test ............................................................... 20
         b. Main Test ................................................................. 20
         c. Glorifying Test ............................................................ 21
      3. Ending Situation ................................................................. 21

CHAPTER III. RESEARCH FINDINGS ............................................................ 22

a. Major’s Character ............................................................................. 22
b. Joe’s Character ............................................................................... 22
   c. Tom’s Character ............................................................................ 25
      A. Actant and Functional Structure ................................................. 28
1. The Actant and Functional Structure analysis 1 ........... 29  
   a. Actants .................................................................. 29  
   b. Functional Structure ............................................ 31  
2. The Actant and Functional Structure analysis 2 ........... 33  
   a. Actants .................................................................. 33  
   b. Functional Structure ............................................ 36  

B. The Emerging of The Real “Mr.Right” .......................... 38

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSIONS ............................................ 40  
A. Conclusions ............................................................. 40  
B. Suggestions ............................................................ 41

BIBLIOGRAPHY ............................................................. 42

APPENDICES ................................................................. 45  
A. Cover of the Novel .................................................... 45
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature has different explanation in term of language and meaning. The use of the word ‘literature’ are various different languages in the western, "literature" (French or English), "letteratura" (German), "literatura" (Spanish).1 As known, the word “literature” can be used in a broader or in a narrower sense. Literature is defined as books and other written works, especially that are considered to have creative or artistic merit or lasting value.2 That means that literature is a manifestation of the mind in the form of writing, writing a gushing media thought through language, and the language can be presented in the form of text or images. Literary works can become an entertainment toward people and they can imagine and feel the emotions of the works.

Literary works consist of several kinds and types. Literary works are writings that have excellence of form or expression and express ideas of permanent or universal interest.3 One of literary works that written is Novel. It is related with imagination, ideas, and human experience that are written into a prose narrative of considerable length.

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2 Definition of Literature, retrieved from http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/literature (accessed on 26th Nopember 2015, 08:34 pm).
From Italian language “novela”, novel means story or narrative.\(^4\) Novel is a fictional prose that describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. Novel is kind of literary fiction.\(^5\) It is fictional story in writing or words and has the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Novel has the function to present the development of characters. These characters will have the greatest effect on the plot or are the most affected by what happens in the story.\(^6\)

Novel usually tells a story and behaviour of the figures in daily life in the unique and interesting side from the narrative. Novel can attract reader’s interest from its unique storyline. The uniqueness of the novel usually tells about human life in their interaction with environment and their surroundings.

*The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook* novel by Gemma Townley which was published in 2007. This novel is a fictional story that tells about Kate Hetherington as major character who has desire to get her true love who match her expectation. She addressed her true love as “Mr Right”. Kate wanted “Mr Right” who match her expectations: six-foot-four feet, strapping but sensitive, intelligent but always willing to accept her point of view. Kate also said that her “Mr Right” should be handsome, clever and crazy about her.


In search on finding "Mr. Right" Kate Hetherington finds the “Mr. Right” who matches her expectation on Joe. Joe is an American actor, he drops dead gorgeous and has the physique to sweep her off her feet. Kate thinks she has finally found her “Mr Right” who matches her expectation. However, Kate sees Joe cheated her enemy and Joe showed an attitude who did not match with Kate’s “Mr. Right” expectation. Kate thinks that her expectation about a perfect man does not make her find true love. She breaks her expectation and realized to should accept a real man.

On the other side, Tom who may not be as gorgeous as Joe, loves Kate deeply. He believes that Kate is his lover. During Kate’s mishaps and broken hearts, Tom is always there for her and truly supports her. Tom behaviors make Kate realized that her true love is a man who loves her no matter what. In the end, Kate finds out that Tom is her real “Mr Right”.

The appearance of "Mr. Right" can be seen through actions and desire that has been fulfilled. Like what Tom did to Kate, Tom’s action has been a wake up call for Kate in realizing that Tom loves her and Tom also makes Kate realizing that "Mr. Right" does not need to be perfect of physical appearance but “Mr. Right” should be the one who loves her no matter what. Therefore, Kate’s desire of Kate in finding “Mr Right” is fulfilled through Tom’s action.

As summary told in previous paragraph, the writer points out that the novel can be analyzed using structuralism theory. Todorov explains that structuralism does not deal with literary text. It does not present itself to reader
but rather with an abstract deep structure. Thus, structuralism according to Todorov is a study which deals with structure in the literary text without any relation to reader who produces the meaning literary text.

There are many structuralism models that can be used. One of structural theory models is structural narratology by A.J Greimas. Greimas took structural theory based on Propp’s idea of seven spheres of action or function. Though Greimas did not mention a function as figure, but as actant, because actants can also represent certain feeling, event, subject and object. According to Greimas;

“The subject which is contained in human discourse is a used for form by action and called actans and acteurs, narrative structural theory is used to analyze the structural narrative of literary works is prose of fiction based on the structural of the story, and the actant structure and functional analysis of the basic concept of working steps proposed Greimas”.

Greimas also proposed a model story remains as a plot story, which is called by the functional model. Functional model as a flow story do not change. It is used to analyse fiction or story tale, for example; in a fairy tale, a prince who starts his journey is a subject, emergence of opponent and helper during the journey, and if the prince is able to overcome the challenge, he will be qualify as a hero. Heroism can be a sudden, one time act or something that persists over a longer period of time, this could mean that heroism can be an instantaneous reaction to a situation.

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Greimas explained that the appearance of a hero based on the functional model through three stages. First, the initial situation in which the story begins with the appearance of expression of the desire to get something. Secondly, transformation which consist of; the stage of proficiency, that is the departure of the subject or the hero, the appearance of opposition and helper. The main stage, namely the shift in time and space, in the sense that the hero has managed to overcome the challenge and traveled back and the stage of glories, real hero exist to unveil the false heroes, to give the penalty to them and to provide services as a real hero. The last stage is the final situation where the object has been acquired and received by the receiver, the balance has occurred, the end of a desire for something, and the story is finished.

Based on the story above, it is clear that Joe is not real "Mr. Right". The writer finds the other categories that become the real of “Mr. Right” in Kate Hetherington’s life. The writer uses actant and functional structure models by A.J Greimas to analyze Kate Hetherington as a major character who is trying to get her desire on finding "Mr. Right" on The Hopeless Romantic's Handbook and describes the emerging of Tom as the real "Mr. Right” based events and his action on this story.

B. Focus of the Research

In this research the writer would like to analyze Kate Hetherington in realizing her desire and finding “Mr. Right” in the novel The Hopeless Romantic’s

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Handbook. The writer will focus only narrative structure in finding “Mr. Right” by using actant function and functional models on the novel based on Greimas structuralism theory.

C. Research Question

According to the background of the study, the writer formed 2 questions;

1. What are actant and functional structure in novel The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook which reflect Kate Hetherington as major character to get her desire?

2. How is the emerging of real “Mr.Right” in major character’s life?

D. Significances of Research

The writer hopes, this research will increase treasury scholarly field of study and literary criticism. It can very useful benefit to the reader in analyzing a novel based on structural theory especially for the development of structuralism concept. In addition, the result of this research is expected to provide information and knowledge to know actant and functional structure model by A.J Greimas on novel The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

The objectives of research is to describe the actant and functional structure to understand Kate Hetherington as major character to get her desire to find her “Mr.Right” based on structuralist theory of A.J Greimas.
2. The Method of Research

The method applied in this research is descriptive-qualitative method. Descriptive-qualitative research is data described in the form of words or pictures, not in the form of numbers, and qualitative research with verbal language is very important because of all the interpretations and conclusions drawn is captured. This study is using descriptive-qualitative method where researchers become the main instrument in this research for data collection and analysis to solve the problem. The writer is trying to analyze and provide a comprehension of the main characters in the *The Hopeless Romantic's Handbook* using the structuralism theory by Greimas.

3. Instrument of the Research

The research instrument is the writer herself to obtain data about the events that occur in the novel. The writer will read the novel as much as 3 times and collect data based on the evidence that will be classified according to the text to analyze and identify it to find the result.

4. Unit of Analysis

The unit that of this research is the Novel *The Hopeless Romantic's Handbook* written by Gemma Townley in 2007, it is first published in 2007 by Ballantine Books, New York, United State.

5. Research Design

The writer designed this research which is divided into four chapters:

Chapter One: Introduction, consists of the Background of The Study,
Focus of The Study, Research Questions, Significance of The Study, and Research Methodology;

Chapter Two : Theoretical Research, consists of the Previous Research and Concept;

Chapter Three : Data Analysis, consists of the Data Description and the Data Analysis;

Chapter Four : Conclusion and Suggestion.
CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

In the case of previous research, the writer did not find any analysis which use *The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook* novel. Therefore, this time the writer will reveal research related to the same theory, namely structuralism. The writer found some novel analysis that uses theory of structuralism. The first thesis is from a student of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta entitled “The Actantial and Functional Structure Analysis of Three Short Stories in the Book of Karma and Other Stories” by Rishi Reddi” and the journal on retrieved from http://eprints.dinus.ac.id which belongs to the students of University of Dian Nuswantoro entitled Analisis Struktural Dalam Cerpen “HANA” karya Akutagawa Ryounosuke.

First, is the research entitled “The Actantial and Functional Structure Analysis of Three Short Stories in the Book of Karma and Other Stories” by Rishi Reddi” by Beni Riyawati (2011).\(^{11}\) She uses the actantial and functional structure to analyze these short stories by structuralism theory A.J Greimas. This research is aimed to find structural narrative in Reddi’s short stories, such as *The Validity of Love*, *Bangles*, and *Devadasi*. These stories have the same theme that is the intergenerational conflict, thus Riyawati wants to know whether each structure

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\(^{11}\) Beni Riyawati, Unpublished Bachelor Thesis: *The Actantial and Functional Structure Analysis of Three Short Stories in the Book of Karma and Other Stories*” by Rishi Reddi (Faculty of Letters and Humanities, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2011).
from the stories is same or not. The result of the research shows that the several parts from the story of *The Validity of Love* and *Devadasi* have similarity of narrative structure, but the story of *Bangles* does not have similar narrative structure with the other stories.

The other research which uses structuralism, is *Analisis Struktural Dalam Cerpen “HANA” karya Akutagawa Ryounosuke*, written by Eva Rosita dan Sri Oemiati students of University of Dian Nuswantoro(2014). The object of this study to analyze story structure in the short story "Hana" in part book’s tale *Chikumashobo* using the theory of structuralism by Greimas.

In this research, they use actant and functional models by Greimas. They analyze the short story "Hana" based on the events which was experienced by Zenchi Zaighu as a major character, he has a long nose but he was very respected. He was annoyed by his nose and he tried to change it, he success in changing his nose, but after that, people stop respecting him. Since then, he felt bad because he already changed the shape of his nose. He regretted his decision and missed his previous nose. Therefore because of his regret, Zenchi Zaigu’s nose grows back. Eva and Sri analyze actions of characters and events that happen using actant and to know their story structure to analyze storyline which uses functional model based on the Initial situation, Transformation (the stage of proficiency, the main stage, the stage glory) and the Final situation. In conclusion, actant in this story has the function and perfect role, because all actants are filled. In other words, the plot in a short story "Hana" has a perfect structure.

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12 Eva Rosita, Sri Oemiati, Unpublished Bachelor Thesis: *Analisis Struktural Dalam Cerpen “HANA” karya Akutagawa Ryounosuke* (Faculty of Science and Culture, University of Dian Nuswantoro, 2014)
The research conducted by the writer is not very different than the previous research in theory, but it takes different object to be analyzed. The analysis here deals with major character’s desire to find her "Mr. Right" in *The Hopeless Romantic's Handbook* novel through actant and functional structure of A.J Greimas.

**B. Character and Characterization**

The definition of character is a person in a story or a play (Duffy and Pettit 1953:24). Character means role and understanding of character is individual fiction to get an action in every event in a story. Character is defined as someone or something who lives in literary work. Beside human, character in the fictional story can also be animals, God, visible or invisible noun. Although fictional characters cannot be directly equated with actual people, they are usually recognizably human and as such subject to changing conditions of fate and circumstance. The writer shortly describe character who have important traits in the novel *The Hopeless Romantic's Handbook*. Characters can influence events or storyline in a work of fiction. They are performers in the story and they bring the story from the beginning until the end which include climax, and resolution, through dialogue and action. They make the reader understand the story through their thoughts, feelings and point of view. There are several kinds of character can be classified, such as: major and minor, static and dynamic, flat and round.

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a. Major and Minor Character

Major or always people know as main character is a character who holds an important role, always dominant, and appears in each conflict. Minor character is viceversa, appears only few times and take the short portion.\(^\text{16}\)

b. Protagonis and Antagonist

The second term is the different figures based on "good" and "bad". Indeed, in his presence, the protagonist expresses sympathy and kindness. Antagonist is a torturer protagonist. Although his position is negative, its presence is required on a novel. But the elements are not necessarily antagonistic figures. Antagonistic elements also form a non-human element of the character himself or herself as an inner conflict.\(^\text{17}\)

c. Static and Dynamic

Static character is remain unchanged; their character is the same at the end of the story as the beginning. However, Dynamic character is the one who changes because of what happens in the plot.\(^\text{18}\)

d. Flat and Round

A flat character usually has only one outstanding trait or feature and tends to stay the same throughout a story. Round character, however, presents us with more generous detail and often changes.\(^\text{19}\)

\(^\text{16}\) Lloyd J. Hubenka and Reloy Garcia. The Design of Drama. (New York : david McKay Company), p. 9

\(^\text{17}\) Rosa Butar, Perwatakan dan Penokohan, retrieved from https://site.google.com/pendidikan/bahasa-dan-sastra-indonesia/perwatakandanpenokohan (accessed on 4th January 2016, 02:56 pm).

Character closely relates with the characterization. Character and characterization, referring to characteristic and attitude of the person that are interpreted by the reader, which are more intended to the individual quality of the character. A well developed character is one that has been thoroughly characterized, with many traits shown in the narrative. Reading for the character is more difficult than reading plot. Character is more complex, variable and ambiguous. Anyone can repeat one person has done in a story, but considerable skill may be needed to describe one person is.\textsuperscript{20}

Characterization makes the story is easier to be described. When the reader reads a novel and the reader knows that a person in a fiction presented through their words and their actions that coherent. The readers often end up caring about fictional characters, sometimes identify with them, sometimes judge them. Indeed, main reason to read stories is to find out what happens (to see how the plot works out). An equally compelling reason is to follow the fortunes of the character. Plot and character are inseparable; reader often less concern with “what happened” than with “what happened to him or her”.\textsuperscript{21}

C. Structuralism

Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1939), whose idea about language structure influenced the development of the linguistic theory which is known as structuralism. Developed a theory of language that is seen as a structure

\textsuperscript{19} X. J Kennedy, \textit{An Introduction to Fiction}, (Boston, Torrens, Little, Brown, and Company, 1983), p. 46


\textsuperscript{21} Robert Diyanni, \textit{Literature; Reading Fiction, Poetry and Drama} (New York; Mc Graw Hill, 2002)p. 54
of system and elements, rules, and meanings social conceived. It is a method to analyze phenomena, as in antrophology, lingustic, psychology, or literature, chiefly characterized by contrasting the elemnental structures of phenomena in a system of binary oposition. His methodology of established lingustic as a subject is a scientific study with broad applications. Structuralism is an intelectual movement which began in France in the 1950s and is first seen in the work of antrophologist Claude Levi-Strauus and literary critic Ronald Barthes (1915-1980).\(^{22}\) Definitively, structuralism is the understanding about the elements of the structure with the mechanism of it is relation.

As time rolls, theory of Ferdinand de Saussure developed and grew into several views, Vladmir Propp, Levi-Strauus, Jaquest Lacan and Greimas are those figures who develop it more. They analyzed literary works by structural theory, but they have different view from each other. For example structuralism of Vladmir Propp analyzes functions of any character at the Russian Folktale; Claude Levi-Strauus in seeking out basic deep elements in story and myth.\(^{23}\) So, both Propp’s work and Strauus’s work influenced the work of Russian formalists; one of them is Algidras Julian Greimas.\(^{24}\)

D. Structural Narratology Theory by A.J Greimas

Greimas developed his structural narratology theory by applying Propp’s analyses structural theory models. Vladmir Yakovelich Propp was a Russian


\(^{24}\) *Narratology*, retrieved from https://psychology.jrank.org/pages/2108/narratology.html (accessed on 4th January 2016, 02:56 pm).
formalist scholar who analyzed basic plot components of 150 Russian folk tale to identify their simplest irreducible narrative elements by applying formalist methodology to the research of narrative structure. According to the formalist, the structure of a sentence in a narrative could be broken down into analyzable “morphems” and Propp used his method to analyze folktale.25

In Propp’s work, there are 7 spheres of action or role to be thirty-one functions.26 Those are:

1. The Villian – struggles against the hero.
2. The Donor – (fairy mother) prepares the hero or gives the hero some magical object.
3. The (magical) helper helps the hero in the quest.
4. The princess and her father – give the task to the hero, identifies the false hero, marries the hero, often sought for during the narrative. Propp noted that functionally, the princess and the father cannot be clearly distinguished.
5. The dispatcher – character who makes the lack known and sends the hero off.
6. The hero or victim/seeker hero – reacts to the donor, weeds the princess.
7. False hero/anti-hero/usurper – takes credit for the hero’s actions or tries to marry with the princess.

According to Propp, a function is more important than actors in the structural narrative. A ‘function’ is an action seen as lending itself to assimilation to other, comparable actions elsewhere in the corpus of tales. So, a function is a character that is defined from the point of view of its significance with the course of the action in the tale.

A.J Greimas’s structural semantique (1966), finding Propp’s scheme still too empirical, is able to abstract his account even further by the concept of an actant, which is neither a specific narrative nor a character but a structural unit. Structural units consist of six roles called by actant, they are sender, receiver, subject, object, helper and opponent. The actant is not always place or person, but it can also be characteristic of the character, desire, events, thing and feeling.

In analyzing the structure of literary text with Greimas theory, the analysis starts with actantial model analysis and the result will be continued to analyze using functional model analysis. The functional model analysis is related to the actantial model because the relation between one actant and the others is determined by their function. Here is Structural narrative developed by Greimas;

1. The Scheme of Actantial Model

Theoretically, the actantial model is a device that is used to analyze any real or thematized action, but particularly those depicted in literary text or

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images.\textsuperscript{29} In the actantial model, the study gives more attention to action than subject. Subject is artificial human which is formed by action called actant.

In \textit{Narrative Fiction Book},\textsuperscript{30} Greimas distinguishes between ‘acteur’ and ‘actant’, but both are conceived of as accomplishing or submitting to an act and both can include not only human beings (characters) but also inanimates objects (a magic ring) and abstract concepts (destiny). The difference between the two is that actant is general category underlying all narrative while acteur is invested with specific qualities in different narrative. Thus, acteurs are numerous, whereas number of actant is reduced to six in Greimas actantial model. The schema actantial model can be described through the pairs six basic patterns which perhaps recur in all narrative. Greimas illustrates in the form of actantial schema as shown below:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline

Sender & Object & Receiver \\
\hline

Helper & Subject & Opponent \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

In the schema, the six actants are divided into three oppositions or binary position,\textsuperscript{32} each of which forms an axis of description:

a. The axis of desire


\textsuperscript{32} Louis Hebert, \textit{The Actantial Model}, Syncretism (2006), retrieved from http://signosemio.com/Greimas/a_actantial.asp (accessed on 4\textsuperscript{th} January 2016, 08:42 pm)
The axis of desire consists of subject and object. The subject is what is directed toward an object. The relationship established between the subject and the object is called a junction, and can be further classified as a conjunction (for example, the prince wants the princess) or a disjunction (for example, a murderer succeeds in getting rids of his victim’s body).\footnote{Ibid, p. 2.}

b. The axis of power

It consists of helper and opponent. The helper assists in achieving the desire junction between the subject and object; the opponent hinders the same.\footnote{Ibid, p. 2.} For example, the helper provides assistance to the subject in order to fulfill the tasks assigned by the sender. The opponent hinders the subject’s effort and struggle to get the object.

c. The axis of knowledge

It consists of sender and receiver. The sender is the elements requesting the establishment of the junction between subject and object. The receiver is the elements for which the quest is being undertaken. To simplify, receiver actants get the objects which want to be given by sender actant.\footnote{Ibid, p. 2.} The sender has the desire to get the object. The object implies that an object which is looked for by the subject is the sender’s quest to the subject, and the result is given to the receiver.

From Greimas’s story based structure scheme, the writer makes several simple definitions and questions to find the following actants:
1. **Subject** is someone who makes an agreement with sender by the sender’s request. To get subject, the question is: “Who gets the duty to look for the object/who can get the object?”.

2. **Object** is actant wanted by a sender but it is not at the sender itself. To determine the object, we can submit a question, “What does the sender want and research?”.

3. **Sender** is actant who has a will and move the story. He or she also determines the object about what is searched, and order the subject to get the object.

4. **Receiver** is someone who receives the object that is searched. To determine what or who that becomes receiver, we can give the question, “Who receives the object?”.

5. **Helper** is actan which assists the subject to executeits duty. Equally, the helper makes the subject easier.

6. **Opponent** is actant which boards up the subject to get the object.

**2. The Scheme of Functional Model**

Actant analysis and actantial scheme has been described previously. Then next, Greimas explains about functional model. A functional models explain about a model of story as plot and events called by “function”. The function of functional model is to explain the role of the subject in order to carry out the

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assignment from the sender which is contained in the actant. The schema of functional model can be described as follows:

**Figure II. The Schema of Functional Model**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Final Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The stages of proficiency</td>
<td>The stage of glories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Main Stages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The explanation of the functional scheme as follows:

1. **Beginning Situation**
   
   The first balancing situation when the sender does not have an object. So, this situation is still calm and peaceful.

2. **Transformation** is sequence of subject’s action that has made a contract with the sender to obtain the object through a series of tests. Subjects are represented in situation which change or to changes of which they react. Transformation divided into three, they are:
   
   a. **The Stages of Proficiency**: a state in which the sender feel disturbed because sender is lacking something in him/her/itself, so sender has a wish to get an object. Sender find the subject who/which can carry out sender’s desire that is through a test. After subject passes the test successfully, subject begins subject’s duty to look for an object. In this situation, the force of opponent begins to invade the subject. (Enemy Invades)

   b. **The Main Stage**: a state in which the subject gets a lot of obstacles from the opponent in the journey of the subject’s duties but when rescuers came

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to the rescue of the subject, this situation is not balancing. (War happens)
Then, the subject managed to overcome these obstacles and continue the
journey back.

c. *The Stage of Glory*: A state which the helper and the subject come, and
ended by subject’s successfully achieve the object. However, on the way
home to give the object to the sender, the subject faces another obstacle. If
the subject is able to pass this test, then the subject will get the glory. In
this situation, the force of helper comes to help the subject’s effort to get
the object. (Enemy is defeated)

3. *Final Situation*

The second balancing situation when the subjects gives an objects to the
sender successfully. So, this situation will be peaceful again in new term
situation. (Peace on new term)
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the writer divides the chapter into two part. The first, the writer describes an analysis actant and functional structure which reflect major character to get her desire in finding her “Mr Right”. The second part, the writer will describe the emerging of real “Mr Right” in major character’s life from the events that occur in the story on The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook novel.

After the writer read the novel, the writer find quotations that writer got from the novel, writer used the data to know character and characteristic real “Mr. Right” in Kate Hetherington’s life.

a. Major Character’s

Kate Hetherington is a main character in the story of this novel. Kate is a woman who always imagine romantic things, she chooses a speed dating to find a perfect man, the man who matches her expectation who will be her true love, and she calls him "Mr. Right ". Kate ever feel broken heart with a man in her senior high school, so she thinks that she feels better waiting for her "Mr. Right” rather than should be love with the wrong man. She wants "Mr. Right "with expectations; “Mr Right” should be handsome, clever and crazy about her. He should be six-foot-four feet, strapping but sensitive, intelligent but always willing to accept her point of view.
b. Joe’s Character

Joe is an American actor. Joe is a handsome man and perfect physically. Joe has tall body, brown skin with short blond hair, brown eyes, long eyelashes, a square jaw and a very charming smile. Here are the characteristics that Joe is found in quotes of the novel;

1. Romantic Person

Joe wants to meet Kate to invite her for the first dating, and Joe calls Kate to talking about that. Before Kate goes on a date with Joe she decides to read the book. The book says that she must improve her appearance and does new things to get her true love, she is so confident with the advice from the book. She is successful in making Joe likes her appearance and she thinks that Joe is a romantic person through his way to treat Kate.

Joe : “You look...lovely. It’s pretty. It’s so nice to see someone dresses...you know, elegatly.” (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 43)

2. Sympathy Person

Kate tells to Joe that she feels anxiety about her job, she feels that Joe is so care for her. She watches Joe’s expression and she thinks that Joe does not appear to be joking. Kate realizes that this time a gorgeous, incredible man has actualy walk into her life.

Joe : “Sounds like you need rescuing.”
Kate : Took in his clear blue eyes and sincere expression. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 45)
3. Kind Person

At the restaurant, the second time Kate met Joe. Kate remembers that the book is saying that Kate always appreciates the kindness of a man who does kindness to other people. For man, kindness is the fundamental thing to approach a woman. Appreciate the kindness of a man is an advice that is given from the book. The time is shown at eight o’clock p.m, for about half an hour Joe is too late. And Kate has spend some grains of bread and wine. When she is going out of her table, Joe appears and apologizes for his lateness because he has to replace the work of his friend who is sick. Kate smiles and thought that Joe is so kind.

Joe : “I am so sorry. Just as I was about to leave, one of the bar staff got sick and she had to go home, so I had to stay until they could get someone else in to cover.” (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 49)

4. Opportunist Person

Joe realizes that Kate has been lost her job. Joe thinks that she is no longer profitable for Joe o boost his popularity, then Joe ask the advice from Bob, Joe’s manager, if Penny can be used to boost his popularity. Joe looks like people who take advantage of others just for his gain.

Joe : “Bob, this is my career we’re talking about. I do what I have to do.”

Bob : “Penny certainly knows the publicity game. All publicity is good publicity. You know that, right? People recognize you, it’s easier to get you parts.” (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 116)

5. Betrayer Person

Kate receives a call from Tom, Tom says that this evening Tom was seeing Joe with Penny in a restaurant. Once Kate gets a call from Tom, she calls Joe to ensure an explain from Joe, Joe does not come to her cause his reason is
still much work that must finish. Then, Kate decides to go to the restaurant, she is thinking that if Joe actually there and he sees Kate, maybe he will be very lucky to be rid of Penny. When she is arriving there, she sees Joe together with Penny. Kate approaches Joe for asking an explanation, Joe and Penny confirms that they has been together. Joe has been cheated Kate because he makes a relationship with penny.

Joe : “Kate, I’m sorry. I just. We...I mean, Penny and I...We...”
Penny : “We’re together. Joe and I have fallen in love. The poor boy’s been to terrified to tell you. So it is probably best if you run along now.” (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 122)

c. Tom’s Character

Tom is Kate’s friend. Physically, Tom is not as handsome or as popular as Joe. Tom has always make disagreements with Kate and their always make a quareel debate. But, Tom keeps his feeling deeply for Kate, Tom worries to Kate about her ideas to finding her perfect man in her life. Here are the characteristics that Tom found in quotes of the novel;

1. Care Person

As narrated when she began to feel that she has found "Mr.Right" who she wants on Joe. She says that Joe is a romantic and sympathy man for her. But Tom does not feel that Joe like that. Tom so worries about her and he cares about her ideas to find a perfect man.

He remembered Kate. Kate and her romantic notions of love and happy ever after. He worried for her, he rally did. Why someone so clever, so funny, so pretty go around with such ridiculous notions stuffed into her head? Why couldn’t Kate see that all this rubbish about knights in shining armor was just going to lead disappointment, to a broken heart? (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 11)
From that quotation shows that Tom has feels worries and cares to Kate if she dating with a wrong man, along with the man who has known her in a few weeks. That is all becoming one of proof that Tom loves her sincerely.

2. Rescuer Person

Kate spent her days with Joe, she feels that Joe is really a perfect man that she has been looking for and Kate convince herself that Joe is the right person and kindness man for her.

Kate : “I might well be in love with Joe, and it is more than a chemical reaction, but that is not the point. The point is that I have met a great guy, who is good and kind and strong and noble, and I really like him”. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p.57 )

When she began to convince herself that Joe is a perfect man, right then Joe go away from her when she is in difficult condition. When she lost her job and she needs Joe, Joe does not come to meet her. Because Joe thinks that Kate can not give gain anything more for him. Finally, Kate decides to go to the restaurant just to make sure if Joe really be there. When Kate sees Joe, Joe actually there along with Penny. Joe cheats her with Penny. Kate can not control herself, she falls on the floor. Suddenly, Tom comes and rescues her from that place. Through this incident Tom shows his attitude as a hero who save her from an incident.

She allowed herself to sink down to the ground. But before she could, Tom appeared at her side. “Quick, let’s get out of here,” a familiar voice said. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 123)

3. Comforter Person

After Tom save Kate from the incident, Tom brings her back to her flat. Tom already to listen her, accompany her when she needs a friend to just talk and Tom also cheers Kate.
He grabbed her hand, tossed the cushion away, and dragged her to a standing position. Then he put a CD in Kate’s stereo, took her hands again and, as the music played, he started to sing. Badly. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 125)

She feels comfort with the Tom’s treat, Tom succeed to cheer her and make her forget to her problem. She feels comfortable feeling when she with Tom. A real "Mr. Right" knows how to make a women happy and comfortable being around him and do everything with sincerity.

He looked at her for a moment, then kissed her forehead. It felt exciting, but safe too. Like she was coming home. Like she had finally found her place. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 126)

4. Optimist Person

Tom realizes that he loves Kate. He tries to make her happiness and wants to realize Kate’s desire, he tries to be a man who romantic and be a perfect man in her eyes. Through that way struggle for Kate that Tom feels right. Tom buys a bouquet of flowers and he makes plan to meet Kate, Tom tries to find Kate and meets her, because he wants to express love for Kate.

Tom: (raised an eyebrow. He did not want to admit it, but he had actually had this little fantasy of turning up in front of Kate on a horse. He sighed) “Kate is going to be at hospital in an hour and I need to surprise her.” (The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook, 2007, p. 184)

Tom unfinished struggle up there. When Tom arrives there, he sees Joe come to meet Kate. Tom thinks that Joe and Kate dating back together and he decides to go after seeing this situation. The figure of "Mr. Right" shows there at Tom who wants to try to be what she wants, trying to fight for love in his own way.
5. Gentlemanly Person

Tom tries to read a book that he has been rescued from the Kate’s trash and he realize that his way to go and go away from Kate is the wrong way. Tom tries to find her back and waiting for hours at the front door of her flat only to express his love for Kate. And finally Tom asks Kate to accept him be a romantic hero for Kate.

Tom : “I thought you might be with Joe. When I saw you with Joe, I ran, chickened out. Came back home and listened to a bit of Billie. And read a bit of your book”. Kate, I..I like you. I always have. No, that is not even it. I love you, Kate. I love everything about you. (The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook, 2007, p.197)

Tom is gentleman and brave to meet Kate to express his love is as the real "Mr.Right", because she already find and get true love on Tom, and Tom succeed to fullfilled Kate’s desire through his attitude.

A. Actant and Fuctional Structure

In chapter II, the writer has already enclosed a simple question to get the actant. The actancial model which proposed by A.J. Greimas, “is a device that can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action may be described by at least one actancial model, but particularly those depicted in literary text or images” and allows us to break an action down into six actants. Rokhmansyah explains the meaning of the six actants as follows:

1. Sender is someone or something which has desirability in getting someone or something.

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2. Receiver is someone or something which gets the object.

3. Subject is someone or something which gets command from the sender to get the object.

4. Object is someone or something which the sender wants to get.

5. Helper is someone or something which helps the subject to get the object.

6. Opponent is someone or something which blocks the subject to get the object. Then, the writer will group the events that occur in the story based on the narrative structure, called the functional model.

Now, the writer will explain about actan and functional structure in *The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook* novel based on events and character which reflect Kate to get her desire in finding “Mr. Right”, then the writer will analyze these data below with structuralism theory A.J Greimas:

1. **The Actant and Functional Structure Analysis 1**

   a) **Actants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sender</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>“Mr Right”</td>
<td>Kate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helper</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Opponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Book</td>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>Joe’s Attitude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The Schema of Actant 1

   Kate is almost 30 years old but she has not find her true love. She has a desire to get her true love who matches her expectation and she calls “Mr. Right”.
She hopes that someday she will meet her “Mr. Right”. So, Kate’s desire as sender which is activator of the story, Kate also acts as subject, because the subject that has a duty to look for the object, finding her “Mr Right”.

Kate: “I’ll meet my Mr. Right, at least I hope I will. Mr Right is got to be gorgeous, and clever and kind and crazy about me. He would have to be six-foot-four, strapping but sensitive, intelligent but always willing to accept my point of view”. (The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook, 2007; p. 4)

Kate finds an old book titled, The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook from eBay, a book that promises her that she would meet the man perfect if she follows it advices. So, Because she always imagine romantic things she buys that book and the book guides her in finding her true love. The book is as helper help Kate to get what she wants.


Kate follows it advices and the result she meets Joe, a handsome man, an American actor who works in a bar, Joe is an attentive, charming, and kind man. Kate convinces herself that Joe is like that. She feels that Joe is matching with her expectation, she also convinces herself that she has met a great man and she loves him and her desire to find someone who is right, this time she has found the right person for her. Finally, she feels that maybe she has found her "Mr. Right" on Joe.

Kate: “He was gorgeous: tall, tanned, with short blond hair and the most amazing smile. He was American and ever better looking close up. He had lovely brown eyes and long eyelashes and he squarest jaw I had ever seen”. (The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook, 2007; p. 26)

It was early days, but it felt rather like she might have met her Mr Right. A Mr Right who just happened to be a Hollywood actor. A Mr Right who
wanted to see her real soon. (The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook, 2007, p. 45)

But in the middle of their relationship, turns out Joe shows an attitude that does not matches with her expectations about the perfect man. Kate does not believe it, Joe is cheating with Penny. She feels surprise and confuse to see the incident. Kate can not say anything else, she just seeing Joe and Penny smiling one to another from a distance. And this time, she feels that she has not really found "Mr.Right" along with her. Joe’s attitude is as opponent which is oppose Kate to get an object.

She watched as Joe wrapped his arms around Penny and they both smiled beatifically for the cameras, as if they were on red carpet somewhere, not coming out of a bar in Shepherd’s Bush. (The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook, 2007, p. 123)

b) Functional Structure

The Beginning Situation: Kate Hetherington is very disappointment against her past love in senior high school, a handsome man who change to be a spotty man, he also rejecting all Kate’s ideas about romantic things. It feels make Kate wants to find a perfect man physically who accept all her ideas. Of regret to her friends who always mocking her ideas and her friends have always different points of view on many things with her, It makes her wants to find a man who always accept her point of view. Not only with her friends, she also feels uncomfortable being in the working surroundings because her opinion is never accepted by her friends. All that makes her want a perfect man. She has expectations of a perfect man who will be her true love; he should be handsome, clever and crazy about her. Also he should be six-foot-four feet, strapping but
sensitive, intelligent but always willing to accept her point of view. So far she has been trying to find a man like that with her speed dating, but she has not found it.

**Transformation: The First is Qualifying Test**, Kate has been tired with her speed dating but she has not yet to meet the man perfectly. One day she finds *The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook* from eBay and she buys it. The book guides Kate to find her true love if she reads the book and follow it advices. Kate follows it step by step of advices from the book, and the result she meets with Joe, a man from America, he is an actor and works in a bar. Kate thinks that the advices of book as the helper, because it has been guiding her to meet Joe.

**The Second is Main Test**, Kate feels that Joe matches her expectation and she finds is her “Mr.Right on Joe. Besides Joe an handsome, an attentive, charming, and kind man. He also understanding Kate’s condition, when after they talk for a long time, Joe asks her to invite him to her flat. Kate does like Joe but this time she refuses, she feels that it is not the right time to invite Joe to visit her flat. Joe is like "Mr.Right” who she imagines befor. Kate gets what she wants, she feels she has find her “Mr.Right” when Joe says that Kate is special for him.

Joe : “No problem, I can wait, I respect that. I had prefer not to wait, of course. There is something about you, Kate. Something special”.

*(The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook, 2007, p. 50)*

**The Third is Glorifying Test**, their relationship does not working properly. Actually, Kate gets a betrayal from Joe, he has a date with Penny. When Kate wants to talk with them, Penny and Joe has goes and they follow the lights from the camera. She could not control herself because of their treats and the added camera lights and finally she falls. Initially she feels has found "Mr. Right”
on Joe, but finally Joe shows an attitude that does not match with her “Mr. Right” expectation. In other words, the object is not given by the sender. Kate find "Mr. Right "on Joe but she does not get “Mr. Right”.

**The Ending Situation:** Kate does not get the "Mr. Right” who matches with her expectation. She give up and decides to change her desire to find a perfect man, she convince herself that there is no perfect man and she began to receive a real man.

2. The Actant and Functional Structure Analysis II

   a) Actants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sender</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>Tom</td>
<td>Kate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Helper</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucy</td>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>Lucy and Joe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The Schema of Actant II

   Tom has been saved Kate from the incident, Tom tries to cheers her so that she feels comfortable around Tom. Kate realizes that she feels like she has found her home with Tom and Tom may be the right person for her.

   He looked at her for a moment, then kissed her forehead. It felt exciting, but safe too. Like she was coming home. Like she had finally found her place. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 126)

   The next day she starts looking for Tom's presence, she began to fret because Tom does not call her. Then she decides to call Tom first, if Tom has not
call her, too. She became a sender who has a desire to meet with Tom, Kate is also a subject that is trying to find where Tom is as object.

Her hand reached tentatively toward the phone, but she stopped herself. She had some food for supper, cook it, eat it and then if Tom still had not called by, say, 10 p.m, she had call him. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 147)

When she meets Tom, she sees there is a girl (Lucy) who closer with Tom. Kate misunderstand with their relationship Tom and Lucy. On the next day when she is trying to find Tom, Kate sees Lucy is telling her friends that she is engaged, Kate thinks that Lucy and Tom have been engaged. Lucy becomes an obstacle that makes Kate fails to meet with Tom.

Kate : “Oh, God. It was Tom’s nurse. Lucy. An engagement ring?” (The one from the supermarket. Lucy held out her hand to reveal a platinum ring on which was bestled a small diamond. Late found herself unable to take her eyes from it. But she had thought...Images filled her mind of Tom choosing the ring, of him putting it on Lucy’s finger. Her stomach started to constrict). (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p.187)

After she hears their conversation, she tries to get away from that place. When she walks out of the hospital, suddenly Joe appears in front of her to apology and begging her back with him, Joe also invite Kate to dinner with him. On the other hand Tom comes and wants to meet Kate to express his feeling but Kate does not know that Tom acomes to her. Joe is as opponent too who oppose Kate to get an object.

In the evening, when she is in a restaurant for dinner with Joe, she sees Lucy with another man. Kate follows Lucy to ask for an explanation. Lucy explains that Tom and herself does not engaged and Tom is very loves Kate. After Kate hears Lucy’s explain, she immediately wants to find Tom.
Kate saw Lucy and pick up her bag. She was going to the toilet. This would be her chance
Kate : “Lucy”
Lucy : “Oh, Hello! You are Tom’s friend, aren’t you?. Well, fancy seeing you here”.
Kate : “I just wondered if Tom knew you were here. I mean, if he had mind or not?”
Lucy : “I did not see why he would”.
Kate : “Right. Well, that is alright, then. I just thought that, you know, when you are marrying someone, you do not usually go out with someone else”.
Lucy : (Lucy stared at her, then a look of understanding crossed her face) “You mean the other week?. Yeah, that was a bit cheeky. But it was the only way to get Connor to ask me to marry him. I thought if I made him jealous, he had realize he could not live without me, and Ton was nice enough to oblige. Let me crash at his until Connor’s jealousy got the better of him. He’s lovely, Tom isn’t he?”
Kate : “Connor is your fiance? Not Tom?”
Lucy : “Tom? I do not think so. I thought he like you. Anyway, couldn’t even talk we bumped into you like that. Just keep pacing around his flat muttering to himself”.
Kate : “He was...pacing?”
Lucy : “Yeah. And, muttering. He does that at the hospital, too, sometimes, when he is stressed out”. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p.191 )

After she get Lucy’s explain, she tries to find Tom where is. Kate thinks if Tom sees Joe with her back dating. So, she should meet Tom now and explain to him. Kate looking for Tom from his house until in the hospital, a place where Tom works. But Kate does not find Tom. Then, she decides to back her flat. When Kate arrives in front her house, Tom is standing in front of her door and waiting for her presence. Tom said that the Hopless Romantic’s Handbook gives a lot of advice that guide him to Kate, Tom save the book that have Kate thrown. Tom also express his feelings and asks her to be a love her. Kate receives Tom because she loves him too. Kate desire’s to get her true love has been fulfilled with Tom’s presence.
Kate: “How about you just be the love of my life? The one I can not wait to get home to. The one I would really like to hold me right now”. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p.197)

b) Functional Structure

The Beginning Situation: Kate is falling on the floor at the restaurant, Kate does not believe it, she feels surprise and confuse to see the incident. Kate can not say anything else, she just seeing Joe and Penny smiling together from a distance. After she feels betrayal from Joe, Kate has feel something different to Tom. Because Tom has been succed rescue Kate from her incident. The betrayal from Joe makes Kate feels give up to find a man who matches with her expectations. She no longer wants a handsome man, six-foot-four, intelegent, crazy about her and able to accept her point of view. She begin to receive a real man, that a man who could love her sincerely.

Transformation: The First is Qualifying Test, when Kate begin to feel that she is fall in love with Tom. She always waiting call from Tom and waiting Tom's presence. Then, she decides to go to looking for Tom. Kate decides to go to pizzeria and she hopes Tom also be there, when she choose toping pizza what will be in her eating, she looking at the familiar figure in a mirror, and when she turns around, she is surprise that Tom also here with her. When she will say about her feeling to Tom, suddenly a woman comes and she seems so close to Tom. A woman is Lucy, she is a nurse in the hospital where Tom works and Tom introduces Lucy to Kate. Kate was seeing their so closeness, she decides to go home first because she thinks that Tom has been having a lover. The next day, Kate is sitting on one of the benches near the reception desk in the hospital while
thinking about Tom. Suddenly she hears a conversation of two nurses who turns out to be Lucy and her friend. Lucy is showing off an engagement ring and when Kate realizes that one of the nurses was Lucy, who is a close friend of Tom, she immediately thinks that the ring is an engagement ring from Tom.

**The Second is Main Test,** When she walks out at the hospital, Joe approaches her and carrying a bouquet to Kate. Joe expresses his regret about what he does to her, he says that he still loves Kate and he also invites her to have dinner with him. Kate accept Joe’s dinner invitation, she thinks that maybe this invitation from Joe could decrease her regret to Tom and Lucy.

Joe : (Joe looked up at Kate, his Face full of shame) “Kate, I made the most terrible mistake. I do not know what I was thinking. I have been so miserable, and made it realize... I’m in love with you, Kate. I do not expect you to take me back, but I had to tell you-had to beg you to at least hear me out. Maybe over dinner?”. (The Hopeless Romantics Handbook, 2007, p. 185)

They arrived at the restaurant, Joe asks Kate to get back together with him. She does not care what Joe is talking about, she cannot stop thinking about Tom. Later one, she is surprised when she catches a sight of Lucy with another man on the other side of the table. When Lucy goes to the bathroom, she follows her, she thinks that perhaps she will get an explanation why Lucy is not together with Tom.

**The Third is Glorifying Test,** Lucy explains that she is not engaged to Tom, in contrast Lucy tells Kate that Tom loves her so much. Kate is surprised by Lucy’s answer, she immediately leave the restaurant to meet Tom. Kate wants to meet with Tom, she arrives at his flat, but she cannot find Tom in. When she arrives at the hospital, she cannot find Tom too. Desperate to find him there, she
decides to go home. She wishes that she can meet Tom that night so that she can explain everything to him. As she arrives at her home, she sees Tom standing in front of Kate’s house. Tom has been there waiting for her to tell her that he has read several page of book advice that Kate throws away. The advice of book bring Tom to Kate.

**The Ending Situation:** After that, Tom express his love to Kate, saying that he is very love her, he loves her entirely and he promised to be a romantic hero for Kate. Kate hugs Tom and she asks Tom to be her true love. Kate has been got her true love on Tom. At the end of the story, the object successfully receives by the receiver. Kate gets her real of “Mr.Right” that is Tom.

**B. The Emerging of The Real “Mr. Right”**

The first time Kate met Joe, Joe to be seems Kate’s "Mr.Right”’ expectations through his appearance and attitude. But in the middle of story, she thought that Joe is not the "Mr.Right". Before, Kate thought that Joe has characteristic as “Mr.Right” that Kate wants. He is gorgeous, clever, kind and crazy about her. He also have to be six-foot-four, strapping but sensitive, intelligent but always willing to accept her point of view.

Kate wants "Mr.Right" is attractive, she has been found on Joe. Physically Joe matches perfectly with "Mr.Right" that she wants. Joe is romantic, sympathy and kind person. But, actually Joe is not like that, Joe is the man who opportunist and betrayer. So, this is where the emerging of the real "Mr.Right" appears. A real "Mr.Right" is a man who loving Kate and accept her no matter what she is. Kate has been found the emergence of the real "Mr.Right" on Tom.
The real “Mr. Right” who is attractive through his attitude. Tom shows all attitude as the real "Mr. Right" real. Tom succeeded to save Kate, he is a person who cares about Kate, he loves Kate and makes her comfortable around him. Tom has the characteristics as a care person, rescuer person, comforter person, optimist person and gentlemanly person that is all attitudes who have a real “Mr. Right” on Kate’s life.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

A. Conclusions

*The Hopeless Romantics Handbook* is the novel by Gemma Townley that was published by Ballantine Books (2007) in the United States. *The Hopeless Romantics Handbook* is a work of fiction. Names, characters, places, and incidents are the products of the author’s imagination or are used fictiously. The novel tells the story about Kate Hetherington as major character to get “Mr.Right” who matches her expectation, and the writer wants to describe the emerging of real “Mr.Right” in her life.

The structural narratology proposed by A.J. Greimas that applied to the research is relevant to the text analysis, because this theory can be used to analyse fiction. This theory gives more attention to the action. Greimas’s theory used to examine the actions which serve by a character, considered as a main character in the story which has an obsession to get the object and the writer was interested in analyzing Kate Hetherington as major character who tries to find her “Mr.Right” who matches her expectations. After analyzing *The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook* by using actantial and functional structure which reflect major character to get her desire, the writer found the emerging of the real “Mr.Right” thorough the actions and events of the story in this novel.
In conclusion, Kate finds “Mr. Right” who matches her expectations on Joe but she does not get true love. So, Kate desire to get her true love has been fullfilled through Tom’s actions. Tom has characteristic are care person, rescuer person, comforter person, optimist person and gentlemanly person. Thats all make Tom as a real “Mr. Right”.

B. Suggestions

As the writer only analyzes major character’s desire through the actantial and functional stucture in the novel to know the emerging of real “Mr. Right” on The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook, she realizes that there must be many more aspects which can be analyzed. The writer suggests the reader to analyze the other problem or the aspect by using another approach or theory to analyze the novel The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook. Finally, the writer hopes this research will enrich reader’s knowledge and useful as reference.
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Novel

*The Hopeless Romantic’s Handbook* written by Gemma Townley, it is first 
APPENDICES

A. Cover of the Novel

THE HOPELESS ROMANTIC'S HANDBOOK
A NOVEL
GEMMA TOWNLEY
BALLANTINE BOOKS