

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some discussions related to background of the study, formulation of the research question, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Research**

Modern society's life nowadays can hardly be separated from literature. Almost everyday we are faced with literary works in every kind of activity. Literary works from the simplest form until the complicated ones are actually very common in our daily basis.

Literature is human's expression that deals with beauty of styles of the language used as poetry, essays, history, fiction, etc., in distinction from scientific treatises and works which contain of knowledge. Literary work delivers messages mostly related to the matters of real life that happen in the readers' daily life instead of concrete knowledge as science provides.

Literary work is divided into two main categories that separate the different genres, fiction and non-fiction, which are broken down into several sub-genres. Fiction is the form of any work that deals, in part or in whole, with information or events that are not factual, but rather, imaginary and theoretical that is invented by the author ([en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki.Literature](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature)). Novel and short story are some examples of fictional work. Meanwhile, non-fiction,

contrasts with fiction, is the form of any narrative, account, or other communicative work whose assertions and descriptions are understood to be factual. The examples of non-fictional work are essay, editorial, news story, etc. However, this study will be focusing on only one of them, which is fiction.

The kinds of fictional work created by authors are various and one of them is fan fiction. Fan fiction is a fictional story made by fans within a fandom using characters from something they admire such as idols or artists in the real entertainment world until another pre-existing fictional characters taken from television programs and movies or from another pre-existing fictional works such as books, novels, comics, etc. Fan fiction may be foreign for common people but it actually is really popular in a certain community. The community here is contained of the fans of the subject of the fan fiction that commonly is called fandom. By now, many people outside the exclusive world of fandom know there exists something called fan fiction, that there are reams of reader-generated stories floating around the Internet based on those particular sources.

Fiction, including fan fiction, can be defined as narrative literary work whose contents are produced by the imagination of the author. Fiction is not necessarily based on facts and vice versa. As a work of literature, there are some components that are very important to be acknowledged in order to create a good fiction. Those components are plot, character, setting, theme, and point of view.

Point of view is the vantage point from which an author tells a story (Gordon, 11 : 1999). It is a very important component in making a literary work, although it does not necessarily mean that the other components are less important. Point of view plays a role in which it helps the readers aware about what position they are in. An author is free to make a fiction in every way possible as well as deciding what point of view he or she is going to use in the fiction. However, an author still has to consider which point of view that will be most suitable to narrate the story and also can comply with the readers' contentment. Kenney (1996 : 46) believes that one might even conclude from a study of critical pronouncements on the subject that the choice of point of view is the most important single choice the writer of fiction makes. It shows that an author has to thoughtfully choose the point of view as it is one rather crucial aspect in a story and it might be a focal point the readers consider a story they want to read to be narrated in a particular point of view.

There are some kinds of point view in literature, they are first person point view, second person point of view, and third person point of view. First person point of view and third person point of view are the most common ones to be used by authors in delivering their stories. Meanwhile, second person point of view is very rarely used in fictional literary works because in this point of view, the narrator tells the story to another character using *you* as if directly points the reader as the main character who knows and experience almost everything in the story. The descriptions in this kind of fiction are based on what the readers would see if they were in that situation the story was

telling. It means the readers here, willy-nilly, automatically become the main character of the story and the one who knows and tells everything in the story at the same time.

Despite the fact that normally second person point of view is very rare to be used in literary works, the researcher finds that one online fan fiction community is actually used to using this point of view in the fan fictions on the site. The site, namely Asianfanfics, is the home of more than 270.000 fan fictions from various fandoms in Asian entertainment world.

Second person point of view that uses the subject “you” to tell the story is very common and can be easily found in fan fictions on Asianfanfics, it can even be called very popular in the site. From more than 46.000 tags created and used by authors in writing and publishing their fan fictions on the site, “you” is the second most popular tag in which it is used in more than 71.000 fan fictions and the number definitely will still increase from time to time just as how the number of fan fiction increases every single day on Asianfanfics site.

Starting from the phenomenon found in Asianfanfics site about how second person point of view is surprisingly very commonly used in fan fictions that it becomes a very ordinary thing in that certain online community, the researcher finds that the case is very interesting to be studied much deeper. In the world of fandom, writers of fan fictions, who are fans from particular fandoms, are usually readers of other fan fictions written by the other fans. They write a story not because it is their original job as writers but they do that

for pleasure, whether it is the writers' own pleasure or the other fans in the fandom. They want to see their idols in another version they cannot see in real life. That is why there pop out some terms that are used in writing fictions especially in the world of fan fiction such as canon and alternate universe. Shortly, canon is all of the events that really, originally happen in the fandom while alternate universe is another universe made when the writer wants to stray from the canon and create events on their own version. Fan fiction writers are free to make a story way far different from canon, making alternate universes without being afraid of copyright issues if the canon is from an officially published work like novel and movie. C.S Lewis quoted, "Even in literature and art, no man who bothers about originality will ever be original: whereas if you simply try to tell the truth (without caring two pence how often it has been told before) you will, nine times out of ten, become original without ever having noticed it." (<http://www.brainyquote.com/>).

From all of the explanations above, it can also be said that we do not know whether or not all fan fiction writers have a good background in writing fictions. They can write everything they feel like writing regardless their basic knowledge about fiction and post it on the fan fiction site and get many readers. Fan fiction writers do not have to worry about the aspects they have to pay attention in writing a fictional literary work so that such phenomenon, in this case, the use of second person point of view that becomes popular albeit in fact this is such a peculiar, strange way in paraphrasing a story, is quiet questionable.

One of the popular fan fictions on Asianfanfics site that uses second person point of view is *Bad Boy* by a user under username Kfanfiction. By the time this research was started, *Bad Boy* had already viewed 229.571 times also gained 9343 subscribers and 525 upvotes from its readers. To complete its popularity, *Bad Boy* had even been crowned as “featured” story which mean it was one of the most popular stories in the site which succeed to gain a large number of readers and upvoters.

*Bad Boy* is a fan fiction which tells about two high school students with several conflicts in their lives including school problems, family matters, until love affairs that are naturally experienced by people in their teenage ages even in real life. The male main character in *Bad Boy* is a member of one of Korean idol groups, EXO’s Kai, while the female main character here is the narrator of the story and since the story uses second person point of view, the main character intended is the reader.

Based on the facts that have been stated above about how second person point of view is quite popularly used by authors on Asianfanfics site especially in one of most popular fan fiction *Bad Boy* by Kfanfiction, the researcher is very interested in conducting a research under the title “An Analysis on the Use of Point of View in Fan Fiction Entitled *Bad Boy* by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfis Site”. This research is highly expected to give great contribution in literature especially in the world of writing fictional works.

## **B. Statements of Research Problems**

From the background of the study that has been explained above, the researcher has formulated that the research questions are:

1. What kinds of point of view found in *Bad Boy* fan fiction based on Minderop's theory of point of view?
2. What are the advantages of point of view used in the fan fiction *Bad Boy* written by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics Site?

## **C. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the research questions above, the purposes of the study are to:

1. Know about the kinds of Point of View Found in *Bad Boy* Fan Fiction Based on Minderop's Theory of Point of View.
2. Know the advantages of using second person point of view found in the fan fiction *Bad Boy* written by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics Site.

## **D. Significance of the Research**

This study hopefully can be resulting into some benefits that will be useful for:

1. Writers to know and furthermore understand well about the aspects in fictional literary works so that they can improve their writing skill and use more various kinds of styles in order to produce a better work in the future.

2. Readers to know some certain aspects and points contained in the fictions they read so that they will get some important knowledge as well instead of only read fictions obliviously.
3. The other researchers that study about the same or similar topic as a reference in order to produce a better research in the future.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation of the Research**

In this study, the researcher had made some scope and limitations of the study to avoid any improper description and explanation.

1. The study was focusing only on one element in literature that is point of view used in the fan fiction.
2. The analysis about the use of point of view here would be basing on Minderop's theory about point of view.
3. The numbers stated in the research regarding to fan fictions such as the number of readers, upvoters, tags, etc. are not constant numbers. They can change anytime, most likely into larger numbers, as the amount of readers, upvoters, tags, etc. on Asianfanfics site is growing from time to time.

#### **F. Definition of the Key Terms**

There are some important terms that will be frequently used and are needed to be defined in order to avoid misunderstandings in this study, those terms are:



1. Asianfanfics, as Jason A., the owner of the site describes, is a fan fiction site dedicated to stories, blogs, polls, videos, and other types of information on Asian entertainment. In Asianfanfics site, the stories are posted on the site in chapters. Even if it is a short story, it will be posted at least in two online pages. The first page is called foreword that consists of the picture or poster of the story just like the cover of a book and the author's foreword to introduce the characters in the story and the synopsis of the story, while the next chapter/s consists of the story itself. A story will not be posted in one go, it is posted gradually in chapters one by one. The time span of one chapter posted to the next one is determined by the author. The readers can subscribe their favorite stories so that they can be updated if there is new chapter posted. Furthermore, there is an upvote button in every foreword of every story that the readers can use to vote their favorite stories. The story that gets a certain amount of votes can be crowned as a featured story.
2. Author is the writer of a book, article, play, etc. An author is responsible in writing a written work whose name is tagged in the work. A work may have one, two, or more joint authors.
3. Fan fiction, that alternatively is also called fan-fiction, fanfiction, fanfic, FF, or just simply fic, is a term to name stories in the form of fictional work which are made by fans in a certain fandom about the idols or characters from original works. Fan fiction is kind of literary work that is almost never professionally published since the authors are fans who

want to see and make the idols the way they want them to be outside the canon and the readers are merely the other fans in the fandom. Second person point of view.

4. Second person point of view is where the narrator tells the story to another character using "you"; the story is being told through the addressee's point of view.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part presents some theories related to the topics of the study. It includes the discussions about literature, the elements of literary works, point of view in literary work, the position of fan fiction in literature, the biography of the author, and the synopsis of *Bad Boy* fan fiction.

#### A. Literature

There are many definitions of literature proposed by experts. Some are similar and some are not, for they may see literature from different sides. Moreover, literature cannot only be defined based on one person's opinion, that is why in this sub-chapter the researcher will further discuss about the definition of literature by basing on several definitions come from some experts.

Actually, Teeuw (1988 : 3) argues that there are uncountable number of ideas that define literature, but there are not many of them which are satisfying. The fact that the exact definition of literature is still vague can not be denied. There are many definitions proposed by experts and it is difficult to choose the more or most perfect one.

Equal with Teeus's opinion that it is difficult to make a definition of literature, Luxemburg (1989 : 9) thinks that it is impossible to give a universal

definition of literature. Literature is not a thing that we can directly meet and see.

When it comes to the word Literature, most of people would probably immediately think about novel or poetry. That is, by any means, not a wrong idea. Jones (1986 : 1) believes that in literature's broaden sense includes all written materials. It means the written material such as poetry, novels, essays, etc., especially works made of the imagination of the author characterized by excellent of style and expression and by themes of the author's general or enduring interest are included in literature.

Furthermore, Jones believes that literature, in its broaden sense includes all written materials. Since the general grouping of materials will be in a vary various number ; history books, philosophical works, novel, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazines, school textbooks, etc. Thus, he divides those general groups into two. They are informative literature and imaginative literature. Informative literature tells us about facts, history, real life figure, etc. Meanwhile, imaginative literature is aimed to arouse thoughts and feelings.

Wellek and Warren (1956) believe that the literature mirrors and expresses life that is even more ambiguous. What is told in literature mostly comes from events or cases that happen in real life. We sometimes can see and picture out the event happening in a story we read as if it is happening in real life.

From the ideas above, Literature may consist of texts based on factual information (journalistic or non-fiction), as well as on original imagination, such as polemical works as well as autobiography, and reflective essays. Although literature, especially fictional works, is made or written by basing on the author's imagination, it mostly reflects the events happen in real life. Thus, literature can hardly be separated from human's life. In addition, since there is a little note for the definition of literature. Many of things now we began to live without being written at all. Thus, we see what is called oral literature.

## **B. The Elements of Literary Work**

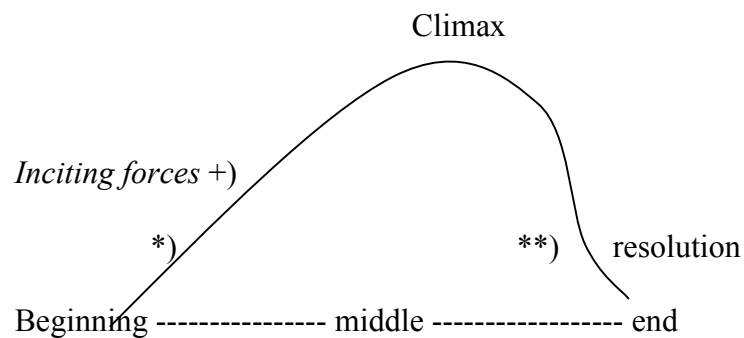
We generally refer to the things that make up a work of literature, its component parts, as elements. There are five elements in literature that are very important and cannot be avoided in creating a literary work. The elements are plot, character, setting, theme, and point of view.

### **1. Plot**

Plot is the succession of events or what happens in a piece of literature. Kenney (14 : 1996) believed that plot in fiction is not simply the events recounted in the story but the author's arrangements. It means plot is not only the events of a narrative, plot is also the arrangement and the selection of events, the sequence of events in the story from the beginning to the end that is also called timeline. The plot draws the reader into the characters' lives and helps the reader understand the choices that the characters make. Aristotle in Abrams (1999 : 226) points out that the order

of a unified plot is a continuous sequence of beginning, middle, and end.. Generally, there are four main elements with the order in the plot of a good story, they are exposition, complication, climax, and resolution. It's not always a straight line from the beginning to the end of story. Sometimes, there is a shifting of time and this is the way we learn what has happened and why it keeps us interested in the story. However, good stories always have all of the plot elements in them.

Jones in Nurgiantoro (2002 : 151) depicts a diagram that shows the development of a sequential and chronological plot as below:



Explanation: \*) the conflict appears and is getting intense.

\*\*.) the conflict and tensions are loosening.

+) *Inciting forces* suggests the things that increase the conflict in order to reach the climax.

## 2. Character

The next element is character. There are actually two meanings for the word character, the person in a work of fiction or the characteristics of a person. Character as a person is a representation of a person, place, or thing

performing traditionally human activities or functions in a work of fiction (<http://www.roanestate.edu/owl/elements.html>).

Beaty (2002 : 102) defines character as someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work. There are two basic kinds of character, they are protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is the characters the story revolves around while antagonist is the character or force that oppose the protagonist. Other than protagonist and antagonist, there are also characters that are called minor characters or the characters that often provide support and illuminates the protagonist; static character which means a character that remains the same; and dynamic character or a character that changes in some important way. Meanwhile, characterization is the characteristics of the characters, this is the information the author gives the reader about the characters themselves that can be revealed through physical appearance, the way the characters think, the characters behavior, etc.

### **3. Setting**

Kenney (1996 : 38) defines setting as everything that happens somewhere at some time. In simple terms, setting is the time, place, and social reality within which a story takes place. The readers have to understand where they are, in which period of time, in which society and at which level in that society if they are to interpret correctly the other

elements in the story. Setting is created by language. How many or how few details we learn is up to the author.

#### **4. Theme**

Theme is what a story is exactly about. It is an idea or message about human life and the real world that is embedded in the literary text. According to Gordon (1999 : 199), theme is an author's insight or general observation about human nature or the human condition that is conveyed through characters, plot, and imagery. A theme is different from a subject. A subject is something the literature is about, such as love, fate, justice, bravery, or loss. A theme is what the work says about a particular subject: Love demands commitment, fate is often fickle, justice is elusive etc. A subject can be stated in one word or phrase. A theme is stated in one or more complete sentences.

#### **5. Point of view**

Point of view is the perspective from which the reader will view the events in a story. Each potential point of view has significant advantages and corresponding limitations. An outside point of view provides greater flexibility and suggests a greater sense of objectivity. An inside point of view provides more intimate, often more involving, narration. Further discussion about point of view is presented in the next part of this chapter.



### **C. Point of View in Literary Work**

In a literary work, the one who tells a story is called narrator, while the angle or standpoint from which the story is told is called point of view. Point of view is obviously a very important element in literature for several reasons. In reading a literary work, who is telling the story has a lot to do with what gets told. Hicks and Hutching in Minderop (2005 : 89) argues that point of view is the position in which the narrator stands in relation to the story; the standpoint in which events are narrated.

Based on Nurgiyantoro (2002 : 246), point of view in literary work deals with who tells the story and from which (whose) perspective the event and the action are referred to. It means the point of view that is used in a story affects not only the development of the story and the conflicts being told, but also the freedom and restrictiveness, accuracy, carefulness, and objectivity towards the matters being told.

Beaty (66 : 2002) suggests authors to pay careful attention to the focus at any given point in a story. Before deciding which point of view to use in a story, it is really important to understand what kind of story the author wants to write so that, then, the suitable point of view can be chosen.

There are several kinds of point of view that are used in writing a literary work. Generally, point of view in literary work is divided into the first person point of view and the third person point of view. Second person point of view is the kind that is very rarely used in writing literary work so that it is seldom mentioned in books or discussions about writing literature. However,

some people still believes that second person point of view can be used in writing literary work such as fictions. Here I will present further explanation about the kinds of point of view including second person point of view which is the main discussion of this research.

### **1. First person point view**

The first one is the first person point of view or usually simply called “I” point of view. According to Kenney (1996 : 48), a story may be told from the inside or the outside. When a story is told from the inside, it means a story is told by one of the participants or characters in the story. Stories from the inside are examples of first-spoken narration, since the narrator naturally uses the first person pronoun “I” in referring to himself. In the first person point of view, the narrator is one of the characters, usually a main character, and tells the story in the first person and can reveal the thoughts, feelings, and observations he or she is aware of. First person point of view allows a feeling of immediacy & reality because the story is told directly by one of its characters, but offers no chance for the author to interpret directly because the main character here can not get into the mind of other characters. This kind of point of view offers more opportunities for irony and for studies of limited human perception. There is actually the other kind of first person point of view that is called first person observer point of view. In first person observer point of view, the story is told by someone who is an observer of the action rather than a main character. The

narrator here is the character of the story but he or she is not the main character being told. This point of view creates distance from the characters because the narrator cannot see into the main characters' minds. The narrator is free to comment on the action and does not have to be objective. Those explanations are in line with what Keraf (1989 : 193) believes, although here Keraf proposes three kinds of first person point of view which are:

1. First person point of view where the narrator is the main character. Here, it means the narrator is the participant of the events happen in the story. The events happening in the story are the ones the narrator experience directly.
2. First person point of view where the narrator is an observer. It means the narrator is involved in the events happen in the story but he only plays a role as an observer. The narrator does not affect or interfere the proces of the events as well as the action and behavior of the characters in the story.
3. First person point of view where the narrator is a direct observer. This type of first person point of view is the kind where the narrator experiences and is involved in the events in the story but he is not the main character.

## **2. Second person Point of View**

The second is second person point of view. In second person point of view, the narrator tells the story to another character using "you" and the

story is being told through the addressee's point of view, it means the main character is the one reading the story. In second person point of view, the other characters refer to the reader as "you" and the descriptions are based on what the reader would see if he/she were in that situation (<http://wikis.engage.com/pointofview>). Second person is a quiet popular style for a lot of non-fiction self-help books and tourism ads but this is the least commonly used point of view in fiction, though there are a few examples. That is why second person point of view is very rarely mentioned and discussed in books about literature and writing literary works. However, although second person point of view is not common to be used in writing fiction, there are still many authors and stories that use second person point of view. The second person narrative describes the story as if speaking as the main character. This style of point of view allows the readers to assume the main character's identity, since it is as if they are being addressed. Writing or reading fiction in second person point of view might be odd and divergent. Nurgiyantoro (2002 : 253) argues that the divergence and renewal in literary work are actually essential. Authors make new, unusual things so that their works would be considered different from the others or anti-mainstream.

### **3. Third Person Point of View**

The last one is third person point of view. In third person point of view, the narrator plays a role only as an outsider. Abrams (1999 : 231)

states that in a third-person point of view, the narrator is someone outside the story proper who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or as “he”, “she”, “they”. There are two kinds of third person point of view, they are Omniscient point of view and Limited Omniscient point of view. “Omniscient” means all-knowing. Stories in both omniscient point of view and limited omniscient point of view are narrated in the third point of view or the author who acts as an outside observer, not one of the characters. Though, there are differences between both kinds of point of view.

In omniscient point of view, the narrator’s knowledge of the characters’ actions and thoughts is unlimited. The narrator can look into the characters’ minds and hearts. If a person is all-knowing, he or she knows the thoughts and feelings of everybody (<https://wikis.engage.com/pointofview>). Third person omniscient occurs when a story is told by a narrator who is not part of the story but knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in the story. The omniscient narrator can describe the thoughts and feelings of different characters in the story. This narrator may also reveal information unknown to some or all of the characters—including what is happening in several places at the same time. This point of view reminds the reader of an important truth: that there is more than one side to every story.

In limited omniscient point of view, the author narrates the story in third person, but restricts the viewpoint to that of one character. The narrator in limited omniscient point of view knows everything about one particular character, even things the character is unaware of, but has no knowledge of

the thoughts of other characters except what can be inferred by an observer. This point of view is usually seen through the eyes of a main character, it approximates real life more closely, but limits what the reader can know of all the important events.

From the explanations above can be concluded that generally, point of view in literary work are divided into three major types; first person, second person, and third person point of view. Furthermore, Minderop (2005 : 90) proposes that in literature, point of view is also categorized into physical point of view, mental point of view, and personal point of view.

Physical point of view is the position of place and time that is used in approaching the story materials. Physical point of view is related to physical setting that covers the setting of place and time. Nurgiyantoro (2002 : 218) believes that in reading a novel, we will find several locations such as name of city, village, road, hotel, inn, room, etc. where the events in the story happen. Beside that, we also will deal with time signals such as year, date, morning, daylight, night, time of the day, in the fullmoon, under the drizzle rain in the beginning of the month, and so forth. Mental point of view is the narrator's feelings and demeanors towards the conflicts in the story, it is related to character reaction technique in character depiction in characterization. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2002 : 207), character reaction technique is proposed to indicate the character's reaction towards certain event, problem, situation, words, other people's action or behavior, etc. The way a character reacts to such cases can be viewed as the performance that

reflects the character's characteristic. Personal point of view is the relationship chosen in narrating the story as the first, second, and third person. Setyo W. In his thesis (2011) argues that point of view here can be referred to either the author or the narrator of the story. In this study, the researcher would like to refer point of view as the position of the narrator of the story. Nurgiyantoro (2002 : 251) states that point of view has psychological connection with the reader. Thus, the reader's understanding about a story will be highly affected by the distinctness of the point of view used in narrating the story.

#### **D. The Position of Fan fiction in Literature**

Before we discuss about fan fiction, it is better to know that the birth of fan fiction was started from the existence of cyber literature. Cyber literature is the term to call literary work that instead of being published professionally, it is published through the internet. Cyber literature can not be separated from the internet phenomenon. No one can deny that internet has become fundamental need for today's generation on daily basis. Endraswara (2011 : 182) believes that whatever happens, the emergence of cyber literature is, as if, striking the huge gong in literature. By the fast development of technology nowadays, it seems like cyber literature will be developed and spread wider as well.

The term fan fiction (sometimes abbreviated as fanfic or ff) refers to stories produced by fans based on plot lines and characters from either a single source text or else a "canon" of works; these fan-created narratives often take

the pre-existing story world in a new, sometimes bizarre, direction (Thomas, 2011). Fan fiction had its beginnings among Star Trek fans in the 70's, who would trade homemade zines with collected stories about their favorite characters. It remained a niche market until the invention of the Internet by Al Gore, which facilitated the creation of at least 700 thousand billion fanfics every year ([www.cracked.com/funny-162-fanfiction/](http://www.cracked.com/funny-162-fanfiction/)). According to Viires (164), Star Trek remained the leading source of inspiration in fan fiction for a long period of time; its fan fiction was published in fanzines as well as in the form of Usenet (a predecessor of internet) group *Net.startrek*.

In the past, fan fiction was spread through mailing list and news groups. But now, everybody in the whole world who has internet connection can easily find fan fictions and enjoy reading them, or writing and spreading for authors. That is why fan fiction can be categorized as a cyber literature since the existence of fan fiction is a phenomenon in the cyberspace. Hadi (2005 ; 17) stated that the exploration of the cyberspace is really interesting and it gives many possibilities and opportunities, it is also a new challenge that human had never faced Internet plays a role as a publisher for the works of the fan fiction authors. Based on Viires (154), Cyber literature could therefore serve as an umbrella term which could tentatively be divided in three:

- (i) All literary texts available in the Internet (WWW). This term covers prose or poetry texts available at the home pages of professional writers; anthologies of prose or poetry published and digitized; collections of classical texts, online literature magazines, etc.



(ii) Non-professional literary texts available at the Internet, which inclusion in literary analysis expands the boundaries of traditional literature. Here the net functions first and foremost as an independent place of publication. The term would cover home pages of amateur writers, groups of unrecognized young authors and their portals. Here we might also include peripheries of literature, such as fan fiction or blogs describing people's daily life, also text-based role-playing games and collective online novels.

(iii) Hypertext literature and cybertexts. These would include literary texts of more complex structure, which exploit various hypertext solutions, but also intricate multimedia cybertexts. Such cybertexts would be the most authentic example of multimedia artifacts, merging literature, visual arts, film, music.

The main reason behind creating fan fiction is the authors' fascination with the fan objects and their wish to see favorite characters in scenes other than those proposed by the real life of the idol's or by authors of the original books and films. Another reason is entertainment and communication with the fan community who all like the same idol, book, film, etc. Lev Grossman has ever stated in TIME magazine that,

Fanfiction is what literature might look like if it were reinvented from scratch after a nuclear apocalypse by a band of brilliant pop-culture junkies trapped in a sealed bunker. They don't do it for money. That's not what it's about. The writers write it and put it up online just for the satisfaction. They're fans, but they're not silent, couchbound consumers of media. The culture talks to them, and they talk back to the culture in its own language. ([en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan\\_fiction](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan_fiction))

It can be said that everything in fan fiction world is kind of like the reflection the professional way in writing fiction, albeit this is not a professional work for fan fictions are almost never professionally, officially published in physical form of work. There are not simply only authors and readers who exist in the world of fan fiction, some authors also have co-writer as well as a beta-reader who is like an editor of a fan fiction who reads and reviews a story before it is released to a list or archive so that the author can make improvements to the story before everyone else reads it.

#### **E. The Biography of the Author**

The researcher got the biography of the author of fan fiction *Bad Boy* directly from the author herself. The researcher conducted an online interview with the author through social network media Twitter since it seemed pretty impossible to have a meeting directly and conduct a face to face interview. The author who goes under the username Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics site has the real name Kanani Cruz. She is a Filipino-American college student majoring in finance who was born on the second day of March, 1994. She moved to America a year after she was born and is currently living in South Texas.

Kanani, who is addressed as Kana, has been possessing an interest in writing since she was young. The hobby did not merely come without any reason, she has got quite an interesting story and family background that lead her become a writer, especially a fan fiction writer. When she was young, her

mom often took her and her brother to Border, a bookstore which went bankrupt in 2011, while she went grocery shopping. While waiting for their mom, the siblings would spend hours and even the whole day staying in the bookstore accompanied by rows and rows of bookshelves. They would kill the time by reading the books, mainly fiction, which seemed to give Kana the opportunity to explore all kinds of stories and genres, from fantasy to sci-fi romance. Kana was fascinated by how certain authors could weave her into their world as if she was part of the story itself. She was also amazed by how certain authors could convey and extract explicit emotion, opinions and beliefs from their readers. She, then, realized that authors are artists, authors are dreamers, and authors are revolutionists. The new things she discovered from reading various kinds of fictions had finally motivate her to start her journey to become a writer at such a young age that is 10 years old.

Young Kana seemed to have an interest in writing a challenging, fantasy story. It can be seen from her first story which tells about high school students who discovered an underground utopian society. It was the first story she finished and she could feel the victory a writer would feel after finishing a story. But, unfortunately for her, the precious first finished story was saved in a computer that crashed only a week later. Not only that, she lost all of her other unfinished stories as well. Due to that incident, Kana seemed to experience a writer's block that she gave up writing for a view years.

When she was in her hiatus from writing, Kana happened to bump into Korean music and as she discovered more about K-pop culture, she

stumbled upon fan fiction. At first, she found fan fiction weird since it was written by fans who had freedom to write whatever they wanted to write so that there were many inappropriate stories out there. But the more she thought about it, the more she began to think that fan fiction was a smart way to practice one's writing and be recognized for it. People would read fan fiction because they knew the characters. Here, she believed, a fan fiction authors' job would be to change their perception of their bias – for the better or worse, and she seemed to find it fun to write stories which characters were her and the readers' own idols. Kana thought that her first fan fictions started out short and shallow, but as time passed, she returned to be her young writer self with her wild fantasy and imagination which lead her to create her amazing stories. “Once more, I became a child enraptured by creativity.” she had said. The long journey she experienced had apparently encouraged her to improve the fan fiction writer she is today. Kana, who admitted that she enjoyed books by Shannon Hale, is eager to be an artist who not only tells a good story, but changes the world with her works.

It seems like Kana's liking in writing and her ability to write great stories cannot be separated from her family background. Her family members are all artist in different areas. The majority of her family members are involved in music and business while the few that do not belong to either category are lyricists and poets. From her family background, there is no wonder that Kana has grown up with her natural artistic self.

The young author who is really into fantasy and science fictions did not immediately get large amount of readers for the first few stories she published. At first, she created a Tumblr blog account and posted her stories there. She had no connections and no followers, but that did not stop her. As days past, people began to recognize her stories and every reader she gained gave her big encouragement to write more. The hard times during her beginner days are paid as she has now become an author with large amount of readers who succeeds to place some of her works in the list of most popular stories on the site.

Furthermore, so far, Kana has written 22 fan fictions that are published on Asianfanfics site. Three of her stories are featured, they are *Bad Boy*, *Cupid's Match*, and *Silver Heart*. Among those three most popular stories of hers, *Bad Boy* has the most number of readers and upvoters.

#### **F. The Synopsis of “Bad Boy” Fan Fiction**

You are a transfer student in one of the most prestigious high school in South Korea. Before you officially start your days as a student of the school, you are given a tour around the school area with he other transfer students. In the middle of the tour, you separate yourself from the group to go to the restroom. The building is still so foreign and unfortunately, you can not find your way back to the group after coming out of the restroom. You do not know where you have to go and decide to follow your instinct that eventually leads you to one particular room where you hear a muffled music coming from

inside. The room happens to be a large dance studio and you find a boy dancing alone there. You are amazed by the way that boy dance, he seems to be so immersed in the music and his own movements. You yourself are also too immersed by the sight in front of you that you do not realize that the boy actually knows your existence until he speaks up first coldly. He suddenly gives you his signature which makes you confused. When he knows that you are only one of the new transfer students who has lost your way, he tells you the way back and asks you not to tell your encounter with him to anyone.

On the first day of school, you bump into a group of girls who seem to envy you to get the same class with one particular student named Kai as they do not. You do not even know who Kai is and one of the girl tells you that he is the hottest boy in school whose father is the owner of the largest hospital in the city and is one of the biggest donors for the school. The boy hardly attends school and has terrible grades but the school can not just simply kick him out because of his dad's contribution. Later do you know that the Kai boy is actually the boy you met in the dance studio when you got lost yesterday. When you are about to enter one of the same classes you have together with Kai for the day, you are stopped by a girl in the doorway. She looks like she does not appreciate the fact that Kai is following you to the class when in fact you only happen to have classes together. She even asks if you and Kai are dating and you get surprised by her bluntness because it is ridiculous since it is only your first day in school and you hardly know Kai. To your dismay, Kai does not deny her question and even decides that, yes, you two are dating.

After the class, you ask Kai if he meant what he said and he casually says that he did not because it just seemed like a good thing to say at the time and he even says you are not his type. You can not help but upset with all the ridiculousness you have experience regardless it is only your first day.

In the cafeteria, you meet the group of girls you encountered earlier before your first class. One of them, Hyunsoo, is quite friendly. You are surprised when you find that Hyunsoo sells stuff about Kai. She even sells Kai's signature and it is worth quite big bucks. You are awed by what you see since Kai is not even a idol yet he is way so popular. No wonder he offered you his signature the first time you met. You think Kai is only a popular, attractive jerk. Kai does not bother about you the next few weeks. One day you stumble into the dance studio again after school and as expected, Kai is there. This time, he invites you to come in and you spend some times with him.

Hyunsoo always tells you everything about Kai and as the days past, as you know and feel that you are a bit closer to Kai, you think that Kai is actually only a lonely boy. He is so cold and he does not make friends and that makes you want to approach him more instead of stay away from him. Kai always eats out at lunch time, he never eats in the cafeteria and when one day he show up in the cafeteria, you ask him to eat together at your and Hyunsoo's group's table. It is crazy since no one seems to be brave enough to approach Kai yet you are asking him to join your group. It becomes a huge commotion when he accepted your offer, the whole cafeteria is filled with whispers and the girls at your table become too excited and ask him endless questions until Kai

finally explodes and leaves. You run after him and when you find him, he looks so upset and frustrated. Kai does not like how people see and treat him. He never eats at the school's cafeteria because he hates the way people talk to him like that. The fact only makes you see him so vulnerable and you are more curious about him. Despite his outburst, you are glad that at least you have finally broken a dam that makes him so distant.

One day, unexpectedly, Kai offers you a ride with his luxurious car. You let him drive you around the streets in silence. On the way, he gets a phone call that has him make a detour to a particular office building. Kai tells you to stay inside the car but the man he met outside the car sees you and he turns out to be Kai's dad and he invites you out. There happens your first meeting with Kai's famous and rich dad. Kai's dad asks who you are Kai's friend but Kai is quick to say that you are just no one and you are so bemused by his action. He was nice before and he turns back into a cold Kai just in an instant. Later he tells you that he just doesn't want you to have anything to do with his dad. His dad is a business man who would try to make everyone he knows spread his name around Kai doesn't want that happen to you.

You want Kai to sometimes let down his guard in front of you and you're glad that you have grown a little bit closer to him day by day. He even shows you a beautiful, quiet lily pond near the school building that is his favorite place. He even asks you on a date that only turns out to be spending time in the dance studio. In your 'date', Kai tells you that he disappears from school because his dad often takes him into some meetings. His dad wants him



to be a business man like him and take over the company but Kai is actually not into it. Kai's dream is become a dancer and he has secretly made college applications. He has got the result but he hands you the envelope and asks you to open it. You find that he is accepted and are about to congratulate him when instead of happy, Kai looks upset and crumples the letter up into a ball. He said his dad won't let him go because it actually was a dance school he applied for.

Kai is really hard to predict, one time he is a fine cool guy and next time you know, he is an unapproachable person and that frustrates you. After taking you into a 'date' and tells you stuff, he turns to ignore you again the next day and that confuses you. There's a strike that makes Kai's dad's company's stock goes down, you want to meet Kai but you can not find him anywhere since he hardly attends school. You finally find him at the lily pond. He tells you that he currently is preparing for the school's talent show but because of what is happening to his dad's company, his dad keeps taking him in meetings to save the stock. Kai is annoyed by how his dad treats him but he cannot do anything. Still, he is his dad. After all, Kai is only a boy who is chained up by his own dad's power. He has a dream he wants to pursue but at the same time, he wants to be an obedient son for his father. At one point, Kai's dad suddenly gets a heart attack and everything turns into a mess. His dad has actually conjoined his company with another company to unite against contingent bankruptcy, he even wants Kai to get closer to the daughter of the other company owner who happens to study at the same school as Kai and you. But Kai just does not like her the way his dad wants him to. The said daughter

is actually the girl named Miyoung that you had met on your first day of school who had asked bluntly you if you and Kai were dating. When he is having a hard time, Kai somehow comes to you for a comfort. You have developed a special feeling for him since the beginning and Kai seems to have a mutual feeling. He confessed to you one night. You keep staying with him through the hard times he has to face. He even asks you to go with him to the hospital when his dad gets another heart attack and he wants you to be there when he asks his dad to come to the talent show he wants to perform at which his dad agrees to.

Kai's dad's company condition eventually gets better and your relationship with Kai is doing better as well, he becomes more open to you. The talent show goes well, Kai has presented an amazing performance that leads the audience to reward him with a standing ovation. Kai's dad with the other sponsors are there, too. His dad said that he did good and you know that meant so much to Kai. The other sponsors says that Kai needs to show his talent to the world and one of them even wants to meet Kai with one of his friends who can give a way for Kai to pursue his dream. Kai's dad eventually agrees his friends' offer since they keep insisting although he actually still wants Kai to become a business man like his plan. Whatever the reason is, Kai's glad that he can finally get the acknowledgement from his dad and you have always been there with him through his good and bad times.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research design, data and data source, method of collecting data and research instrument, and method of data analysis.

#### A. Research Design

This part presents the explanation about the research approach and design used in conducting this research. Scientific research is the application of the scientific approach to study a problem. It is a way to acquire dependable and useful information. Its purpose is to discover answer to meaningful questions by applying scientific procedures (Ary, 2002:16).

In order to be able to collect and analyze the data, the researcher was provided with several kinds of technique, they were quantitative research, qualitative research, and library research. In this study, library research was chosen to conduct the research. The data in this research were taken from printed material, in this case, the fan fiction entitled *Bad Boy* by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics site and interview conducted towards the author of *Bad Boy*. Furthermore, qualitative research in the form of content and document analysis was also used in conducting this research because the researcher needed to seek to understand a certain phenomenon by focusing on total picture instead of breaking it down into variables. The goal here was a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. Content analysis focused on analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context.

The material might be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, and so on (Ary, 2002 : 27). As what had been stated before, the data presented in this research were taken from the fan fiction *Bad Boy* which also were supported by the data taken from the interview conducted towards the writer of *Bad Boy*, Kfanfiction.

This study also used the combination of expressive and objective approach. Expressive approach believes that the objectivity of a research will be attained if the researcher examines what the writer actually wants and believes in writing his or her work. Expressive approach was conducted by linking the literary works with the writer's thought or idea, characteristic, and personality. Meanwhile, objective approach was also used to concentrate in the information contained in the story and the relation between the information and the elements in the story as the result of a work of literature.

## **B. Data and Data Sources**

This part is concerned with the kinds of data and the source of which the data were obtained. According to Ary (2001 : 450)., The historian classifies materials as primary and secondary sources. Furthermore, Ary believes that if a document is written by someone who has had firsthand experience with the phenomenon under study, it is considered a primary source. Meanwhile, a secondary source is data used to support the primary source.

In this research, the primary sources were in the form of words taken from the fan fiction *Bad Boy* on Asianfanfics site and also the results gotten

from the in-depth interview with the author of the story. By conducting an interview, it was expected to seek for the author's perspective, thought, emotion, and motive of writing the fan fiction under study.

Furthermore, in this study, the researcher used some books, journals, and online materials, as the secondary sources to support the data. Secondary source is any published or unpublished work that is one step removed from the original source. It also refers to material other than primary sources used in the preparation of a written work.

### **C. Data Collection**

The next activity is collecting data. There were many data collection methods in conducting a research. However, the researcher could use any data collection method that was suitable to be applied based on the form of the data. In qualitative research, participants and sites were identified based on places and people that can best help the researcher understand the central phenomenon (Creswell : 213).

Ary (2002 : 430) states that the most common data collection method used in qualitative research are : (1) observation (participant and nonparticipant), (2) interviewing, and (3) document analysis. Based on the three data collection method stated by Ary, the researcher used document analysis and interviewing because those techniques are the most suitable to be applied in this research.

The data in this research were taken from documents by taking notes since the research used written documents to gain understanding of the phenomenon under study. The documents used could be personal documents such as autobiographies and letters; official documents such as files and reports; or documents of popular culture such as books, films, and videos. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher used a fan fiction entitled *Bad Boy* taken from Asianfanfics site as the document to be analyzed and taken notes as well as the primary source.

Besides analyzing document, interview was also conducted towards the author of fan fiction *Bad Boy* to collect further data and support the found data taken from document analysis. Interview is data collection method by having direct conversation with informants. Interviews were used to gather data on subjects' opinions, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words (Ary, 2001 : 434). Furthermore, the methods used in collecting data in this research were done as follows:

1. The researcher studied about *Bad Boy* by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics site fan fiction comprehensively and critically in order to find the aspects in the fan fiction. The researcher then proposed questions that correspond with the formulation of the problem by basing on those activities.
2. The researcher conducted an interview. Since the story under study is from online site, it is considered cyber literature and since the source is taken from an online site whose users are spread all over

the world, the interview could not be conducted directly by having a direct face to face conversation with the interviewee. Thus, the interview was conducted through on line conversation instead. In this case, the researcher initially suggested a chat through social media twitter direct message since there might be information that the author considered a private matter so that the other users other than us two would not be able to see our conversation. But as the interview got farther and the conversation led to talk about broader matters, the 140 characters limit on twitter and its direct message came to be an obstacle. So the researcher suggested to move out of direct message and began to chat through twitlonger where tweets longer than 140 characters could be posted.

3. The researcher paid a special attention on the how the point of view used in *Bad Boy* and what the advantages of the point of view used in *Bad Boy* fan fiction.
4. The researcher identified, classified and analyzed the findings from the fan fiction and the interview in accordance with the formulation of the research problem.

#### **D. Trustworthiness of the Data**

This part of the research discusses how the researcher convinced the readers that the research data obtained are valid. To check the trustworthiness

of the data, methodological triangulation, credibility and dependability were used in this research. Those are explained as the following:

### **1. Methodological Triangulation**

In this research, the researcher used methodological triangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data. The researcher used more than one method to gather data. The data in this research were taken from document and interview.

### **2. Credibility**

The integrity of qualitative research depends on attending to the issue of validity (Ary et al, 2001 : 451). Validity in qualitative research concerns the accuracy or truthfulness of the findings. However, the term that is used in qualitative research is different from the one used in quantitative research. In qualitative research, the term to refer to such characteristic is called credibility. In this research, to make sure that the data were credible and compatible with the research questions, the researcher reread the story and study the results of the interview with the author.

### **3. Dependability**

Beside credibility, the consistency of the research had to be paid great attention. The consistency of research in qualitative research is called dependability. In this research, the research, the researcher's advisor audited



the whole steps of conducting this research to make sure that the data were dependable. The researcher shared this research to other researcher as well.

## **E. Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Data analysis is the process of reducing large amounts of collected data in order to make sense of them. It is the process the researcher used to reduce data to a story and its interpretation. Analyzing the data then interpreting them was the last activities to do in qualitative research after having the data collected. This was a process whereby the researcher systematically arranged the data in order to make them more understandable for herself and for others. Miles and Huberman (1992:16) proposes three steps in analyzing data in qualitative research, they are reduction/selection, data presentation/display, and data summarizing/drawing conclusion. These following steps explain how the data were analyzed in this research:

### **1. Reduction/selection**

This is the process of selection, concerning, abstraction and transformation of rough data appeared from notes written in the field (Miles and Huberman, 1992:16). Through reading the fan fiction *Bad Boy* the researcher found and selected the data that were limited only some sentences using second person point of view taken from the whole story. The data taken from interview were also concerned on the conversation related to the use of second person point of view.

2. Data presentation/display

A presentation is, based on Miles and Hubberman (1992:19), a group of arranged information giving possibility of summarizing and taking action. The researcher here indentified and divided the data displayed and then presented them into research questions.

3. Data summarizing/drawing conclusion

The summary of the data or the conclusion were made to know the result of the study. The researcher drew conclusions after completely identifying the use of point of view in the fan fiction entitled *Bad Boy* by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics site.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents findings of the research related to the research problems that have been proposed. The data were taken from analysing document that was the fan fiction *Bad Boy* and also from conducting interview towards Kanani Cruz, the author of *Bad Boy*, who goes by the username of Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics site.

#### **A. Findings and Analysis on Kinds of Point of View Found in *Bad Boy* Fan Fiction Based on Minderop's Theory of Point of View**

There are some things found about the point of view used in fan fiction entitled *Bad Boy* by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics site after the researcher read the fan fiction comprehensively and continually. First of all, the writer tells her story using “you” which makes the reader becomes the narrator in which the main female character while reading the story. Since the character “you” here is a girl, the researcher would like to mention the reader as “she” in further discussion in order to make the discussion easier to understand.

Furthermore, the data found from the fan fiction *Bad Boy* are supposed to be related to the research questions proposed in the first chapter of this thesis. Therefore, the findings are going to be presented specifically further in this chapter.

The use of point of view can be seen in the explanation of the data found regarding the categorization of point of view proposed by Mindelock including physical point of view, mental point of view, and personal point of view.

### **1. Physical point of view**

Physical point of view is the position of place and time that is used in approaching the story materials. More or less, here, it is dealing with the setting of place and time. The second person point of view used in *Bad Boy* here guides and narrates the reader as the one experiencing the events happening in a particular place at some particular time in the story that are going to be presented as follows:

#### **a. The Position of Place**

The main characters in *Bad Boy* are high school students who certainly attend school on a daily basis. But, other than the school building in general, there are also some particular places where the events in the story are taking place at. They can be shown in the following data:

#### **1) The office**

##### **Data 1**

“You find the office the boy had referred to with ease. Even when you arrive, however, your heart is still beating rapidly, and you don't fully understand why. He must have effectively disconcerted you.

The office he had mentioned is the snazzy reception room you had waited in with the other girls before your guidance counselor (i.e., your guide) had come to start the mini tour. It's quiet in the lobby, and

you sit at one of many leather couches and patiently wait for the group to return ... whenever that is.” (chapter 2)

## **2) The classroom**

### **Data 2**

A female teacher is already there, sitting behind her desk with a pair of brown-framed glasses perched on the bridge of her nose. You choose a seat in the middle and settle in as various other students file into the classroom. Most of them choose a seat near the back, and by the time the final bell rings, all chairs are filled except for one directly in front of the teacher's desk. The teacher scans the faces of each of her students and marks her paper, obviously checking attendance. She slowly gets up, a small frown on her face. "I guess this is everybody," she says, sounding a little disappointed. As if to contradict her, the door is flung open, and a boy with an unbuttoned blazer and unruly hair enters the classroom with a cool demeanor. The teacher raises her brows at this boy, and comments dryly, "I didn't think you'd come in, Kai." (Chapter 2)

### **Data 3**

Class starts, but you're not paying attention. You seem to be doing that a lot these days - getting distracted - and you could blame Kai. Blaming him is the easy way out. And you'd rather fuel your irritation rather than listen to some petty lesson. You stare at the back of his head. He has sat up now and is sitting straight in his seat, but once again he doesn't take out his notebook to write notes. When the teacher requests that the students complete an exercise, he is the only one who doesn't write anything down. (chapter 14)

## **3) The cafeteria**

### **Data 4**

“Once lunch rolls around, you head down to the school's snazzy cafeteria, picking delicious entrees and sweets. You find a seat next to the girls you had met earlier (the ones who had fawned over Kai and had been disappointed to know they had no classes with him) and sit next to the girl who is obviously the 'leader'.” (Bad Boy : chapter 4)

#### **Data 5**

"Hyunsoo," you say as you observe Kai from across the cafeteria.  
"Hm?" She asks you through a mouthful of food. She hurriedly swallows it and, after wiping her mouth, asks, "What?"  
"Is ... Kai popular?"  
"Isn't that obvious?" She responds and digs into her food again.  
"No, I mean, if he's popular ... why doesn't he look like he is?"  
Hyunsoo turns to see what you're looking at. From three tables over sits Kai, in his loosened tie and awry blazer. He's sitting alone at a table, calmly eating his food as he surveys his surroundings with blank eyes. He doesn't look lonely as much as he looks sad. (chapter 6)

#### **4) The dance studio**

##### **Data 6**

It's a dance studio, and a large one at that. Two walls facing each other are entirely made up of reflective glass, while the remaining walls are lined with railings and various other equipment. An iPod connected to black speakers sits on a table near the door, and beyond that is a boy, sitting down on a bench with his back to you. His hood is up, and he is bobbing his head as if to better grasp the rhythm of the fast-paced song. He gets up suddenly, and you fear that your location has been found, but he only stands to stretch. You know you should go back - considering how lonely this place seems, you probably shouldn't be here - but you can't bring yourself to leave. Instead, you watch as he turns up the volume and starts to do what people do in a room like this - dance. (chapter 1)

##### **Data 7**

It doesn't take long for your questions to dissipate. You see Kai immediately, and he's lying down in the middle of the dance floor. He isn't wearing his uniform but has on a sweater and jeans, with the hood pulled up over his face. He's simply lying there, looking silly, looking stupid, with his eyes closed, but you know as soon as a floorboard creaks underneath your step that he's noticed you. (chapter 5)

##### **Data 8**

You make it to the dance room without any interruptions. Kai pulls out another key and inserts it into the lock before he twists the knob and pushes the door open. "This has a key?" You wonder out loud,

and he lets you inside. He walks over to the speakers sitting on the floor and turns on the iPod connected to it. (chapter 26)

## 5) The parking lot

### Data 9

"Well, someone decided it'd be fun to park in front of my car," she explains as she starts to lead you to her vehicle. You follow her to the back part of the parking lot where her car, a snazzy red Camaro, is parked. You realize what she's referring to when you see that two cars are parked right behind her own, not giving any space for her car to back out. "Like seriously. I don't know what to do, and I need to leave." (Bad Boy : chapter 7)

### Data 10

You decide to check the parking lot for his car, and find it parked haphazardly in the last lot. You peek in, looking through the tinted windows to see whether he's inside, but he's not. (chapter 15)

## 6) The lily pond

### Data 11

And then it occurs to you: the lily pond. Why hadn't you thought of it before? You head for the back of the school building, making sure to check if anyone has noticed you before you round the corner. There, as if he had been waiting for you to find him all along, is Kai, lying down on the bench, an arm crossed over his face to shade his eyes. (Chapter 15)

### Data 12

You exit the building, heading for the lily pond to get your homework done. After clandestinely making your way to the back of the building, you approach the special location to realize that a very familiar figure is lazily sitting on the bench, his eyes closed as the heat of the sun above warms his face. (chapter 16)

### **Data 13**

You and Kai arrive at the pool, but instead of sitting on the bench, Kai closely approaches the border of the pond and positions himself on the ground, leaning back on the palm of his hands with his legs stretched out in front of him. You sit down, as well, and you both quietly watch the water as the reflection of the sky glimmers on its surface, twisting and turning with the breeze's prompting. It's breath taking, in a completely different way from how it looks in daylight. It's enchanting. It feels magical, you suppose, like if the moon were to shine a certain way, or if the pond were to gleam a certain way, anything could happen. Anything. (chapter 18)

## **7) The dorm**

### **Data 14**

Using your student ID to enter the building, you take the stairs and approach the second floor. The hallway is quiet, and some doors are open to reveal girls lazily sprawling on their beds, listening to music or reading books. You enter your room and collapse on your own bed. A stack of homework sits on your desk, and you barely give it a glance before you curl up and take a light nap. (chapter 17)

### **Data 15**

"I have breakfast," Kai greets you in front of the dorm building. A few girls who are walking across the field not far from where you stand stop to trade surprised looks with each other. You blush, hang up your phone, and step forward to look at what Kai has brought with him. (chapter 24)

### **Data 16**

Today is the night before the talent show. It's crazy how time flies, even when you're not doing anything fun. Although you hesitated at first, you decide to call Kai before you go to bed. (chapter 28)



## **8) The restaurant**

### **Data 17**

Just as he had described it, it's a simple place. Despite its lack of pomp, its delicate interior is plainly enticing, not to mention the variety of smells that drift in the still air. There's a window counter with baked goods displayed behind the glass, and a few chairs and tables fill the floor. The lady at the counter looks up when you enter, and with a friendly smile, she greets, "Can I help you?"

"What do you want?" Kai asks you. You stare at the menu, trying to briskly pick something. You don't want him waiting on you, so you say the first thing you see, and Kai just nods and repeats it to the worker, who rings it up. Kai gets something of his own - just a drink, thank you, he says - and he chooses to sit at a table not far from the counter. (chapter 19)

## **9) The hospital**

### **Data 18**

Kai pulls up to the hospital's guest parking lot and haphazardly parks next to a blue Ford truck. He turns off the ignition and quickly gets out, and you attempt to follow his speed as he races toward the entrance doors. After entering the hospital, he gives a wave to the receptionist, who seems to recognize him from his frequent visits. (chapter 25)

## **10) The talent show**

### **Data 19**

You grab your purse and rush out of your room. You promised to meet Hyunsoo backstage an hour before the talent show is supposed to start, and you're already running late. As you run across the field, you see students lounging around the grounds, killing time as they wait for the show to begin. You take out your phone and send a quick, encouraging text to Kai: "I'm on my way. I don't know if I'll see you, but good luck!" (chapter 29)

## **b. The Position of Time**

There are some positions of time found in the fan fiction *Bad Boy*. The events in the story happen in different times of the day such as in the morning, daylight, afternoon, evening, and night.

### **1) in the morning**

#### **Data 20**

You adjust the tie of your uniform and inspect your blazer for wrinkles. You smile at your reflection on the mirror and sigh. Will this be a good first day? You hope so. You've heard how strict this school is. You hope that, despite the up-tightness, you'll be able to have fun. (chapter 1)

Your phone wakes you up. The steady vibration transmits through the threads of cloth. Irritated, you blindly grab your phone and smash the snooze button with your index finger. You squint at the time only to realize that you're dangerously close to being late to class. Flinging the sheets off of you, you hurriedly get ready for the day. You pause to admire the roses on your bedside and, instead of focusing on preparing yourself for school, you prop the roses near the window and vow to find a vase for them soon. (chapter 24)

### **2) in the daylight**

#### **Data 21**

The next few classes pass by easily enough, and thankfully Kai isn't in any of them. Once lunch rolls around, you head down to the school's snazzy cafeteria, picking delicious entrees and sweets. (chapter 5)

### **3) in the afternoon**

#### **Data 22**

You spend the afternoon doing your homework, just as you had promised. There's a load to do, especially with finals approaching. The teachers have given you pages and pages of homework to complete, but you do them half-heartedly, sometimes concentrating

and sometimes letting your mind wander. You suppose that's why it takes so long to finish everything, but you don't regret it. It's not like you have anything else to do today. (chapter 22)

#### 4) in the evening

##### **Data 23**

You wake up with a jolt. From the dim light that intrudes your room, you guess that it's already evening, and your stomach tells you that you've missed dinner. You grab your phone to look at the time and realize that it's 9 pm. Surprised at how easy it had been to nap for so long, you push the covers that had somehow become tangled with your legs and rush out of your room, almost bumping right into Hyunsoo in the hallway. (chapter 17)

“You” in *Bad Boy*, in the beginning of the story, is a transfer student who is having a tour in her new school. By using second person point of view, the reader will automatically be the one addressed and it is as if she fuses with the story and directly experiences the process of being a transfer student and having a tour around the new school or in further events, studying in the classroom, having lunch in the cafeteria, sleeping in the dormroom, doing homeworks at the lily pond, having breakfast in a restaurant with Kai, accompanying Kai to the hospital, and so forth. Because the story is told in second person point of view, the reader will automatically feel as if she is the one being at those places. The second person point of view in *Bad Boy* makes “you”, the reader, directly experience the events in the story that happen in different times of the day such as waking up and preparing for school in the morning, having lunch in the cafeteria during breaks in the middle of the day, doing home works in the afternoon, and taking a nap in the evening.

From the findings regarding the physical point of view above, what the author tries to show the reader by writing in second person point of view analyzed using Minderop's theory of point of view can be seen. Since the story uses second person point of view, the reader will read the story as if she experiences the events happening in several places at different times because in reading a novel, the reader will find several locations and time signals (Nurgiyantoro, 2002 : 218). It can help the reader absorb the messages of the story easier since she can imagine if she were the one in the situation.

## **2. Mental Point of View**

Mental point of view deals with how the narrator would react to the conflicts happening in the story, how she would handle the situation in a particular event. Before going further, bellow are the findings regarding the narrator's feelings and demeanors :

### **a. Brave**

“You” is a brave girl, she is kind of person who will challenge the problems she is facing instead of backing out and run away from reality. It can be shown in the following findings:

#### **Data 24**

You turn down yet another hallway, this one more narrow than the others you had come across so far. The lights are dim here, and you wonder if maybe you should turn back, but before you do, muffled music begins to reach your ears. You cock your head, curious as to where the source of the music is coming from and whether it will lead you back to the guide. Taking a chance, you follow the sound, down the shadowy hallway and past closed doors until the music reaches a crescendo. You stop in front of the last door in this hallway. Music escapes the crevices.

Hoping that the guide is here, perhaps performing some sort of musical introduction, you tentatively twist open the knob and peek inside.

It's a dance studio, and a large one at that. Two walls facing each other are entirely made up of reflective glass, while the remaining walls are lined with railings and various other equipments. An iPod connected to black speakers sits on a table near the door, and beyond that is a boy, sitting down on a bench with his back to you. His hood is up, and he is bobbing his head as if to better grasp the rhythm of the fast-paced song. He gets up suddenly, and you fear that your location has been found, but he only stands to stretch. You know you should go back - considering how lonely this place seems, you probably shouldn't be here - but you can't bring yourself to leave. Instead, you watch as he turns up the volume and starts to do what people do in a room like this - dance. (chapter 1)

When she gets lost in her new school building during the tour around the campus with the other new students, she immediately tries to find the way back. But, when she cannot find the way and finds a curious-feeling room, she follows her mind to peek inside and when she finds a boy inside the room instead of her group, she dares to comply with her curiosity. She keeps watching the boy who is dancing in the room because she feels like doing that regardless the fact that she actually has to immediately be back to her group. Her bravery is also shown in other parts of the story:

### **Data 25**

You scan the labels on the classrooms, searching for the room number that specifies your class. There is one room with a cluster of whispering girls in front of it, and you can't spot the sign because of their obstruction. You try to peek around their heads, but they are all too engrossed in each other that they don't notice your futile attempts to identify the room.

You can't help but hear snippets of their conversation. You can guess, right away, that they are fawning over a specific student that is obviously held in infamous reverence. The girls speak to another with slightly blushed cheeks as they compare each others' schedules, frowning when they don't find what they're looking for. Getting slightly annoyed, you speak up and say, "Excuse me."

The girls look up and move away just enough for you to see the room number. You smile, satisfied to have found the first class you'll be attending for the day. You're about to step inside when one of the girls reaches out and grabs your arm, surprising you with the intensity in her eyes. "Are you going in?" She asks you, her voice flat. (chapter 2)

### **Data 26**

Hyunsoo turns to see what you're looking at. From three tables over sits Kai, in his loosened tie and awry blazer. He's sitting alone at a table, calmly eating his food as he surveys his surroundings with blank eyes. He doesn't look lonely as much as he looks sad.

"Wait, why is he even here?" Hyunsoo asks, glaring at Kai. "He should be out eating at a restaurant right now or something." She shrugs and turns back to her food. "Whatever. So anyway, as I was saying, I tho - "

"Why don't we invite him?" You muse out loud. She doesn't reply right away, so you turn to look at her, only to be faced by her shocked expression. "What?"

"You don't just *invite* someone like him to lunch," she states. "Not that guy. Not him. Do you even ... oh my gosh, do you have any idea? What you're asking?" (chapter 6)

Being a new student does not make “you” feel inferior, she does not hesitate to ask for permission when some students block her way to her new class although the group of girls gossiping in front of her can be intimidating since she is just a new student. In other finding, we can see that “you” does not hesitate to invite the cold guy Kai to join her group with Hyunsoo although even the other students who have known him longer won't dare to do that.

### **b. Steadfast**

#### **Data 27**

"You don't just *invite* someone like him to lunch," she states. "Not that guy. Not him. Do you even ... oh my gosh, do you have any idea? What you're asking?"

Actually, you do. And you're completely aware that your reputation could be besmirched. But why does Kai, who never eats lunch in the cafeteria, have to sit alone? If he's so popular, why doesn't anybody sit with him? Sure, he's practically a delinquent. But he's also the son of a very important donator. You'd think people would sit with him, if only so they can reap the benefits of being his friend. Although considering Kai's personality, there might not be any benefits worth anyone's eagerness.

"Let's go ask him," you say, standing up.

"Uh, what are you doing?" Hyunsoo asks, staring at you as you take a step forward. You smile over your shoulder before stepping away.

"Be right back," you call, and make the trek across the cafeteria. (chapter 6)

## Data 29

"Will you come down?" He requests softly. There is a tremor in his voice you hadn't noticed.

"Why are you here?" You ask him, crossing your arms. You don't intend to leave your room just to hear him talk. If he comes even one foot away from you, the walls you've only just rebuilt might crack again.

"I wanted to apologize," he says sincerely.

"For what?"

He smiles. "For being a jerk."

Refusing to be swayed, you reply, "How did you even know this was my room?"

"Hyunsoo," he says simply, and then everything comes together. The way she had looked at you before you left school. She knew, then. She knew about Kai's plan to come here. "Please come down?" He asks you. "I really do want to say sorry."

"You can say sorry right there."

He sighs, exasperated. He looks down at the roses, roses that begin to look just as dejected as he feels. "You gonna be able to hear me from over there?" He squints up at you.

"I'll be able to *deal* with you from here," you respond, your head becoming dizzy at the options. He smirks. (chapter

"You" is a girl of strong convictions, once she decides to or not to do something, she will stay strong with her decision. Kai is the cold guy who is famous in the entire school. His cold demeanor makes the other students never

dare to approach him and befriends with him. Besides, Kai is also not a social person, he does not like people and their attention to him. But, Kai's personality does not make "you" back out from wanting to know the mysterious Kai and get closer with him. It is not that she is a thick-faced girl, it is just that she sometimes is confused with Kai's personality because he can be so nice and normal at one time and then suddenly change into his cold facade in an instant.

In the other data in further chapter of the story, it is told that Kai is in front of her dorm building at some evening. But the situation is when he just hurts "you" and she is supposed to give him her cold shoulder to perhaps make him realize that he has done wrong. Kai begs her to come down because he wants to apologize but she is not budging regardless the fact that she actually has an affection towards Kai.

The two data show that although "you" has a special attention to something or someone, when she has a decision, she will defend it no matter what happens, even if she has to take the risk of being humiliated such as if Kai rejects her offer to join her group at lunch.

### **c. Honest**

#### **Data 30**

"You think he'll ever ... let me?" Kai asks you, his eyes pleading you to convey your honest opinion. "You know, let me do ... what I want to do. Will he let me?"

You stare at him. You don't know what to say. You want to tell him that everything is going to work out, but you don't know that for sure, and you can't bring yourself to lie. The last thing Kai needs right now



is a predictable response. What he wants right now is you, and the sincerity you have to offer.

"I don't know," you answer truthfully. "But ... I think ... he'll give you a chance. There's always a chance. Even if it's a little chance, or a chance that seems too small. I think he'd do it. But I think you ... you have to give him a chance, too," you add. "I can't say that I can relate to what you're feeling," you continue carefully, "but I think ... if both sides give each other the benefit of a doubt ... then wouldn't that be good?" (chapter 23)

When Kai is having hard time because his dad is against his passion to become a dancer, "you" is always there by his side. She even knows that the best way to do is give him her presence and sincere support. She gives him her best solution for Kai without giving him false hope

#### **d. Supportive**

##### **Data 31**

"Well, it's a nice image," you assure him, returning your hand to your side. "You could make a story out of it. Submit it to Disney. Make them have a movie."

"What are you talking about?" He laughs.

"Oh, you know," you add, unable to stop your silly speech. "Boy meets girl. Boy is from earth, the girl is from the Stars, and they have this really complicated love story and stuff happens, and in the end they get together again."

"And whose home do they get to stay in, hm?" He tests you. "The Earth, or the Stars?"

"The Stars," you scoff. "It's prettier."

"You said it was hot, earlier."

"She can handle the heat. Plus, it's pretty. "

"You don't even know what it looks like from up there."

"Sure I do," you retort, tapping your temple with a knowing look. "I saw it in the movies."

Kai just shakes his head, but he's grinning at your absurdity. Mission: Get Him To Feel Better is accomplished. (chapter 18)

The data tells about the scene when "you" was accompanying Kai at the lily pond in one night. Kai's father is hospitalized and he keeps insisting

Kai to take over the company when Kai's passion is never in business. "You" tries to cheer Kai up and be supportive even if she has to say silly things to make him feel better.

**e. Patient**

**Data 32**

"Will you stay with me?" He asks you softly. He stirs to look at you again, and *dangit*, you can't think straight when he's looking at you with those sleepy eyes.

"Isn't that against the rules?" You somehow squeak out. "There's a curfew, isn't there?"

"What's your point?" Kai whispers, his breath tickling your nose.

"Nobody comes here anyway. You and I, we could just lie here and let time pass, and nobody would care. You will, won't you?" He searches your eyes, those pleading eyes that suggest a desperation deeper than he implies. "I'll get you breakfast after."

"Okay," you smile, your defenses failing to protect your heart. "Fine. I'll stay. I'll hang out with you."

Kai simply smiles. (chapter 18)

**Data 33**

"He got a heart attack," Kai declares in frustration. "*Again*. And I need you to come with me to the hospital. All right? You need to come with me." He looks at you again, a desperate gloom in his eyes. "*I need you with me.*"

You swallow nervously. "Yeah. I'll come with you." (chapter 24)

**Data 34**

"What do you mean, I can't see him?"

"I'm really sorry, but you're going to have to wait, we're working on some - "

"I have to see him," Kai mutters, his fingers brushing the knob.

"Kai," you say, pulling him back. "It's okay. We can wait," you tell the nurse.

"Just tell me he's okay," Kai begs the nurse, his eyes forlorn. "Just tell me that."

The nurse looks away before murmuring, "He's alright," and walking away. Kai stands in front of the door, his chest rising and heaving in

worry, his hair falling over his eyes. He runs a hand over his face and tries to smile, but you can tell the endeavor strains him. He squeezes your hand and pulls you toward the waiting room, where one other person is sitting down with a magazine on his lap. On the front cover, you realize, is a photo of Kai's dad and a headline stating the company's financial status.

"Let's sit over there," you say, leading Kai away from the magazine. You sit down next to him on the sofa. He is still holding your hand, and he's clutching it so tightly that you feel your bones rake against each other, but you don't complain. If you're the one thing tethering him to sanity, then you're okay with a little bit of discomfort. (chapter 25)

Her supportive and understanding sides always appears every time she is facing Kai with all the problems in his life. “You” is patiently always there even when Kai makes her do rather pointless thing. When Kai is on fire and being impatient, “you” tries to become the cool one who gives him companion and reminder when he crosses the line.

The findings about mental point of view show that the narrator, in this case “you”, is quite good at handling the situation. We have found about the mental point of view or the character’s reaction towards certain event, problem, situation, words, other people’s action or behavior, etc. that is called character reaction technique (Nurgiyantoro, 2002 : 207). From the data above, we can conclude that the most obvious character’s feelings and demeanor towards the events happening in the story are: Brave, steadfast, honest, supportive, and patient.

### **3. Personal Point of View**

Regarding the personal point of view, it is clear that *Bad Boy* fan fiction uses second person point of view in telling the story. The story

contains of 30 chapters and from the first until the last chapter, the main female character as well as the narrator who tells the story uses the pronoun “you” in narrating the story. So here, the one called “you” is the narrator instead of the author since there are possibilities that the point of view in a story can refer to either the narrator or author (Setyo. W, 2011). Here, the other characters also refer to the narrator as “you” and the descriptions are based on what the reader would see if he/she were in that situation (<http://wikis.engage.com/pointofview>). We can confirm that even from the very first part of the story:

### **Data 35**

“A boarding school. You've never been to a boarding school before, and yet here you are, touring the campus with other transfer students. It's your first time having such an experience, and to be honest, you're excited. Being away from your parents is a plus, and being surrounded with people your own age is another plus. It's going to be fun; you can feel it.” (chapter 1)

As a writer, Kana did not immediately write using second person point of view one she began to be an author. When she first started writing she used first person almost all the time, just when she began to write fan fictions, she started to think that second person was probably the most suitable perspective.

From the findings regarding three categories of point of view proposed by Minderop above, it can be concluded that the second person point of view used in narrating the story is intended to make the reader who also plays as the narrator can better absorb all three of physical point of

view, mental point of view, and personal point of view shown in the story because they will feel that she experiences the events in the story since she is the one being addressed. Kana said, “The reader no longer has to empathize with the main character; the reader is the main character.” Here, the second person point of view which makes the reader plays the role as the main character helps the reader be immersed deeper in the story.

## **B. Findings and Analysis on the Advantages of Point of View Used in the Fan Fiction *Bad Boy* Written by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics Site**

The findings and discussions about the use of point of view in *Bad Boy* fan fiction as what have been presented above were taken from comprehensively reading the story. Meanwhile, this research was also purposed to find the advantages and disadvantages of the point of view that is used by the author in narrating *Bad Boy* fan fiction. In this case, the researcher conducted an interview towards Kanani Cruz, the writer of *Bad Boy*, who goes by the username of Kfanfiction. From the interview, the researcher can explain the advantages the writer got from using second person point of view in writing her story as below:

### **1. Second Person Point of View Makes the Reader Become More Than an Observer**

In reading a story, the reader’s perspective from which she will view the events in the story is shown through the point of view that is used

by the author in narrating the story. First person point of view gives the possibility for the author to make the narrator of the story as the main character who narrates the story about the events happening about him/herself, the observer who narrates the story and is involved in the events but has no power to affect them, or the observer who is also a character in the story who knows and can affect the events as Keraf (1989 : 193) has proposed. Third person point of view gives the narrator the role of only an outsider who only tells the story without being involved in the events at all, the narrator is someone outside the story proper who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or as “he”, “she”, “they” (Abrams, 1999 : 231). Meanwhile, second person point of view gives the reader the opportunity to, as if, experience all events being told in the story since the reader reads the story that makes her the main character who narrates the story. The other characters in a story narrated using second person point view address the reader, as the main character, as “you” and the descriptions are based on what the reader would see if she were in that kind of situation (<http://wikis.engage.com/pointofview>). The special opportunity to make the reader feel like she directly experiences the events in the story seems like what had motivated Kana to write *Bad Boy* using second person point of view. “The reader can be more than an observer. The reader can become the protagonist,” Kana had said. Reading a story in second person point of view would give the reader the advantage of being in a certain situation with all its sensation. Here is one situation from *Bad Boy* as an example:

**Data 36**

You stare at that unfamiliar hand reaching out to you, at that golden watch that encircles a slim wrist. You gulp nervously and take a deep breath, suddenly becoming very aware of your appearance, wondering whether you look respectable enough in front of such a distinguished man. You meet his eyes and tentatively reach forward to shake his hand, and he grasps yours firmly. His eyes are just like Kai's, you realize; they're unsettling. (chapter 9)

That situation is about “You” meeting Kai’s dad for the first time in an unexpected encounter. Kai’s dad is a rich and successful businessman who is well-thought-of by other people. Reading the story that narrates using “you” might make the reader read the story while imagining if she were actually in that kind of situation, she must be really nervous and worrying about all sort of things such as whether her appearance was presentable enough in front of Kai’s dad. Meanwhile if the story were narrated using first person point of view or third person point of view, especially when the narrator was only an observer and the character being told was already obvious that she was not the narrator, the reader would not feel the thrill as second point of view gave since the character experiencing the event was certainly not her.

**2. Second Person Point of View Gives New Different Experience**

As what has often mentioned in this thesis, second person point of view is the way to narrate a story that is very rarely used in writing fiction. The discussions about literature and writing fictional works that get down to second person point of view can hardly be found because originally the kind

point of view that are meant to literary works are the first and third person point of views. But, an adventurous author would not hesitate to use second person point of view in writing stories for the sake of new experience for both the writer and reader, and Kana must be the type who would dare herself to try the odd way.

Kana stated as follow:

“Once the reader gets into the mindset that they are, in fact, the character, they will experience the situations in the story in a completely different way than if they were reading a story written in first person or third person.”

Reading or writing a story in second person point of view might feel strange since it is not the normal way a literary work is supposed to be narrated with, but the divergence and renewal in literary work are actually essential (Nurgiyantoro, 2002 : 253).

Kana often got comments like ““I don't usually read this kind of POV, but you do great at it.” from her readers regarding her stories that are written in second person point of view and she said that she tried to take that as a compliment. She said, “To take something out of the norm and recreate it in a way that people admire is gratifying.”

Kana has proven that doing a different thing from the usual is not wrong, it even actually has advantages. When the usual ways, in this case first and third person point of view, are overused that reading a literary work becomes boring, the second person point of view can be both the author's and reader's second wind.



### **3. Second Person Point of View Lets the Reader Question the Story in a More Personal Way**

In first and third person point of view, sometimes the narrator can only be an observer in the story although he/she is one of the characters in the story. When the narrator is an observer, she cannot do anything about the events occurring in the story but merely tell and narrate to the reader about what is happening. The reader can imagine and pretend to be in a certain situation yet, at the same time, she cannot really be since the narrator is only an outsider. Moreover, in first and third person point of view, when the narrator is also plays a character in the story, the narrator's name is usually has been certain. It means, the narrator is not the reader. When the narrator experiences or does unpleasant things that the reader will mostly never do in real life, the narrator cannot change the narrator's decision. But in the second person point of view Kana used in writing *Bad Boy*, the reader was the main character so that she would also experience all the "you" did.

Kana stated, "If the 'you' makes a decision they would/would not make in real life, their opinion of the decision will change according to their experiences." Point of view is supposed to affect the freedom and restrictiveness beside the development of the story, the conflict being told, and the other important things (Nurgiyantoro, 2002 : 246). Second person point of view in *Bad Boy* has given the reader a freedom to go along with character or narrator or not and make different decision that the reader believes is better.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two elements, the conclusion and suggestion of the research.

#### A. CONCLUSION

The work of literature especially fiction is made for several purposes and has many kinds and aspects. Fan fiction as one of the kinds of literary work that is categorized in cyber literature is an example of a new phenomenon occurs in the world of literature. Regardless being a unique thing in literature, fan fiction possesses the same elements just like the other fictional works. Point of view is one fundamental element in literature that became the concern of this research. The *Bad Boy* fan fiction By Kfanfiction or Kanani Cruz was written in point of view that is rarely used in writing fictions, second person point of view.

The results of this research revealed that types of point of view found in *bad boy* fan fiction based on Minderop's Theory of Point of View are (1) Physical point of view that consisted of position of place and position of time; (2) Mental point of view that showed the character being brave, steadfast, honest, supportive, and patient; (3) Personal point of view which showed that the author used second person point of view in narrating the story so that the reader could feel as if she was the one experiencing the events in the story during the process of reading the story.

Furthermore, here are the advantages of second person point of view used in *Bad Boy* fan fiction based on the interview conducted towards the author: (1) second person point of view makes the reader becomes more than an observer; (2) second person point of view gives new different experience; (3) second person point of view lets the reader question the story in a more personal way.

Those findings taken from *Bad Boy* fan fiction are important and worth special attention. The use of point of view as explained in this thesis can help the readers know their position when they are reading a fiction. Beside that, there are many important aspects found that can help the reader understand the story better. The results also give information about the advantages the writer gets from writing a story in second person point of view.

## **B. SUGGESTION**

Based on the analysis about point of view used in fan fiction entitled *Bad Boy* by Kfanfiction on Asianfanfics site, here are some suggestions addressed to some parties:

For authors of literary works especially fan fiction, this research is expected to give new knowledge about writing fictions especially in using second person point of view. Second person point of view that is rarely used in writing fictions might be a new alternative that can be used in writing beside the usual first and third person point of view.

For readers to know deeper about the aspects in literary works especially fan fiction so they can become smarter reader who understand about the aspects that build a story rather than only read a story blindly.

For other future researcher to make a good use of this research as reference in order to produce a better research in similar topic in the future.

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