

A Comparative Study Of The Laskar Pelangi Novel With The Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel Reviewed From Structural Approach

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Received 22 May 2022; accepted 29 June 2022; published 30 June 2022

ABSTRACT

The goal of this research was to compare the Laskar Pelangi Novel by Andrea Hirata and the Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel by Sakae Tsuboi in order to establish the narrative's building elements. This study employed the descriptive research method. The author described the data obtained in a systematic, factual, and correct manner in order to discover facts and causative processes. The data were in the form of recorded documents that described the structure of the novel using literary analysis. The results of this study indicated that the intrinsic elements of the Laskar Pelangi Novel by Andrea Hirata and the Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel by Sakae Tsuboi have three similarities, such as: theme, plot, and atmosphere setting. However, there were any differences in terms of characters, place settings, time settings, message, and point of view of these two novels. Then, the extrinsic elements of the Laskar Pelangi Novel by Andrea Hirata and the Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel, by Sakae Tsuboi showed some differences, namely the author residence which is used as the background of the story, the religion adopted, the community's educational background, economic background and the author's background. The similarities between the two authors were in terms of cultural backgrounds.

KEYWORDS

Comparative Study
Novel
Structural Approach
Viewpoint

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1. Introduction

Every day we cannot escape from all kinds of influences, either implicitly or explicitly. Influence itself is a force that affects attitudes, the direction of examples, and even beliefs. In particular, he sets an example to follow, wins praise, and fears opposition (Hornby, 1999). Impacts are caused by experiences, other people, and social conditions such as political, economic, and religious aspects. This is also influenced by the social conditions of some writers when creating literary works. Authors are also influenced by their experiences, other people, and the social conditions in which they create their literary works. In other words, the social conditions, background, and experience of the author always influence literary works. Therefore, the influence of something is very important for someone to create a literary work.

Literature is a creative activity that involves creating a work of art (Rene and Austin, 2016). According to Rokhmansyah (2014), literature is used as a means to express the values of life in a civilization that develops culture, and literature comes from the ancient Javanese language which means "writing", while "literature" in Sanskrit contains the meaning of "life". Emotional

satisfaction", and "intellectual". A literary work must have the right match of all its aspects to gain prestige. According to Kusmayadi (2008:80), a novel is a literature that tells about a character's life in full by highlighting the character and behavior of the characters. It can be seen in the two best seller novels *Laskar Pelangi* and *Dua Belas Pasang Mata*.

Laskar Pelangi is a novel written by Andrea Hirata, a famous writer for some recent times. It tells the story of the lives of 10 children who attended Muhammadiyah elementary and junior high schools on the island of Belitung. They were Ikal, Lintang, Sahara, Mahar, A Kiong, Syahdan, Kucai, Borek, Trapani, and Harun. They all came from low-income families. Their school was described as very poor, even almost collapsed. But life and school that were very limited did not make them despair, but instead excited. They were educated by a persistent and very loving teacher, namely Miss. Muslimah. Because they enjoyed seeing the rainbow, Miss Muslimah then called them "*Laskar Pelangi*".

This novel describes the challenges faced by humans in the form of a picture of life-based on the diverse relationships between humans and their environment. It points to the direction the novel is intended, allowing the reader to understand human life and all that accompanies it. The life described by the author in a literary work in the form of a novel is the life of the author himself. Andrea Hirata presented the memories he met as an entertaining story, accompanied by lots of strong metaphors and explanations, even though they seemed like real life. In film culture, stories are dramatic and cinematic. The life of a literary work is spiced up by the attitude of the author, educational background, views, and other factors (Pradopo, 1997). Novels and people are closely related. Because a novel is a literary work based on observations and personal experiences of human existence, then the novel is a product of the human mind.

Laskar Pelangi is one of the most famous books in Indonesia. Benteng Pustaka first released the book in 2005. Angie Kilbana began translating it into English at the end of March 2008. *Laskar Pelangi* was renamed *The Rainbow Troops* by Kilbana. The same publisher, Benteng Pustaka, published the novel in December 2009. The novel has 478 pages and was written entirely in English. The cover of this novel is a soft cover. Christopher Merrill, professor of literature at the University of Iowa in the United States, praised *Laskar Pelangi* (Widiastuti, 2021).

Furthermore, "*Dua Belas Pasang Mata*" Novel told about the life of a new teacher and his twelve students before and after the war taking place in Japan. At that time Miss Oishi was very young when assigned to be a substitute teacher in the village. The location of the village which is on the tip of the cape made him have to ride a bicycle from his house to school. At the moment it's not uncommon for a woman to ride a bicycle, moreover, Miss Oishi wore modern clothes which they called Western clothes, making the children and even the people in the village surprised to see Miss Oishi's appearance the first time.

With the theme of the humanity of the main character, this novel is told in a simple and light way, even though there are some story plots but it's still easy to follow, does not seem heavy, and is not at all boring. The mandate that is delivered clearly, supported by a well-organized and well-defined plot and background.

Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel or "Twelve sets Eyes" in the translation of Tanti Lesmana. Written by Sakae Tsuboi and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2013 with a thickness of 248 pages. This novel from Gramedia Publisher is an inspirational novel about the experience of Teacher Oishi's mother who was assigned to teach in a poor fishing village. This novel was first published in 1952 in Japan under the title *Nijushi No Hitomi* and immediately became a best seller. Not long after, this novel was released and received a standing ovation from various circles. In 1989 this novel was translated and published by the publisher Pantja Simpati and was given a speech by YB. Mangunwijaya. The story in *Laskar Pelangi* Novel, by Andrea Hirata is similar to the story of this novel.

In addition to intrinsic elements, there are also extrinsic elements forming elements novel. The forming elements are built by intrinsic and extrinsic elements as follows: Nurgiyantoro (1995:23)

Intrinsic elements are elements that build literature itself. It is these elements that cause literary works to exist as literary works, the elements that will factually be found if people read literature. The intrinsic elements of a novel are the elements that directly participate in building the story. The combination of various intrinsic elements is what makes a novel tangible. Or vice versa, when viewed from the angle of we are readers, these elements (story) will be found if we read a novel. The elements in question, to name only a part, for example, event, plot, characterization, theme, setting, storytelling point of view, a style language, and so on. Furthermore, extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work itself but affect the creation of literary works. These elements include the background of the author, the author's beliefs and views of life, the prevailing customs, political situation, historical issues, economics, and religious knowledge. Extrinsic element for any literary work that usually includes aspects of social life that seems to be the background for delivering the message of the story and theme. In addition to things that come from outside the author, things that already exist and are attached to the author are also quite influential in the creation of a literary work. In this situation, the writer concentrates on the most important aspect.

The unique elements were analyzed using a structural approach. According to Teeuw (1998), the structural approach is used as the first task. A structural approach to literary analysis that looks at and analyzes the work from the structural characteristics that make up the work itself (Semi, 1989). According to Teeuw (1998), understanding the location and function of these aspects in all works of art is the only way to understand and examine their meaning as a whole. The author examines the most important features of the novel.

This study aims to compare and distinguish the building components of the Laskar Pelangi Novel and the Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel. Based on the background explanation above, the writer is interested in discussing, "Comparative Study of The Laskar Pelangi Novel With The Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel Reviewed from Structural Approach."

2. Method

In a study, a research method is needed as supporting material in writing. The method is a way of conducting research. Subagyo (1997:1) says that the method is a related path by working in achieving the goals needed for its users so that they can understand the desired target object in an effort to achieve problem-solving goals or objectives.

The method used in doing this research is the descriptive method. According to Koentjaraningrat (1976:30) research is descriptive, that is to give as accurate a picture as possible about an individual, certain conditions, symptoms, and groups in solving research, studying, and interpreting data. In collecting data, the author used the method of useful literature to support the theory, the author collected from literature related to research. The sources of the literature came from books, articles, research results (thesis), and other appropriate sources (internet).

3. Results and Discussion

Results

Researcher found differences between intrinsic elements novel and extrinsic elements novel. Those data founded into drawn table as follows:

Table 1. Difference Between Intrinsic Element Novel and Extrinsic Element Novel

Difference Between Intrinsic Element Novel and Extrinsic Element Novel			
NO	Intrinsic Elements Novel	NO	Extrinsic Elements Novel
1.	Theme	1.	Residential Background
2.	Characters	2.	Social and Cultural Background
3.	Plot	3.	Religious Background
4.	Setting	4.	Economic Background
5.	Message	5.	Education Background
6.	Point of view	6.	Author's Background

Based on research that has been carried out, several findings were obtained: The first finding of the comparison of the intrinsic elements of Laskar Pelangi Novel by Andrea Hirata with Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel by Sakae Tsuboi. Both novels found intrinsic elements such as theme, characters, plot, setting, message and point of view. The second finding is regarding extrinsic elements. Extrinsic Elements in the novel do not escape from the background of life of the author whether it's in terms of culture held, trust, environment residence, and so on. The following explanation will be discussed one by one.

Discussion

Structural Analysis of the Laskar Pelangi Novel

Intrinsic Elements

Theme

Laskar Pelangi is a novel by Andrea Hirata consisting of 48 chapters and has many ideas to convey. The theme of this novel is "education". Education as the subject of this novel can be found in many places, including education that is evenly distributed throughout the chapters. Case studies can be found, among others, in the quotations contained in Chapter I, among others:

“That morning, when I was a child, I sat on a bench outside school. An old filicium tree branch overshadowed me. My father sat beside me, cradling my shoulders with both hands as he nodded and smiled at each parent and child sitting side by side on the bench in front of us. It was an important day: the first day of elementary school.” (P: 1)

From the quote above, we can see that there is an educational debate in every chapter of Laskar Pelangi's novel. Novelsoften talk about school as a place of origin and education. This is in line with the opinion of Waluyo (2006) that the setting helps to clarify the subject of the novel.

Characters

There are three main characters in this novel. They are Ikal, Lintang, and Mahar. more details will be discussed as follows:

1) I (Ikal)

Based on the character traits, I (Ikal) is the main character. Judging from his physique, his figure is small, and thin, with relatively dark skin and curly hair. It looks at:

“Lintang would sit next to another little boy with curly hair—me—and would ride his bicycle to and from school every day.” (P:11)

"Lintang and I are classmates because we both have curly hair." (F: 14)

On the other hand, character (I) has a strong will and determination when he wants something. One of them was when he got a scholarship to go abroad. It was inseparable from his determination. He did these things to get a scholarship. It can be seen from the following quote:

“The scholarship is a ticket out of life that I can't be proud of.” (F:435)

2) Lintang

Physically, Lintang is small, dark-skinned, thin, and has curly hair. This can be seen in the following quote:

"Unless a little boy, dirty with curly red hair, tries to escape his father's clutches." (P:3)

"Lintang and I are classmates because we both have curly hair." (F: 14)

"Come on, friends, don't let this curly-haired beach boy answer," urged Mrs. Mus. (F:107)

This character is diligent. He is one of the students who has never skipped school, even though the school distance is quite far, his enthusiasm for education has not diminished. This can be seen in the following quote:

“The next day, Lintang was absent again, and we started to worry. In all the years we were together, he was never absent.” (F:408)

3) Mahar

Mahar is a member of Laskar Pelangi, similar to Lintang, but has skills in various fields of art. Physically, this character is described as an eccentric, thin, and handsome man.

“Because he can't compete with the eccentric young man with the skinny build and handsome face sitting in the corner. This charming boy is Trapani's table mate. He constantly got eight in Arts. Always smiling mischievously, Mahar is his name.” (P:109)

Mahar worked as a coconut grater in a small Chinese-owned grocery store. So, it can be seen that Mahar is a child with a hard-working character. This can be seen in the following quote:

“Since the second grade, Mahar has worked after school as a coolie, grating coconuts at a Chinese produce stall.” (P:116)

Then, there are additional characters in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* Novel such as Sahara, Syahdan, Kucai, Trapan, Borek/Samson, A Kiong, Harun, Miss Muslimah, Mr Harfan, A Ling, and Flo.

Plot

The plot of *Laskar Pelangi* novel uses a progressive plot. The reason for this is that the writer narrates the events from beginning to end and tells the reader what will happen in the next story. The main elements of the plot in this novel are:

1. Presentation/Introduction

The story begins with the opening of registration for SD Muhammadiyah in Gantong Village, Gantong District, East Belitong, South Sumatra. Areas that are rich in natural resources, namely tin. Belitong is an area that is the location of the largest tin mining and generates a lot of profit. Even so, life there seems to be colonized between the rich and the poor. That morning, one after another prospective students who were accompanied by their parents came to register at the school, almost collapsed and might not be suitable as a place for teaching and learning. This can be seen in the quote below:

“The door frame is bent. The entire school was, in fact, leaning over as if it would collapse at any moment. (P:1)

According to the quote above, this morning there was a horrific incident, on admissions day, in which children across the country fighting for education in inadequate schools were on the verge of collapse. Belitong is an island with extraordinary natural resources. However, they were colonized on the land where they stood.

2. Rising Action

Many issues or conflicts developed in the Laskar Pelangi Novel. The initial dispute arose when the environment became hostile due to students from the South Sumatra Education Office not reaching the minimum registration limit. SD Muhammadiyah must close if there are less than 10 prospective students who register. As evidence, consider the following:

“Those humble teachers are in this tense situation because of the warning issued by the School Superintendent from the Education and Culture Office of South Sumatra: If SD Muhammadiyah has less than ten new students, then the oldest school in Belitong will be closed.” (F: 4/12)

Based on the explanation above, we can imagine the horror of the existing situation. The oldest school in Belitong will be closed if students do not have 10 students in that school. Teachers worry about school closures, parents worry about costs, and students worry they won't be able to go to school at all.

Settings

In order to understand more about the arrangement, the arrangement here will be divided into three, such as the setting of the place, the setting of the time, and the setting of the atmosphere.

1) Place settings

The school occupies the position most important in the setting where serves as the main support, education. the following is a quote from Laskar Pelangi Novel :

“The whole audience was shocked because Trapani shouted while pointing to the edge of the wide grass field that school.” (LP: 6).

Apart from school, Island Belitong is one of the setting's general background of events that occurred precisely in a remote village. However, there is also the background of the place is at home, Filicium tree, cave, edge of Pangkalan Punai beach, market, swamp, river, grocery store, Lanum Island, Tanjung Tinggi beach, and others who are still in the Belitong area.

2) Time Settings

Background time using morning, afternoon, and evening or date. This is in accordance with the opinion of Nurgiyantoro (2005:227) who states that the emphasis of time is more on the state of the day, for example in the morning, afternoon and night. Here's one of the quotes in the novel Laskar Pelangi in the morning and afternoon:

“That morning, when I was little. I sat on a bench a class...it was the first day I entered school.” (LP:1),

3) Atmosphere Settings

The background of the atmosphere in This novel is diverse because the conflicts that arise are also diverse. There are times when happy, sad, and worried. One of the snippets of the story describes the sad atmosphere in Laskar Pelangi novel:

“I can't afford it look at his sad face and my blue touching sorrow has been shed my tears, can't I endure as hard as I can attempt.” (LP: 433)

Message

Message from the novel *Laskar Pelangi* is presented by the author using the delivery method explicitly and implicitly, but In this case, the dominant one is the explicit delivery method.

The mandate that can be concluded in *Laskar Pelangi* Novel by Andrea Hirata's first work is to provide inspiration and encouragement to teachers and students in terms of education. the mandate second is that as the next generation of the nation, every individual must have a high dedication to education. Then the mandate Third, in achieving goals, one should not give up easily or despair, even though the dream is not easily achieved and realized as desired.

Viewpoint

The *Laskar Pelangi* Novel uses an "I" point of view, meaning that the author is directly involved in the story. The author is a character who tells the awareness of the world, tells the events that are experienced, felt, and the attitude of the author (leader) of other people (character) to the reader. Therefore the first person has a very limited range. Based on the role, this novel uses (I) view as the main character.

Extrinsic Elements

Residential Background

Living environment author influences psychology novel writing, as well as there, are in *Laskar Pelangi* Novel. *Laskar Pelangi* Novel is an adaptation of the story real experienced by the author direct. The place of residence of the author far away in the Gantung Village, Gantung District, East Belitong, South Sumatra is the background place for his novel.

Social and Cultural Background

Laskar Pelangi Novel is narrated there is a difference in status between the mining worker community and the community businessman who is bounded by a wall height is social background.

Religious Background

The author's religious background is very visible in *Laskar Pelangi* Novel. Islamic nuance is so thick. In a few pieces story, the author often slips Islamic lessons.

Economic Background

In *Laskar Pelangi* Novel, some people Belitong devotes itself to tin companies and plantations.

Educational background

In *Laskar Pelangi* Novel the author presents various knowledge tucked in between stories, including science (physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy). In addition, the Author presents skills tucked into the story is like singing skills and playing a musical instrument

Author's Background

The author of *Laskar Pelangi* Novel is Andrea Hirata. Andrea Hirata was born in Belitong. Even though his major studies economics, he really likes science (physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy) and of course literature courses. *Edensor* is a novel the third after the best-selling novels *Laskar Pelangi* and *Sang Pemimpi*. Andrea identifies more with himself as an academic and wallpaper. Andrea is educated in economics from the University of Indonesia. He received a scholarship from a European University for Master of Science studies at the University of de Paris, Sorbonne, France, and Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom. Thesis Andrea in

Telecommunication Economics received awards from both the university and he graduated cumlaude.

Structural Analysis of the Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel

Intrinsic Elements

Theme

In *Dua Belas Pasang Mata's* Novel, the theme that can be raised is the sympathy and affection of the main character himself. Start with the story that tells about how Miss Oishi first came to Tanjung village for the first time and became a substitute teacher at a branch school and the response of the village community to her who at that time was wearing her western clothes. Even though Miss Oishi gets a bad response from the public local because of her appearance, she doesn't really care about people's views. On the contrary, Miss Oishi doesn't hate residents who don't like her but instead always smiles when Miss Oishi crosses paths with the villagers. Other than that she has also managed to gain a place in the hearts of her disciples by means of Miss Oishi's teaching is fun and not too stiff.

In the past few years, Miss Oishi's life has always had a story a life she could never have imagined. Profession to be a teacher who has always been the greatest desire in his life, now weakness in her. Laughter, stories, and smiles from her students who became her encouragement became fond memories when she decided to stop teaching. It can be seen that Miss Oishi has a very good-natured and full of love, so she gets more value in the eyes of her students.

So the theme of this novel is a story about Miss Oishi's love for her protégés at a time when she vehemently opposed boys at a young age who should study instead be obliged to become a member of the army and die on the battlefield.

Characters

The main characters in *Dua Belas Pasang Mata* Novel are a teacher name Miss Oishi. Miss Oishi is a young teacher assigned to teach at a school that is in a fishing village in Seto Bay.

In *Dua Belas Pasang Mata* novel there are also characters addition, the twelve students namely Isokichi Okada (Sonki), Takeichi Takeshita, Kichiji Tokuda, Nita Aizawa, Tadashi Morioka (Tanko), Matsue Kawamoto (Match), Misako Nishiguchi (Miisan), Masuno Kagawa (Mahchan), Fujiko Kinoshita, Sanae Yamaishi, Kotsuru Kabe, and Kotoe Katagiri. Besides its Teacher, Miss Oishi, the principal, and Miss Kobayashi (former teacher at branch school) is a side character. The figure side in this novel is not too dominant in the story. They just appeared several times to support the story and character of the main character

Plot

The author tries to explain the stages of the plot in the story contained in the story *Dua Belas Pasang Mata* Novel, as stated by Montage and Henshaw in Aminuddin, as follows:

1) Exposition :

“The beginning of the story in *Dua Belas Pasang Mata* Novel when, two months after the election, on April 4, 1928, a young girl comes to teach at a school that is simple in the Seto Sea, in the midst of a community of farmers and fishermen. The villagers numbered only about a hundred families, and the village is located at the end of a long promontory, so the bay looks like a lake. Long ago in the branch school, it had two teachers people; a very old male teacher and a teacher very young woman. The male teachers teach the third and fourth graders, while the younger teacher teaches the first and second grades. Today, the female teacher who has been teaching for more or less three years will stop and she has

told her students, that today is the day a new teacher will come who will replace her teaching in the branch village. not only become a topic of conversation at school, but the news of this substitute teacher also became a discussion in the village where the children live, and today they are more curious about what the teacher looks like, so The residents who live in the village entrance were already standing in front they house only to see the teacher, when they came out with a bucket, a bicycle slid past before they realized what was happening, The cyclist has already sped up and bowed kindly and say "*Good Morning*". The arrival of this new teacher for the first time got a bad response from the village community because She came using a bicycle, and wearing western-style clothes that according to the villagers very modern”

Based on the story above, showing exposition is the stage of the beginning which contains an explanation of the place where the event occurred as well as an introduction to every character who supports the story. The initial stage shows the place of the event name in a simple village on the Seto Sea. This initial stage also explains how the public reaction to the appearance of the main character.

2) Inciting Force :

“Today Miss Oishi came suddenly, and Kotoe ask, "*Can you walk that far?*" then she came back to remember the long journey and the noodles. But not only Kotoe who thought Miss Oishi would return to teaching them from today. The other kids thought so too. No one doubts that, so Miss Oishi realized, she should have gotten off the boat since then the announcement of the reason for her arrival today”. With great regret, Miss Oishi imagine if earlier she got off the boat shouting, "*I have come to say good-bye,*" Of course, the right atmosphere will immediately form. So, while answering Kotoe's question, he spoke slowly. "*It's a long way, isn't it?*" If I walk limping like this, it might have gone dark before me until here. So... you see for yourself... it's useless.” But kids can't guess what it means. Tadashi, the fisherman's son, makes predictable suggestions. "*Miss Oishi, why don't you go up just a boat then? I will pick you up every day. tree village pine isn't far. ""Thank you.*" If only I had known earlier. But, the thing is, I already ask to stop.” The children were silent. So today, I come to say goodbye.” Still, also they are silent, soon there will be a new teacher's tone, “*you must be good students, huh? You want, right? I really like teaching here but my legs are like this, I'll be back after recovering later.*”

At this stage of the story, the Inciting force appears, which is the stage when it arises power, will, or behavior that is contrary to the perpetrator. Miss Oishi who feels the joy of teaching her students in the village must stop teaching because of her injured leg after an accident her leg was entangled in a puddle of sand when she want to help move the small pebbles away scattered in the village was hit by a fairly large storm.

3) Rising Action :

“It's been four years since Miss Oishi's farewell party with her students, now her students already advanced to fifth grade and went to the main school to study. As newcomers, the fifth graders look serious when entering the gate. The children were very happy because Miss Oishi would be their homeroom teacher. Today Miss Oishi play with her students around the river while laughing together, but the Teacher did not find Matsue around them and was occasionally filled with the figure girl. Since the death of her mother, Matsue never reappeared at school, even after her mother's death. Miss Oishi visited her house while carrying a flower-printed lunch box the lotus that Matsue really wanted. In early March before her promotion to sixth grade, she gasped when she entered the teacher's room when she saw the police checking Mr. Kataoka considered as a red follower. When the police had left, a young man teacher school graduate said, “this proves that sincerity There

is no point." The vice-principal came and explained the situation, and said Mr. Kataoka was only asked about Mr. Inagawa because he is his classmate. Mr. Inagawa was wanted by police because he inspired his students with pacifism"

At this stage, the situation starts to heat up, because the actors in the story start to conflict or called Rising Action. The conflict that occurs in the actors is one of the students Miss Oishi never appears again at school after her mother died, Miss Oishi visited her house the day after her mother's death to give support to the student but she was still nowhere to be seen in school. It wasn't long before news came that there was a teacher who was targeted by the police because he was considered an instigator to oppose the government through his pacifist works.

4) Crisis :

"Since holding that field trip, Miss. Oishi's health hasn't been so good. For almost twenty days she did not come to teach, because of illness she got a postcard containing a letter from Sanae. After eating, she look at the postcard again, like she was looking in the mirror; for a moment the thoughts of her students clouded over her mind. At first, she was curious about Matsue's news, until even now Miss. Oishi felt frustrated when he thought of Matsue. All of his students were born in the same year, raised in the neighborhood the same, and go to the same school. But within the scope that Even so narrow, wide chasms have formed in conditions their daily life. The death of her mother had thrown the girl into an unfamiliar and unpredictable environment. When Miss. Oishi told the children to write about their dreams, Sanae wrote that she wanted to become an educator, Matsuno has the most unique ambition, he has very good at singing. Misako is also expected that she can pass on to high school, because he's a bit lousy at studies, in contrast to Kotoe who is very good at studies even though there's no one to help him study, but he fell silent when Miss Oishi orders him to continue to high school, it's because before field trip he had promised his mother that he would quit school at the end of this year. When he was thinking how really ideal relationship between a student and teacher he remembered Mr. Inagawa's editor of The Grass Seeds that were considered as 'traitors' and thrown in into prison"

At this stage, the situation is getting hotter as the characters in the story start to conflict. The conflicts that occur are when field trips and health Miss Oishi is starting to decline and she is not going to teach, on the other hand, she is too thinking about the harsh life her students had gone through at a young age they. And the perpetrator whose fate is described by the author is Oishi, Matsue, Sanae, Misako, and Kotoe who told about their dreams. The stages in the next good plot are Climax and Falling action. At these two stages, the author did not find any stages contained in these two good plots, so the writer could conclude that the story in Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel is not included in the criteria for a good flow.

Settings

1) Place Settings

Quotes in the novel Twelve Install Eyes set in school:

"Two months after the election, on April 4, 1928, a woman young people come to teach at a simple village school on the sea Seto, in the middle of the farming community and fisherman." (DBPM: 13)

Apart from schools, afishing village in Seto Bay, Shōdoshima, Japan is one of the settings general background of events. However, there is also the background of the place is in Pine Tree village, school branch, main school, Beach, Kompira, and the city bus stop.

2) Time Settings

Time in *Dua Belas Pasang Mata*'s novel delivered very clearly that there are two months after the election, on April 4th, 1928 and then narrated the impact of the war that took place on April 4th, 1946. Novel quote:

“Well, now we back to April 4, 1928. That morning, fifth-grade students and above, from the village on the promontory, on foot happily, cover a distance of five kilometers to the main school.” (DBPM: 15)

3) Atmosphere Settings

One of the snippets of the story describes the happy atmosphere in *Dua Belas Pasang Mata* Novel:

“They eat noodles with fried tofu, some even ask for more. The Teacher was very happy and suggested they took pictures for remembrance. He asked a photographer nearby his house, and took the children to the Pine Trees.” (DBPM: 79)

Message

The message conveyed by the author of *Dua Belas Pasang Mata* Novel that is although poverty afflicts the condition of the families of those children, not cause them to be reluctant to study. The influence of modernization indirectly depicted in clothes realized, it causes the distance between city people and rural people. However, the thing can be rebutted with a sweet attitude by Miss Oishi toward the children. There is also a lesson that military propaganda under the pretext instills a sense of love for the homeland by can apply for military service influenced the minds of the 12 students. For Are children raised, cared for, or provided? education but in the end have to die got a bullet? This novel awakens us that life is very precious and needs to be protected.

Viewpoint

The point of view used by the author of *Dua Belas Pasang Mata*'s novel is people's point of view third omniscient. This point of view use third-person pronoun like she said, and the name of the person who serves as the focal point of the story. Corner story from one character with says her name.

Extrinsic Elements

Residential Background

Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel, where the author lives not the same as the one inside story, even though the author is also from Japan but clearly there is a difference with the story of *Laskar Pelangi*. Though The war story is true. When viewed from the background of the time, it is certain that the war means World War II where Japan suffered defeat hard.

Social and Cultural Background

Dua Belas Pasang Mata's Novel has a social and cultural background about the difference in status between modern people's communities. Seeing Miss Oishi's clothes and bicycle-only cause misunderstandings. Unnoticed, it causes distance between urban people and rural people Mr. teachers and parents think Miss Oishi is a person arrogant and unequal to them.

Religious Background

Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel, not so much touch on religious issues. Only it was only once discussed that the state of the village they are so pitiful that they don't have a temple

separately that works to respect the emperor like most school in Japan, so wrong a student name Nita said that he laid down the Emperor in the cupboard.

Economic Background

The story no describes the condition of its natural resources. The author only narrates that the population is mostly fishermen. Apart from being fishermen, residents there only work as laborers

Educational background

Dua Belas Pasang Mata's Novel contained educational value delivered author. The author presents skills tucked in the story as singing skills and playing musical instruments, skills writing, and science. It becomes a sign that the author loves the skills.

Author's Background

The author of Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel by Sakae Tsuboi , born on August 5, 1899 in Sakate Village, Shōdosima, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. He is the son of a soy sauce maker, Tokichi Iwai. In 1925, just in time he is 26 years old, Tsuboi is married to Shigeji Tsuboi, a writer, and famous Japanese poet. Sakae Tsuboi debuted as an author through his work entitled Daikon no Ha (Radish Leaves) published in 1938. After that, Sakae Tsuboi produces a lot of works such as Aki no Ki no. Tsuboi grabbed great success in 1952 when his work Nijushi no Hitomi (Twenty-sets Eyes [English], Dua Belas Pasang Mata [Indonesia]) to be the best seller in Japan was even filmed in 1954 with the same title and starring Hideko Takamine. He won many awards including being named an honorary citizen in Uchinomi city, Kagawa, an Art Prize from the Ministry of Education of Japan, and a number of other awards for his work. Sakae Tsuboi died in June 23, 1967 at the age of 67 years.

4. Conclusion And Suggestion

Conclusion

There are some things that become conclusions in this study. First, the intrinsic elements of Laskar Pelangi Novel by Andrea Hirata and Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel by Sakae Tsuboi have three similarities, namely the theme of education in a remote village away from the influence of modernization, use of forwarding flow, and using angry background, sad, happy, and anxious or worried. In terms of characters, setting of the place, setting of time, message, and the point of view of both This novel has a difference.

Second, in terms of extrinsic elements, both novels have differences and equality. The difference is in Laskar Pelangi novel, by Andrea Hirata comes from Belitung which is used as the background story, the religion that was raised was Islam, most people working in a tin company, the author's educational background is in the field of science depicted in the story, and the author is native Indonesians. On the other hand, in Dua Belas Pasang Mata Novel Twelve, Sakae Tsuboi is a foreigner who doesn't come from a background place in the novel, just a little offended that the area did not have a temple, society mostly works as a fisherman, and a writer very fond of art. Similarities between the two authors in terms of background social and cultural background.

Suggestion

The conclusion that can be drawn from this research is that when studying a book, we must pay attention to methodological support. In this study, the author only applies the structural method. As a result, future studies will likely use a variety of techniques. This research can potentially be used as a starting point for further research that also discusses structural analysis.

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