

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five subchapters. They are background of the study, statement of research problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Film is also called as a movie or motion picture, it is a series of still images which shown on a screen, created the illusion of moving images. Unlike novel that is consist of the form of words, conflict, plot, etc, the analysis of the film is more than that. There are two important aspects of film; those are narrative elements and cinematography elements. Narrative elements consist of character, characterization, setting, plot, and theme (Klarer, 1999: 15-26). While the cinematography elements consist of frame, types of shot, types of angle, and also point of view (Snyder, 2011: 178).

Film can tell about real story or imagination from script writer or director, but much film story taken from a novel. Novel which is raised into film usually has interesting story or best seller novel. Best seller novel commonly uses because the successful to be interested the readers. Film is which adapted from best seller novel commonly gets high appreciation from the viewers. This matter because there are many people curious how the story in the novel has visualized. Although some people are unsatisfied because some adaptation film failed to bring the film as interested as the novel.

Adapted best seller novel into film has supporting factors that are the director want to increase the quality of film in society, the existences of beauty element and distinct advantages of film taken from best seller novel attract many enthusiasts. On the other hand, the testimonial in film is easiest to be understood, accepted and directly as an aspiration for society. Beside that, the director wants to get high income from the film taken from best seller novel.

From the beginning, literature and film have close relationship. Nowadays, there are many literary works changed into film. The process of changing literary work into film is called as adaptation. Adaptation is a transition, a conversion from one form of art into another form. It transforms one medium into another medium (Seeger, 1992:2). Take for example *Paper Towns*. *Paper Towns* is a best seller novel written by John Green that was published on October 16, 2008. *Paper Towns* tell about a boy named Quentin “Q” Jacobsen and his mysterious neighbor and childhood friend Margo Roth Spiegelman. After taking him on one night adventure to revenge, she suddenly disappears and leaves some clues for Q to decipher. The novel was adapted into film, directed by Jake Schreier. The film has been released on July 24, 2015.

Unlike the novel, there are differences story in both novel and film. The differences are caused by the process of adaptation. The process of adaptation involves condensing and expanding, making it commercial, and varied changing. Trough those processes the adaptor should aware that the written literary work is intrinsically different from the characteristics of film (Seeger, 1992:2). The process

of adaptation makes differences between the novel and film because both novel and film have different media and produced in different way.

The sources of data are interesting to be analyzed because some reasons. The first reason because *Paper Towns* by John Green is the best seller novel which is adapted into film by Jake Schreier. Before *Paper Towns*, the novel that written by John Green entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* has been adapted into film by Josh Boone in 2014. The second reason *Paper Towns* has the mystery which makes the readers and the viewers interesting to wait the ending of the story. The last reason is *Paper Towns* has been a best seller novel and box office movie in America.

This study discovers the transformation of the narrative elements of both sources of data. The analysis on adaptation process can be find the differences between the novel and film. While there has been a research on novel, but the previous study compared *Looking for Alaska* and *Paper towns* by John Green that had similar theme, none has been discussed about the comparison between the novel and film. Another previous study analyzed the process of adaptation in *The Curious case of Benjamin Button*.

1.2 Statements of Research Problem

Based on the background of the study which has explained above, there are three questions for the statement of problem.

1. How do the processes of condensing and expanding material occur in adaptation of the novel into the film?

2. How does the process of making the film commercial occur in adaptation of the novel into the film?
3. How does the process of varied changing material occur in adaptation of the novel into the film?

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Based on statements of research problem of the study, it is direction:

1. To elaborate the processes of condensing and expanding material occur in adaptation of the novel into the film.
2. To elaborate the process of making the film commercial occur in adaptation of the novel into the film.
3. To elaborate the process of varied changing material occurs in adaptation of the novel into the film.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The writer expects that this study is beneficial both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study can enrich the definition about adaptation process. The writer expects that this study becomes a reference and measuring to the reader who wants take similar theory, novel, or film. While, practically is extended for those who have read the novel and watch the film. They can compare the narrative elements of both novel and film. So that, they can decide which one is better between novel and film.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study is focused on the application of adaptation theory to obtain the analysis that applies in *Paper Towns* novel by John Green and the film by Jake Schreier. Therefore, the analysis of this study is limited on the narrative elements, they are plot, setting and character that there are on both novel and film. The data collected in the form of words, utterances, dialogues, the character or an author's narrations in both sources of data.