A Description of The Main Characters in J.M Barrie’s Novel Peter Pan

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A DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN J.M BARRIE’S NOVEL PETER PAN

A PAPER

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AUTHOR’S DECLARATION

I am CHINDY SRIKANDI, declares, that I am the sole author of this paper. Except reference is made in the text of this paper. This paper contains no material published elsewhere or extracted in whole or in part from a paper by which I have qualified for awarded another degree.

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ABSTRACT

Novel is one of the texts of the story and the prose. Tells an experience, thoughts, feelings, ideas, spirit, and contains certain messages to readers. Novel is work of human literature. Novel divided into two parts: fiction (real) and non fiction (unreal). A good Novel does not only provide entertainment, but also give the reader a good impressions and message. The title of this paper is ”A Description of The Main Characters in J.M Barrie’s Novel PETER PAN”. He is a scottish author. He remembered as the creator of Peter Pan. By writing this final paper, the writer hopes that she can finish her study in English Diploma and improve the information about the main characters from the novel.

Keywords: Main Character, Conflict, Internal Conflict

Kata Kunci: Karakter Utama, Konflik, Konflik Internal
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Finally, I would like to thank everybody who was important to the successful realization of this paper. This paper is far from perfect, but it is expected that it will be useful not only for the researcher, but also for the readers. For this reason, constructive thoughtful suggestion and critics are welcomed. Therefore, I welcome any constructive critics and suggestions towards this paper.

Medan,
The writer,

Chindy Srikandi
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is the foundation of humanity’s cultures, beliefs, and traditions. It serves as a reflection of reality, a product of art, and a window to an ideology. Everything that happens within a society can be written, recorded in, and learned from a piece of literature. Whether it be poetry or prose, literature provides insight, knowledge or wisdom, and emotion towards the person who partakes it entirely.

Wellek and Warren (1963:22) states, “literature seems if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts, it is not just the collection of real events thought it may happen in the real life, literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination”

Literature, is an art of written works. Literature is writing that is considered to be an art form or any single writing deemed to have artistic or intellectual value. Literature can be classified according to whether it is fiction or non fiction and whether it is poetry or prose. The name has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works of poetry and prose distinguished by the intentions of their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. Literature may be classified according to a variety of systems, including language, national origin, historical period, genre, and subject matter.

Character is important part in build a story which has function to play the story and to convey the ideas, motive plot, and themes and also key point of understanding the story and its conflict as a whole. Therefore, this is the reason as idea as the background why this paper study main character depicted. The main characters are the player through whom the audience experiences the story first hand.
There are a lot of definitions of literature. In English, we use the word in at least two different ways: informative literature and imaginative literature. Informative literature tells us about facts, explanations, history, real ‘great’ life figure, etc.

Hence, there is also imaginative literature that aims to arouse thoughts and feelings. Its author express his ideas, his feelings, his attitude, he may talk about things; people, etc. Richard Taylor (1981:1) “Literature, like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act of the writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experiences.”

Now when we use the term of literature in this book, we will talking about written material that deals with thought and feelings in imaginative or serious literature. Literature is generally divided into three groups, respectively, prose, drama, and poetry. Prose uses language, not in verse form, e.g, novels, short stories, novellas, etc.

Drama is played with its act and its scences in dialogues, conversation, comedies, tragedies, tragic-comedies, etc. Poetry is the art of poets; poems, in verse form, e.g. ballads, epics, lyrical poetry, etc.

There will be further discussions in details on each group above. Literature is a creative process from authors who convey their expression by their work. Usually, an author express their feeling and emotion in a literary work whether an author is happy or sad. Literature is a creation of human’s instinct that expresses the idea, view, experience, belief, feeling, spirit, in a concrete form through the medium of language.

Literary work has many functions for the readers. Besides as an entertainment, it gives much information about the truth of life in society. In literary works, we can find more knowledge and comprehension of human life. Literature has a close relation with human being and aspects of life. A literary work reflects the life of a human being and their problems.

Diyani states (2001:7) that there are three major types of literary work such as poetry, drama and fiction. Meanwhile, fiction can also be divided into the novel, novelette, and short story. Literary work is fundamentally developed by two elements, such as intrinsic elements. The function of intrinsic elements is to build up to the literary creation it self such as theme, plot, setting, character, conflict, the point of view, etc.
The main characters always appear as subject or object that influence the story. The main characters could be more than in novel, they are an antagonist and protagonist.

In this paper I used Peter Pan novel written by J.M Barrie’s. I choose this novel because I am very interested in a story. Characters make the story become real and interesting. I only focused to the main characters in this novel. The story told about a young boy who never grow up and do not want to be an adult.

1.2. The Problem of Study
The writer has a problem which needs to identify. They are:
1. How are the main characters described in J.M Barrie’s Novel?
2. How are the main characters behaviour in J.M Barrie’s Novel?

1.3. The Objective of Study
The objective of this paper tends to answer the questions or the problems of study. Therefore, the purpose of this study is:
1. To describe the character of Peter Pan in J.M Barrie’s Novel?
2. To describe the character of Wendy Darling in J.M Barrie’s Novel?

1.4. The Reason for Choosing the Topic
The reason for Choosing The Topic The writer decides to choose The Description of The Main Characters in J. M Barrie’s Novel Peter Pan as the subject of the paper because the writer likes the characters in this novel. The writer thinks the main characters in this novel are very unique because the young boy “Peter Pan” did not grow up and still be a young boy forever. and also the writer wants to tell the reader that we can not run away from the problem being an adult indicating we can not stay young forever.

1.5. The Scope of Study
The writer is sure that there are many important aspects of the novel can be discussed. So, I only limit the topic in order to avoid an excessive discussion. I only discuss the main characters like Peter Pan and Wendy in this research specifically.
1.6. **Significance of the Study**

The result of the study will be expected to be meaningful for:

1. To describe how character Peter Pan in Peter Pan Novel.
2. To describe how the main character in Peter Pan Novel.
3. To make the readers know the characters in Peter Pan Novel.

1.7. **The Method of the Study**

In writing this paper, I used library research. Firstly, I read and understand the story of the novel “Peter Pan” carefully and more than once, and then looking for characters of the main characters. Secondly, choosing the lines to make in as the sample, in internet I browse the information that can enrich my information and which are relevant with my topic. And the last, the writer describes the data and make conclusion.
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Novel

The word “Novel” derived from Italian “Novella” which means tale of piece of news. The novel developed in England and America since the 18th century. It is now applied to a wide variety of writings whose only common attribute is that they are extended pieces of prose fictions (Cuddon, 1998:560). In literature, prose fiction is supposed to be a genre which is different from other genres such as poetry and drama. The difference is focused on conventional writing where each of genres has very much in common.

A novel is any relatively long piece of written narrative fiction, normally in prose, and typically published as a book. According to Scholes “Via Junus, 1984:121” that “The novel becomes a story relating to the real or fictional events the author conceives through his observations of reality”. According to Wellek & Warren, “1993:140” that “Elements of literary works can be classified into elements of form and content elements.

The element of form is all elements of linguist used to pour the contents into the elements of facts of the story, the means of the story, the theme of literature, while the content is the ideas and emotions poured into the literary work”.

The general concept of the character

A character (sometimes known as a fictional character) is a person or other being in a narrativework of art (such as a novel, play, television series, or film). “Character has been defined as the inner disposition conductive to right conduct. It is a person’s collection of attitudes and habits which enable and facilitate moral action”. According to Doni Kusuma (2007: 80) “character term is considered as a characteristic or characteristic or style or nature of a person who comes from the formations received from the environment” Fiction writing is the composition of non-factual prose texts. Fictional writing often is produced as a story meant to entertain or convey an author's point of view.

The result of this may be a short story, novel, novella, screenplay, or drama, which are all types (though not the only types) of fictional writing styles.
On its development, novel is synonymous to fiction. The word fiction must be connected to narrative kind of prose writing. Novel is longer than short story as fiction. That is why novel can explore something much freer and narrates more in detail and covers more problems. Within minutes short story is finished to read for its single events, but novel needs more time to read it’s rather complexity (Nurgiantoro, 1998:1).

2.2. Character

All stories must have certain characteristics or elements. Without these elements, any piece of literature would cease to make sense or serve a purpose. For example, stories must have a plot, or events that take place. Another essential story element is the character. Character can be defined as any person, animal, or figure represented in a literary work. There are many types of characters that exist in literature, each with its own development and function.

Character is a literary device that is used step-by-step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story. It is in the initial stage in which the writer introduces the character with noticeable emergence. After introducing the character, the writer often talks about his behavior; then, as the story progresses, the thought-processes of the character.

The next stage involves the character expressing his opinions and ideas, and getting into conversations with the rest of the characters. The final part shows how others in the story respond to the character’s personality.

Reader and Woods in Aziez (1987:61) states that the characters in a good novel are interesting, intriguing, consistent, convincing, complex, and realistic. If the author has created a particularly vivid or individualistic character, then we, as the readers, will find that character interesting regardless of whether or not we sympathize with him or her.

Based on four quotations that character is the form of a characteristic or trait of human or animal, character also refers to the quality of the moral and ethical standards and principles. In literature, the character has some special meaning primarily that of other people who are represented in the novel. And additionally a character sketch of a formal descriptive analysis of certain virtues, character has two types of flat characters and round characters.
According to Nurgiyantoro, round character is a character in fiction portrayed as a having complex, multi-faceted personality. They change as they experience many problems and conflicts (2002:183-184). Sometimes, it is difficult to explain about these characters because they do not only have one trait of personality. They also evolved or changed in the story. Usually, changes that occur in a round character are influenced by the conflicts which also experienced the character.

Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do. (Abraham, 1981:76)

2.3. Main Character

A protagonist meaning 'player of the first part, chief actor) is the main character in any story, such as a literary work or drama. The protagonist is at the center of the story, typically makes the key decisions, and experiences the consequences of those decisions. The protagonist usually affects the main characters' circumstances as well, as they are often the primary actor propelling the story forward. If a story contains a subplot, or is a narrative made up of several stories, then there may be a character who is interpreted as the protagonist of each subplot or individual story. Nurgiantoro (2005: 176-177) says, “Tokoh utama adalah tokoh yang diutamakan penceritaannya dalam novel yang bersangkutan. Ia merupakan tokoh yang paling banyak diceritakan, baik = sebagai pelaku kejadian maupun yang dikenal kejadian”.

2.4. Types of Characters

- **Major Character**

  According Nurgiyantoro (1995: 176) based on the role and importance, the figure consists of main characters and additional characters. The main character is the preferred character in the novel. He is the most widely told figure both as the perpetrator of the incident as well as the incident.
- **Minor Character**
  
  There are characters that appear once or sometimes, and maybe relatively in short portion, it is called minor character. Different from the major character, minor characters take a small role in a story. Foster (1986) says that there are two major types of character, so the second character is flat character that usually known as minor character.

- **Round Characters**
  
  Round characters is a major character in a work of fiction whose encounters conflict and is changed by it. The basic trait of round characters is that they *recognize, change with, or adjust to* circumstances. A writer employs a number of tools or elements to develop a character, making him or her round, including description and dialogue. Round character is kind of character, which often shows up repeatedly as if it dominates every parts of the event in the novel.

- **Flat Characters**
  
  Flat characters is a minor character in a work of fiction who does not undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story. All his responses are predictable, so readers can anticipate exactly how the character will reach. The personality mind, behaviour and motivation of flat character can be easily known in a period time of story.

- **Protagonist**
  
  The protagonist is the central person in a story, and is often referred to as the story’s main character. He or she (or they) is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist also defined as the character whose fate is most closely followed by the reader or audience. The protagonist may not always be admirable (e.g. an anti-hero). Because these characters are usually considered conspicuously contrary to an archetypal hero and sometime anti-hero do the right thing but with the wrong reasons.
• **Antagonist**

The antagonist is the character(s) (or situation) that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. In other words, the antagonist is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome.

2.5. **Plot**

Yelland in Aziez (1983) states that the plot is a story or series of events. In other words, the plot is a story or sequence of events on a regular and organized. In defining the main character, the plot is useful as a guide in a series of stories that would show the character of the main character.

Plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they related to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect. Mythos An intricate, complicated plot is called an imbroglio, but even the simplest statements of plot may include multiple inferences, as in traditional ballads. Plot is the most important element of drama—more important than character. It is a beginning, a middle, and an end, and the events of the plot must causally relate to one another as being either necessary or probable.

Plot also a narrative structure that divided a story into five parts, like the five acts of a play. These parts are: exposition (of the situation); rising action (through conflict); climax (or turning point); falling action; and resolution.

**The exposition** introduces all of the main characters in the story. It shows how they relate to one another, what their goals and motivations are, and the kind of person they are. The audience may have questions about any of these things, which get settled, but if they do have them the shows us how he or she overcomes these obstacles. This, at the end of this phase and at the beginning of the next they are finally in a position to go up against their primary goal.

This part begins after the exposition. It consists of a beginnings of a tension or complication that continues with the development of conflict between the characters. The point of climax is the turning point of the story, where the main character makes the single big decision that defines the outcome of their story and who they are as a person.
The dramatic phase that Freytag called the 'climax' is the third of the five phases, which occupies the middle of the story, and that contains the point of climax. Thus "the climax" may refer to the point of climax or to the third phase of the drama. Falling action in the sense that the loose ends are being tied up.

However, it is often the time of greatest overall tension in the play, because it is the phase in which everything goes most wrong. In this phase, the villain has the upper hand. It seems that evil will triumph.

The protagonist has never been further from accomplishing the goal. For Freytag, this is true both in tragedies and comedies, because both of these types of play classically show good winning over evil.

The question is which side the protagonist has put himself on, and this may not be immediately clear to the audience. Resolution is a final confrontation between the protagonist and antagonist, where one or the other decisively wins. This phase is the story of that confrontation, of what leads up to it, of why it happens the way it happens, what it means, and what its long-term consequences are.

A plot device is a means of advancing the plot in a story, often used to motivate characters, create urgency or resolve a difficulty. This can be contrasted with moving a story forward with narrative technique; that is, by making things happen because characters take action for solid, well-motivated reasons.

As an example, when the cavalry shows up at the last moment and saves the day, that can be argued to be a plot device; when an adversarial character who has been struggling with himself saves the day due to a change of heart, that is dramatic technique. The plot is based on the interactions of causes and effects as they develop sequentially or chronologically.

That is, the story’s actions follow one another in time as the protagonist meets and tries to overcome the forces of opposition. One is generally interested in how well this pattern of events accomplishes some artistics or emotional effect.

In a well-plotted story, things precede or follow each other not simply because time ticks away, but more importantly because effects follow causes.
In a good story nothing is irrelevant or accidental; everything is related and causative. Often the protagonist’s struggle is directed against another character—an antagonist.

The essence of this unity is the development and resolution of a conflict is an protagonist. Just as often, however, the struggle may occur between the protagonist and opposing groups, forces, ideas, and choices. All of which make up a collective antagonist. The conflict may be carried out wherever human beings spend their lives, such as a kitchen, a bedroom, a farm, or a workshop.

The conflict may also take place internally, within the mind of the protagonist. Conflict is the major element of plot because apposing forces arouse curiosity, cause doubt, create tension, and produce interest. There should be uncertainty about a protagonist’s success, for unless there is doubt there is no tension, and without tension there is no interest.

2.6. Intrinsic Elements

In the intrinsic element, analyzing a literary work is done on the text itself. Millie and Yatesin Teeuw (1982:228) states that, there are at least six methods by which an author can show the characters. They are:

1) By what the person say
2) By what someone else says
3) By his or her action
4) By indicating his or her thoughts
5) By the way that other people treat him or her
6) By the author’s direct words

2.7. The ways characters are revealed

1. By physical appearances
2. By what the character says about himself or herself
3. By what the other characters say about him or her
4. By the environmental setting
3. THE DESCRIPTION

In studying and describing literary characters begin, by determining the characters outstanding traits. A trait is a quality of mind or habitual made of behaviour. In this chapter, each of main characters is analyzed base down the problem of the analysis as follows. Tha most important thing to be described here is that the main characters in the novel and some other aspect being found it.

1. Wendy Moira Angela Darling

Wendy Moira Angela Darling is a 10 years old the central figure in Peter Pan. Mr. Darling and Mrs. Darling daughter’s. She is kind and a cheerful girl. She is the older sister of John and Michael. A girl who will grow up to be a woman. But at first she refuse to be a woman because she still want to playing around with her brothers like a child. Wendy feel afraid when she heard her mother and her father talk about she will be woman now.

The first time Wendy met Peter Pan when it was at night but Peter run away in surprise to see wendy. The next day peter come again to wendy’s house, but this time Peter did not run away when he sees Wendy. Wendy looks happy to see peter in her room and ask Peter.

Wendy : What is your name?
Peter Pan : What is your name?
Wendy : Wendy Moira Angela Darling
Peter Pan : Peter Pan
Wendy : Where do you live?
Peter Pan : Second to the right and straight on until morning.
Wendy : They put that on the letters?
Peter Pan : I do not get any letter.
Wendy : But your mother get letter.
Peter Pan : I do not have a mother.

Wendy feel happy when she is in Kensington Gardens. She like to know how to fly and she like to know how the feeling when she fight with the pirates.
But one time Wendy realized that she has a feeling with Peter. Wendy look at Peter Pan closely and ask Peter Pan how his true feeling.

Wendy : Peter Pan what is you real feeling?
Peter Pan : Feeling?
Peter Pan : Love? I have never heard of it.
Wendy : I think you have Peter Pan. I dare say you feel it to soething or someone.
Peter Pan : Never! Even the sound disturb me.

Peter leave Wendy n the middle of the jungle. Wendy feel sad to hear peter said that. Wendy run to her house that was made by The Lost Boys. Wendy cried all night long because feeling sad. In the early morning the pirates kidnapped Wendy by bringing Wendy with her house to captain hook’s pirate ship. And in there Wendy meet captain Hook.

When Wendy realized that she start to forgot about her parents she ask John and Michael to going home. Before they will be forgotten. When Wendy want to go back home she go out from PeterPan’s secrets hide. She looked John, Michael, and The Lost Boys captured by the Captain Hook and did Wendy. And the pirates bring them to the pirate ship. To make Peter Pan come over to the pirates ship. They won agains Captain hook. Wendy, John, and michael go back home. And meet their parents they feels really happy to go back to their house. At the end Wendy choose to grow up and be a woman. But Peter no. He still want to be a boy. And after he drove wendy back to her home. He go back to Neverland with Tinker bell even Wendy’s parents say they want to adopt peer as their child.

2. Peter Pan

Peter Pan is a boy that always 10 years old. He is a boy who would never grow up. And the surprisingly he still has his first teeth. Peter Pan is a boy who run away from his house becue one night he heard his father and mother talking about what he should to be when he became a man. So he run away to Kensington gardens and he met Tinker Bell.
Wendy : Tinker Bell?
Peter Pan : Tinker Bell. She is my fairies
Wendy : But there no source..
Peter Pan : Do not say that, every time any says that one fairies in one place will falls down and death.

Peter Pan likes to hear fairytale especially a fairytale about a king who like a woman wearing glass shoes. Wendy know much fairytales. When Peter Pan want to go back to Kensington Gardens, to tell the lost boys about the fairytale. Wendy tell peter that she know much fairytale. Peter Pan ask Wendy to come with him to Neverland to tell the fairytale to The Lost boys. When Wendy feel that she has to long in Neverland. She remember about her parents. She realized that she start to forget about her parents. But she do not want to be forgotten so si ask John and Michael to go home. Peter Pan feel sad about that. But he can not do anything to gain Wendy back to her house so did The lost Boys.

Peter Pan : if you wish it.
Wendy ask Peter Pan to come with them.
Peter Pan : Would you send me to school?
Wendy : Yes
Peter Pan : And then to the office?
Wendy : You supposed too
Peter Pan : Soon i should to be a man?
Wendy : (wendy nodded) Very soon
Peter Pan : You can not force me and make me a man. I want always to be a boy and have fun.
Wendy : You say so but i think it is your biggest pretend.

When Tingker Bell come back life. Peter Pan and Tinker Bell go to the pirates ship to save Wendy, John, Michael and The Lost Boys from captain Hook. When Peter Pan came to Captain Hook pirates ship. Peter Pan fight with Captain Hook and the pirates. In the middle of the fights Captain Hook said something that make Peter Pan feel sad and change to be weak. It shows in the dialogue.
Hook : She will leaving you Pan. Oh Wendy, she will leaving you. Why should she stay? She want to grow up instead with you. Let us know about the future. She is in her nursary, the window shut.

Peter Pan : I will open it.

Hook : she can not see you. She is forgot all of about you

Peter Pan : no! Please! Stop it!

Hook : oh what is this, there is another in your place. It is called husband

Captain Hook make Peter Pan sad and can not fight him back. He feel sad and fell own to the pirates ship. Captain Hook want to kill peter but at that time Wendy blocking Captain Hook and come to Peter Pan to give Peter Pan a thimbel and the thimbel means is a kiss.

3. Tinker Bell

Tinker Bell is Peter Pan’s fairy. She is a cute and funny fairy. Although sometimes Tinker Bell likes to make peter pan upset against her. Tinker Bell really jealous when Wendy close to Peter Pan. And when Wendy want to give thimble to Peter Pan.

Wendy : I should like to give you a thimle.

Peter Pan : What is that?

Wendy looks like going to give Peter Pan a kiss. But Tinker Bell looked at that Tinker Bell looked really angry and she run toward Wendy and she pulls wendy’s hair and hit Wendy’s head into the bedpost over and over again. Tinker Bell is not so polite, Peter Pan explained to Wendy what Tinkr Bel said.

Peter Pan : She said if you try to give me a thimble again she kill you.

Tinker Bell invited to join captain Hook to destroy Peter Pan. Tinker Bell agree with that because she feel angry with Peter Pan. But when she know Captain Hook just used her to destroy Peter Pan. She try to run away from the pirates ship and go back to Peter Pan secret hide. When she see Captain Hook put poison in Peter Pan medicine. She feel bad to see that and try to blocking Peter Pan from drinking it. And finally she is the one who take the medicine. Tinker bell did not want Peter Pan to be in danger. Because he like Peter Pan. And Tinker Bell dead after drinking the medicine.
Peter Pan cried out loud to see Tinker Bell death. And then Peter Pan says “i do believe in fairies. I do, i do” Peter Pan keeps saying that until the sky suddenly turns dark and Peter Pan saying that out loud so it makes wendy, John, Michael, The Lost boys heard it to and make they scream out loud saying “ I do believe in fairies. I do, I do”. Tinker Bell came back to life and the sky was bright again.

4. John Darling and Michael Darling

John and Michael are Wendy’s brothers. John and Michael really likes to playing aroun with Wendy. They like to play as a pirates, they know much about pirates. When Peter Pan ask Wendy to come with him to Kensington Gardens, Wendy ask Peter to bring John and michael with them to Kensington Gardens. Peter agree with that and go to Kensington Gardens with the three of them. Long day in Kensington gardens make John and Michael forgot about their parents.

Wendy : John. What is your father’s name?
John : My father’s name is Peter Pan
Wendy : Michael, what is your mother’s name?
Michael : My mother’s name? It is easy wendy. That is you. Wendy is my mother’s name

John and Michael realized that they start to forgot about their parents, and they agree with wendy to go back home. And they do not want to be forgotten.

5. Captain Hook

Captain Hook is a captain who leads in the pirates ship. Captain Hook is someone who always searches for the presence of Peter Pan. For revenge to Peter Pan because he has cut off his hand and give it to crocodile as a food. He really hates Peter Pan. One day the pirates realized there was winter on the water and spring by the beach. And the pirates said “ it’s too early for spring to arrive”. How Captain Hook hate Peter Pan. It shows in the dialogue between Captain Hook and Mr. Smee.
Hook : I thank to Pan who cutting off my hand and give this beautiful hook to tear the stomach and tear the throat.

Smee : So Pan have give you a favor captain?

Hook : Favor? He trew my hand to crocodile and it likes it so much and follow me ever since waiting for prey the rest of my body, and you call it a favor?

Smee : Not not not no. Thankyou

Hook : Luckily that crocodile swallowed a clock. If it was not because of the sound of second (tick tock) it would eat me now. Why did you wake me smee?

Smee : Like i said captain. The ice is melted, the sunny is out and the flowers are blooming.

Hook : He is back.

Captain Hook always loses when he fights with Peter Pan. But one day the pirates kidnapped Wendy, and bring Wendy to captain Hook. When Wendy meet captain Hook. Captain Hook tell wendy one of peter secrets. That Peter Pan can not love. Captain Hook ask wendy is she ever want to be a pirate. His fellow will return Wendy to a place that they found Wendy, and not of his crue will follow her. And he swears. But the truth is captain Hook used his parrot to follow Wendy. And that is how captain Hook know where is Peter Pan secret hide. When Peter pan come to captain hoo’s ship. Captain Hook fight with Peter Pan and he said to the pirates.

Hook : leave him! He is mine.

After peter get a kiss from Wendy. Peter Pan who fell instantly flew into the air very happy. And fight back Captain Hook. Peter Pan do the same think with what Captain Hook dne to Peter.

Peter Pan : you are old and alone!

When Captaian Hook listen to that words he can fly like before, slowly he began to fall and be eaten by a crocodile who always after him.
4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

As it is now the writer of this kind of writing has finished describing about the characters of the novel she is now able to give a conclusion on it. Characters of this novel from the beginning up to the end seems that can be concluded that the characters are mostly young to have the differences dealt with the quality of mind, habitual mode of behavior or personality, open or secretive, never playing boring money or according eye contact and so on. Every human being has his/her own that since the time she or he. So, it is obvious that the characteristic of human beings are various because the traits itself are genetically.

4.2 Suggestion

The writer of this paper tends to suggest that the presence of the characteristics of the man characters in this paper and the values of literature reflected human concerns are good to be read since they can give good lesson as a mirror to look at ourselves and our behavior as the real characters beside giving and improving the knowledge and science of literature.

On this occasion, the writer of this paper suggest the other students who are going to write their papers as the report of their final tasks at the Diploma III Program of the English Department at the Faculty of Culture Study of North Sumatera University to write or discuss the other novels. Therefore, the reader can understand more and more about the novels written by international authors. Such as American novelist, British novelist, etc.

Before we try to write about the novel it is not possible for us to be interested in the arts of writing, but soon after we have tried to read them we will become familiar to them.
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Appendix

A. Summaries

In the nursery of the Darling home, a dog is the nurse, or nanny. Perhaps that is one reason there is so much joy there. Nurse Nana bathes the three children and gives them their suppers and in all ways watches over them. One night, Mr. Darling, on Nana’s night off, sits with the children as they sleep. Drowsing, she is awakened by a slight draft from the window, and, looking around, she sees a strange boy in the room. She screams, and Nana, who has just returned home, lunges for the intruder, but the boy leaps out the window, leaving only his shadow behind. He had been accompanied also by a ball of light, but it too has escaped. Mrs. Darling rolls up the boy’s shadow and puts it in a drawer, thinking that the boy will come back for it sometime soon and thus may be caught.

When Mr. Darling is told of the incident he considers it a little silly; at present he is more concerned with finding a different nurse for the children. Believing that the dog, Nana, is getting too much authority in the household, Mr. Darling drags her out of the house and locks her up.

Mr. and Mrs. Darling go out the following night, leaving only a maid to look in on the children occasionally. After the lights are out and the children are asleep, the intruder returns. The boy, whose name is Peter Pan, is accompanied by Tinker Bell, a fairy who appears as a ball of light. Peter finds his shadow after searching in all the drawers in the nursery, but in his excitement he shuts Tinker Bell in one of the drawers.

As Peter tries to get his shadow to stick to him again, he makes enough noise to awaken Wendy, the daughter of the household. Peter tells Wendy that he ran away the day he was born because he heard his parents talking about all the things he would do when he was a man; he went to live with the fairies so
that he would never have to grow up. Suddenly he remembers Tinker Bell, and he looks for her until he finds her in one of the nursery dressers. Tinker Bell, a ball of light no bigger than a fist, is so small that Wendy can hardly see her. She is not a very polite fairy—she calls Wendy horrible names.

Peter tells Wendy, the only girl of the three Darling children and instantly his favorite, that he and Tinker Bell live in Neverland with the lost boys, boys who had fallen out of their baby carriages and were never found again. He had come to Wendy’s house to listen to her mother tell stories to the others. Peter, begging Wendy and her brothers to go back to Neverland with him, promises to teach them to fly. The idea is too much for the children to resist. After a little practice they all fly out the window, barely escaping their parents and Nana, who has broken her chain to warn Mr. and Mrs. Darling of the danger to the children.

In Neverland, the Indians, with their chief and their princess, help to protect the lost boys against a group of mean pirates led by Captain Hook, who has a hook where one of his hands used to be. It is Hook’s greatest desire to capture Peter Pan, for Peter is the one who tore off Hook’s arm and fed it to a crocodile. The crocodile so liked the taste of the arm that he now follows Hook everywhere, waiting for a chance to eat the rest of him. The crocodile has, unhappily, also swallowed a clock, and its ticking warns Hook whenever the crocodile approaches.

To this strange land Wendy and her brothers fly with Peter Pan. The lost boys, seeing Wendy first in the sky when they arrive, think that she is a giant bird, and one of them shoots her with a bow and arrow. The jealous Tinker Bell had suggested the deed. Peter arrives and, after finding that Wendy is only stunned, banishes Tinker Bell for a week to punish her for provoking the attack. He then tells the others that he has brought Wendy to them. They promptly build her a house and ask her to be their mother. Wendy thinks that
taking care of so many children is a great responsibility, but she quickly assumes her duties by telling them stories and putting them to bed.

Jealous, the pirates plan to steal Wendy and make her their mother; they intend to force the other children to walk the plank. Peter overhears them plotting, however, and he saves the children and Wendy. He himself escapes by sailing out to sea in a bird’s nest.

Wendy and her brothers begin to worry about their parents, and they decide that they should return home. The lost boys, delighted at the thought of having a real grown-up mother, eagerly accept Wendy’s invitation to come live with her and her brothers and parents. Peter refuses to go, because he wants always to be a little boy and have fun. He lets the others go, however, and asks Tinker Bell to show them the way.

The pirates have learned of the children’s journey, and as Tinker Bell and the children begin to fly from Neverland, Hook and his men seize them. When Peter finds out that Hook has captured all his friends, he vows to get revenge on the pirate once and for all.

On the pirate ship, the children are being prepared to walk the plank. They are all paraded before Wendy, who is tied to the mast. Unknown to the pirates, however, Peter is also on board, and by using tricks and false voices he leads first one pirate and then another to his death. These strange happenings are too much for Hook. When he knocks the seat out from under Peter and the boy remains in place, calmly sitting on air, the pirate throws himself overboard, into the waiting jaws of the patient crocodile.
Meanwhile, at the Darling home, Mrs. Darling and Nana wait, with little hope, for the children to return. They have left the nursery window open constantly, so that their loved ones might enter easily should they ever come home, but Peter and Tinker Bell fly ahead of the others and close the window so that Wendy and the others will think they are not wanted. Peter, however, does not know how to get out of a room through the door, and thus he is forced to fly out the window again, leaving it open behind him. Wendy and her brothers fly in and slip into their beds, and Mrs. Darling and Nana are overcome with joy when they find the children safe again.

The Darlings adopt the lost boys, who have great fun romping with Mr. Darling. Peter returns and tries to get Wendy to fly away with him, but she refuses to leave her parents again. She does go once each year to clean his house for him, but each time they meet she sees him a little less clearly. Once or twice she tries to get him to see her as something more than a mother, but Peter does not know what she means. Then comes the day when Wendy can no longer fly without a broomstick to help her. Peter, watching her, sadly wishes he could understand all that she says. He picks up his pipes and plays softly, perhaps too softly to awaken humans in a grown-up world.
B. The Biography of J.M Barrie

Sir James Matthew Barrie was a late nineteenth century a Scottish writer. He prolifically wrote in the genre of novel and drama. His key work is considered to be the stage-play *Peter Pan*.

Born on 9 May 1860, in Kirriemuir, Angus, J. M. Barrie belonged to a conservative Calvinist family. He was a son of modestly successful weaver. He received his early education from The Glasgow Academy and Dumfries Academy. In fact, he was a voracious reader of the works of James Fenimore Cooper, R. M. Ballantyne and Penny Dreadfuls. Despite his earnest wish to become a writer, his family emotionally blackmailed him to pursue a worthwhile profession, for instance, ministry. However, he struck a bargain that he would receive higher education from a university with a major in literature. While studying at University of Edinburgh, he served as a drama reviewer for *Edinburgh Evening Courant*. In 1882, he earned his Masters of Arts degree.

Barrie worked at a number of newspapers as a journalist. He adapted his mother’s stories about the town Kirriemuir in his own series of stories which were published in *St. James’s Gazette*. The stories include, *Auld Licht Idylls* (1888) and *A Window in Thrums* (1890) that laid the groundwork for his first novel. After attaining success for Auld Lichts series, he self published his first novel *Better Dead* (1888). It failed to sell out, though his following works earned him success. His popular fiction works include, *Sentimental Tommy* (1896), *A Window in Thrums* (1889) and *Tommy and Grizel* (1900).
In the following years, Barrie directed his attention toward playwriting. He began writing for stage in 1890’s and his early works include a biography of Richard Savage that he co-wrote with H.B. Marriott Watson. Later, he produced a successful play *Walker London* (1892). It was a comedy that mocks and ridicules the institution of marriage. The irony is, two years after writing the play he got married himself to an actress, Mary Ansell. However, things did not pan out as he expected and they got divorced.

In 1980’s he happened to meet Llewelyn Davies brothers in London’s Kensington Gardens. The Davies brother served as a model for his legendary creation of Peter Pan. The character made its debut appearance in the book *The Little White Bird* (1902). Later he adapted the story into a play titled *Peter Pan* which garnered huge success after its first performance. The idea of a flying boy, stuck in his youth, in a magical Neverland world, fascinated the audience. Barrie penned several plays based on Peter Pan and adapted the play *Peter and Wendy* into a novel format.

Subsequent to receiving rave reviews for Peter Pan, he focused on plays for adult audience. Gradually, his plays resonated with dark themes and complex emotions. In 1910, he wrote *The Twelve-Pound Look* which explored the dynamics of an unhappy marriage. It was followed by another serious play *Half an Hour* (1913) about a woman’s unfaithfulness to her husband. One of his chief plays, *Mary Rose* (1920), illustrates the story of a boy visited by his mother’s ghost. He wrote his final play in 1936, entitled *The Boy David*, about the Biblical story of the young David and King Saul.

Sir James Matthew Barrie suffered from pneumonia in his last days which resulted in his death on June 19, 1937. He was buried at Kirriemuir in the same cemetery along with his parents and siblings.