

**SUSPENSE OF PLOT *THE MAZE RUNNER* NOVEL
BY JAMES DASHNER**

(A Thesis)



By

Hima Aliya Hafizhoh

15111444

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ARTS AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA
BANDAR LAMPUNG
2020

DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM

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I certify that the intellectual content of this thesis is the product of my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this thesis and sources have been acknowledged.

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(Hima Aliya Hafizhoh)

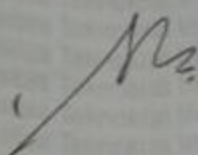
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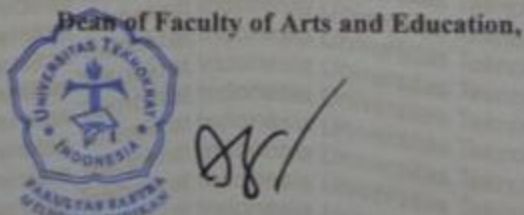
NIDN : 02 1902 7801

()

Examiner : Dina Amelia, S.S., M.Hum.

NIDN : 02 1409 8401

()



Dean of Faculty of Arts and Education,

Akhyar Rido, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.

NIK 023 05 00 01

Title : Suspense of Plot in *The Maze Runner* Novel by James Dashner

Name : Hima Aliya Hafizhoh

Student Number : 15111444

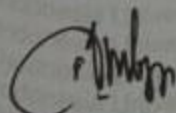
Study Program : English Literature

Departement : Faculty of Arts and Education

School/Institute : Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia

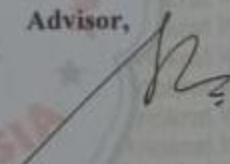
Approved by
Advisor Committee

Head of English Literature,



Suprayogi, S.S., M.Hum.
NIK 023 17 09 02

Advisor,



Samanik, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN 02 1902 7801

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirobbil ‘alamin,

Praise to Allah SWT, the Lord of the Universe. Finally, I could finish this research. In this opportunity, I would like to express my highest gratitude to the people who support and give such influential contributions toward my thesis:

1. Dr. H.M. Nasrullah Yusuf, S.E., M.B.A., Rector of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia.
2. Akhyar Rido, S.S., M.A., Ph.D., Dean of Faculty of Arts and Education in Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia.
3. Achmad Yudi Wahyudin, S.Pd., M.Pd., Vice Dean of Faculty of Arts and Education in Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia.
4. Samanik, S.S., M.Hum., as my the best advisor, such a good lecturer, and a good person. Thank you for your suggestion and support me to finish this research.
5. Dina Amelia, S.S., M.Hum., as my examiner, my inspiring lecture. Thank you for your advices and helping me to write better thesis.
6. All of the lecturers who have give their best to help me to develop and improve as a student and an individual during this years of my time in Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia.
7. All of the administration and student affair staffs, and all of library officers, Thank you for your attention in answering my questions and solving my problem about campus' administration.

Bandarlampung, September 28th

2020

Hima Aliya Hafizhoh

MOTTO

~~Yesterday~~ - NOW - ~~Tomorrow~~
~Take the Risk or Lose the Chance~

(Hima Aliya Hafizhoh)

DEDICATION

From the deep of my heart, I dedicate the thesis to my parents (Sumpeno, S.Pd and Nina Muharni). You are the reason for the recent successful in my life and I appreciate you a lot for helping me, guidance and motivating me to do better.

I thank and appreciate to myself for being a strong person and survives in every hard situation and condition that I am dealing with. It is not easy to be part of this world. It takes a lot of strength to be in this world. To live on this planet, and to deal with the many challenging situations I have to deal with on a regular basis. Thanks for the strength, courage, and fortitude I show every single day and thank you for all that I have been through, for how beautifully I have blossomed, and for the unique, wonderful and loving being that I am.

My Spirit of life Zehna Naila Syarafah, thank you for always being with me and always support me when I feel tired and want to give up. Thank you for always being by my side and for making me laugh. Thank you Abdul Majid Al-Hanif for being my brother.

My beloved all of my best friends, I cannot describe how much I grateful and happy to have you guys in my life. Thank you for always listening me, patient with me, thank you for making every moment so special.

ABSTRACT

SUSPENSE OF PLOT IN *THE MAZE RUNNER* NOVEL BY JAMES DASHNER

**Hima aliya Hafizhoh
15111444**

In this thesis, the writer discusses about suspense of plot built in *The Maze Runner* novel by James Dashner. The main purpose of this research is to describe how is suspense of plot built in *The maze Runner* novel by James Dashner.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Then, the object and the source of the data is the novel —The Maze Runner by James Dashner, published in 2009 and consists of 62 chapters and 478 pages. Moreover, the instrument of this research is note taking. The theory that is used to analyze the data is structural affect theory and structuralism approach. Based on the findings and discussion.

The writer concluded suspense built in the plot based on structural affect theory. In structural affect theory, suspense is evoked by postponing the story's outcome. The process of suspense consists of initiating event that leads the readers in the story and foreshadowing that produces the readers emotions with heightens or generates suspense through the hints in the story. In this research, the writer found there are 27 events, 18 initiating event data and 9 foreshadowing data. The implication of this thesis is to give understanding to the readers how suspense becomes the important aspect to create a good story especially in literature. Expectantly, this thesis can give many benefits for the readers and all of the students of English and Literature to learn more about suspense.

Keywords: Foreshadowing, Initiating event, Plot, Structural Affect Theory, Structuralism Approach, Plot, Qualitative Method

TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER i

DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM ii

APPROVAL PAGE iii

VALIDATION PAGE..... iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....v

MOTTO vi

DEDICATION..... vii

ABSTRACT viii

TABLE OF CONTENTS..... ix

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 . Background of the Study 1

1.2 . Research Question 6

1.3 . Objective of Research 6

1.4 . The Use of Study 6

1.4.1 Theoretical Use.....6

1.4.2 Practical Use.....6

1.5 . The Scope of Study..... 7

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Study8

2.2. Structuralism Approach10

2.3. Structural Affect Theory11

2.4. Plot and Suspense12

2.4.1. Elements of Plot13

2.5. Suspense.....14

2.5.1 Definition of Suspense14

2.5.2 The Process of Suspense.....15

a. Initiating Event15

b. Foreshadowing18

2.6 Kinds of Suspense.....19

2.6.1 Hidden Suspense.....19

2.6.2 Macro Suspense	20
 CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1. Research Method.....	21
3.2. Data and Data Source.....	21
3.2.1 Primary Data Source	21
3.2.2 Secondary Data Source	22
3.3. Data Collecting Technique	22
3.4. Data Analyzing Technique	22
 CHAPTER FOUR ANALYSIS	
4.1. Event	25
4.2. Conflict	32
4.3. Climax.....	40
CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSION	46
 REFERENCES	

LIST OF TABLE

EXAMPLE 1.....16

EXAMPLE 2.....18

EXAMPLE 3.....19

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is a form of human expression, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest. It used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. Webster (as cited in Fatkhul. K, 2016) states that People sometimes want to express their ideas, feelings, and messages by writing on their notes. However, this activity may sometimes produce a good work in literature. “Literature is the class of writings in which imaginative expression, aesthetic form, universality of ideas, and permanence are characteristic features, as fiction, poetry, romance and drama.

Literature is a big term that encompasses almost every type of written word, but there are actually two main groups all literature can be categorized under. These two categories are fiction and nonfiction. Fiction includes all written works that are invented or made-up by the author. This includes novels, short stories, and poems. Nonfiction, then, comprises of the written works based on real events, while nonfiction term consists of history, biography, and autobiography. Pradopo (as cited in Puji. R, 2014) states that the literary work is as the picture of the world and human life, the main criteria that putted on the literary work is ‘truth’, or everything that wants to picture by the author.

One of fiction literary work is novel. It is a piece of long narrative in literary prose. Abrams (as cited in Amaliah.D, 2014) states that novel is a fiction that introduces an imagination word that consists of intrinsic element like setting, plot, characteristics, point of view, etc. In addition, plot as on of an intrinsic element of novel can make the readers conceiving about story in literary works. Plot refers to how events arranged to achieve unintended effect. Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story, or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story. Plot known as the foundation of

a novel or story, around which the characters and settings are build. Wolf (as cited in irawan, 2015) states that plot is sequence of events that move narrative from beginning to end. It is means to organize information and events in a logical manner. When writing the plot of a piece of literature, the author has to be careful that it does not dominate the other parts of the story. Plot builds of significant events in a given story significant because they have important consequences. Cleland (2016) states that a plot is one of the most important parts of a story, and has several functions. First, the plot give attention on the important characters and their roles in the story. It motivates the characters to affect the story, and connects the events in an orderly manner. Second, the plot creates a desire for the reader to go on reading by absorbing them in the middle of the story, ensuring they want to know what happens next. Then, the plot leads to the climax, but by gradually releasing the story in order to maintain readers' interest. During the plot of a book, a reader gets emotionally involved, connecting with the book, not allowing himself to put the book down. Eventually, the plot reveals the entire story, giving the reader a sense of completion that he has finished the story and reached a conclusion.

Plot is whatever happens in a story. Plot built of significant events in a given story—significant because they have important consequences (Dibell in Amaliah. D, 2014). The important aspect that build plot is suspense. Suspense is one of human feeling. It is a process when human feels anxiety or fear like when a human in difficult situation. For example, when a human gets a terror, struggle with their conflicts. Suspense can created through almost any element of a story, including the title, characters, plot, time restrictions and word choice.

According to Cheong and Young (2008) suspense is the feeling of excitement or anxiety that both of writer and reader feel when they are waiting for something happen and are uncertain about significant outcome. Because with suspense aspect the writer and reader can feel the condition or conflict, bring the writer and reader into the story. Suspense is a literary device that authors use to keep their readers' interest alive throughout the work. It is a feeling of anticipation that something risky or dangerous is about to happen. The purpose of using this type of anxiety in literature is to make readers more concerned about the characters and to form sympathetic association with them, Suspense ensures the interest of readers by

putting them on the edges of their seats, and waiting for what is next. If an author does this well, suspense continues to increase gradually until the climax, or the turning point, and final confrontation reached. Writers and authors use suspense to create empathy with their readers, by giving their characters internal struggles with which readers can identify. Readers feel apprehension for their beloved characters whenever they are in danger. Jessika E. Moyer (2016) states that the entire purpose of suspense is to build tension and uneasiness. This uneasiness derives not from the events that happen in the story, but instead from the things that might happen. In addition, Saricks (2009) states that most suspense book begin when there is a danger that intersects an individual normal, everyday life. There is a dark atmosphere and the action begin early on, within a narrow time frame, with a strong protagonist. There a tension or uneasiness that pervades the entire story from early on in the book.

This research analyze the suspense feeling of plot in *The Maze Runner* novel by James Dashner. This novel published in the United States on October 7, 2009 written by American author James Dashner. *The Maze Runner* novel by James Dashner was a sensational appearance in 2009; this novel is one of Dashedner's popular works since this novel awarded as first New York Times Bestselling Series, USA Today Bestseller, Kirkus Reviews Best Teen Book of the Year, An ALA-YASLA Best Fiction for Young Adults Book and An ALA-YALSA Quick Pick. Dashner in this novel tells about a teenage boy named Thomas who dropped into the middle of a jungle called the Glades. His memory has been wiped by some higher up power, and he soon discovers that he is surrounded by other teenagers with no memory and no knowledge of how they came to be in the Glades. The book runs through the adventures that Thomas goes on with his new friends and his new acquaintances commonly known runners, for running into harm's way to try to learn more about what is going on. Dashner creates pauses, through chapter, section and paragraph breaks, which heighten readers' anticipation.

Based on forum called *goodreads*¹, which is a forum dedicated to discuss about this novel, this novel stated had a very suspenseful plot, excited is appropriate for the

¹ *Goodreads* is a social cataloging website that allows individuals to free search its database of books, annotations, and reviews.

book. Since the author had great vivid imagery, James Dashner uses a very excited tone in his book. For example in the book it states, “Thomas couldn’t believe he was still looking upon a human being—the madness in Ben’s eyes, the phlegm flying from his mouth, the pale skin stretched taut across his veins and bones.” James Dashner uses simple diction in his writing. For instance, he uses some slang words like klunk and shuck. These meant usually crap and an idiotic person. The author had a good mixture of simple and complex sentences. He did not rarely used run-on or fragments. There was a satisfying amount of dialogue in the book.

Based on the explanation above, the urgency of the writer to conduct this research is to describe the suspense of plot built in the novel. Since, suspense runs high in this novel, which is suspense, is one of the most important aspect in literary work. Hopefully, this research can inspire the reader, which means there are positive values that can be taken and realized by the reader in their daily lives, especially in terms of literature and education.

1.2 Research Question

Based on background of research above, the writer formulates the research question as how is suspense of plot built in *The Maze Runner* novel?

1.3 Objective of Research

Regarding to the research question above, the objective of this research is to describe the suspense of plot built in *The Maze Runner* novel.

1.4 The Use of the Study

There are some benefits expected by conducting this study. The benefits of the study are as follows:

1.4.1 Theoretical Use

Theoretically, discussing this topic will gives new knowledge to the readers about how important suspense of plot inside of a novel. Suspense is a component that becomes an important part in plot. Suspense of plot is a feeling of fascination and excitement mixed with apprehension, tension, and anxiety developed by unpredictable, mysterious part of the story. There are so many information that can help readers in finding something related to suspense of the plot.

1.4.2 Practical Use

This thesis will add a reference for students in English Department in analyzing literature and its relationship which concern about suspense in plot and become the previous study or secondary data for other writers who wants to conduct a research with the same topic. In spite, this research will dedicated in the term of knowledge development. This research makes full use of the academic range with high level of semester in English Literature major.

1.5 Scope of Research

The researcher needs to limit the study since there are many topics that can be discuss from the novel. In accordance, the researcher focuses on the intrinsic element of the novel, especially plot in *The Maze Runner* novel by James Dashner. The researcher analyzes about the suspense of plot inside of the story. The researcher applies structural affect theory to get the result about suspense that shows in the plot.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains some review of the previous studies. There are several previous studies chosen by the writer that considered supporting the research. The review done in order to give more understanding for the writer in doing the analysis. The previous studies chosen are related to the topic discussed and become the writer references and guidelines to conduct the research. This chapter introduces and describes the theory that explains why the research problem under study exists. In order to do this research which discusses about how is suspense of plot built that can be analyzed in *The Maze Runner* novel, the writer uses structural approach and structural affect theory to support this research. Besides, some previous studies are added reviewed to help the researcher.

2.1 Previous Studies

In order to do the proper analysis, the writer needs to review some previous studies. The previous studies further have related topic discussed and have function to help the writer in order to supporting this research and become the writer guidelines.

The first previous study is a research conducted by Nurul Amalia Darwis (2014) in her thesis “Suspense of plot in Alana Matthews’s Novel “Waterford Point” the writer discuss about Suspense of Plot in Alana Matthew’s Novel “Waterford Point”. The objective of this research are (1) to describe how suspense built in the plot in the novel “Waterford Point” by Alana Matthew (2) to know what kind of suspense is built in the plot “Waterford Point” by Alana Matthews. The theory that used to analyse the data is structural affect theory, suspense evoked by postponing the story outcome. The process of suspense consist of initiating event that leads the readers in the story and foreshadowing that produces the readers emotions with heightens or generates suspense through the hints in the story.

The second previous study is a research conducted by Dani irawan (2015) in his thesis “Structural analysis of plot in Rick Riordan’s “*Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*” the writer discuss about the analysis of Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief written by Rick Riordan using Greimas structuralism. The focus of the analysis is finding the kind of plot in the

story. In the analysis, the researcher divides the story into three stories. The first story is looking for half-blood camp. The second story is finding the lightning bolt. The last story is returning the lightning bolt. The researcher uses actant in analysing the story that has been divided. The researcher found in his analysis that the plot of the novel is dramatic or chronological plot, also the researcher concluded the novel is closed plot.

The last previous study is journal research conducted by Hans Hoeken, Mario van Villet (2018) entitled “*Suspense, Curiosity and surprise: How discourse structure influences the affective and cognitive processing of a story*”. In this paper, an experiment is described in which the affective and cognitive effects of suspense, curiosity, and surprise structures are studied using a story by a professional author. The results showed that suspense can be evoked even when readers know how the story will end. The inclusion of a surprising event is highly appreciated. This study provide some insight into the effects of different discourse structures. On the one hand, it shows that Brewer and Lichtenstein's (1981, 1982) structural affect theory and Kintsch's notions about what makes a story interesting are valid and important ideas about the processing and appreciation of suspenseful stories. On the other hand, it shows that suspense is not simply the result of uncertainty about the outcome.

From the previous study, the writer got a lot contribution, the writer got information that suspense evoked by postponing the story outcome. The process of suspense consist of initiating event that leads the readers in the story and foreshadowing that produces the readers emotions with heightens or generates suspense through the hints in the story. The writer also got information about kind of plot. Furthermore the writer also got information about can be evoked even when readers know how the story will end.

Based on the previous studies above that the researcher mentioned before are different with the writer's research. In this research the writer uses *The Maze Runner* Novel as the data source to be analyzed and the writer focus is on the process of suspense that are built in the novel.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

Nayar (2010) states that structuralism is the belief that the world is organized as structure and there is relation of every units. These relations constitute a structure and behind local variations in the surface phenomena, there are constant laws of abstract culture. Structuralism is literary approach that focused on analyzing intrinsic aspect. Parts of intrinsic aspect are plot, theme, setting, character, etc. based on the explanation above the structuralism approach is an approach that have relation with human culture and describe about the human life, environments and structuralism approach focusing on intrinsic aspect.

By understanding the definition above and related to the title of this research Suspense of Plot in *The Maze Runner* Novel by James Dashner, structuralism approach will be used to analyzed the suspense of plot through the novel. So the writer hopes that the approach could help the writer to analyze the main problem formulation that stated about How is suspense of built in *The Maze Runner* novel by James Dashner.

2.3 Structural Affect Theory

Vorderer (2013) states that structural affect theory attempts to relate particular structural features of narratives to particular affective responses in the reader and then to relate these structural-affective relationship to story intuitions and overall judgements of liking. The emotions of the reader systematically determined by the configuration of the plot and the knowledge states of various agents. According to Brewer, Linchtension, and Otshuka (1986) states that different affective responses can evoked by postponing the preceding events, and surprise evoked by unexpected events.

Highsmith (2014) states that they have purposed three major discourse structures (Surprise, Suspense, and Curiosity) in a several recent papers by Brewer and Lichtenstein (1982) they declared about Structural Affect Theory. The Structural Affect Theory component of the theory relates particular discourse structures to particular affective states produced in the reader. This component of the theory greatly influenced by contemporary structural approaches to literary theory. However, in this research the writer only focuses on explaining suspense.

2.4 Plot and Suspense

Fry (2012) states that the plot of narrative structure is itself composed of smaller narrative structure (episodes, incidents). Among many other elements such as character, setting, theme in a story, plot holds them together in building a story. A successful plot must be arranged effectively. Plot is the events that form a significant pattern of action with a beginning, a middle and an end. Plot is also a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. They move from one place or event to another in order to form a pattern, usually with the purpose of overcoming a conflict. The plot is formally called a narrative. Caserio (2015) states that plot is the sequence of incidents or events which the story is composed and it may conclude what character says or thinks, as well as what he does, but it leaves out the description and analysis and concentrates ordinarily on major happenings. Plot, as a storyline made by the reader in the form of a row of events in chronological order, and are interconnected by causality in accordance with what was happened to the characters in the story. From the definition above it can be concluded that a plot is an interrelated story in chronological order to show the intent of an existing storyline.

Plot can be defined as a story's sequence of incidents, arranged in dramatic order. One of them is tempted to insert the word "chronological". However, doing so would exclude many stories that depart from this strict ordering of events. Caserio (2015) states that the plot is a story that contains the sequences of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event that caused or led to the occurrence of other events. The plot is decided by three essential elements: events, conflict, climax. Percy G. Adams (2015) suggested the structure of plots divided into three parts. They are the beginning, which consists of the exposition or introduction, the middle, which consists of conflict, complication and climax, and the end, which is the denouement or resolution.

2.4.1 Elements of Plot

Plot is classified by its parts: events, conflict, and climax. Caserio (2015) suggested, the structure of plots divided into three parts; An event, refers to a process rather than a state of being, though this is many times hard to discern in a text, as most sentences seem to refer to processes. However, for an event to occur, some alteration must

take place relying on contextual clues is crucial to determine this change. Event in a story refers to the main things that happen in a story. If a story is flat, we say that it had no events. Events make a story or movie interesting because every event has its own settings and interests.

Conflict is a clash action, desire, ideas, or goals in the plot of a story or drama. Conflict may exist between the main character and other person or persons (man against man), between the main character and some external force physical nature society, or fate (man against some destructive element in his own nature (man against himself) (Perrine, 1998:1408). Conflict is critical to plot development because this is the place where the author gives or put a problem inside of the story.

Climax, a Greek term meaning “ladder” is that particular point in a narrative at which the conflict or tension hits the highest point. Climax is a structural part of a plot, and is at time referred to as a “crisis”. It is a decisive moment or a turning point in a storyline at which the rising action turns around into a falling action. Thus, a climax is the point at which a conflict or crisis reaches its peak, and then calls for a resolution or denouement.

In order to make great literary, the authors must have a good scenario or story called plot. Potter (as cited in Novania, 2010) states that plot can divided into five structures that consist of exposition, raising action, climax, falling action, and conclusion. However, Perrine (1988) states that plot is sequence of incidents or events of which a story composed, in other words, plot is sequence of events in the story. Good plot that makes the readers feels like they are a part of the story. Bring the readers feel the conflict and situation into the story. Therefore, the author needs suspense.

2.5 Suspense

2.5.1 Definition of Suspense

Suspense is a crucial plot element in literature. Suspense comes from ancient period as element of drama, novel and poem. The aim of suspense is to make the reader ask "What will happen next?". Kemertelidze and Manjavidze (2013) states that suspense is a feeling of uncertainty and anxiety about the outcome of certain actions, an element of excitement producing a situation which something untoward or ominous to happen. Suspense is the sense of anticipation or worry that the author

instills in readers. The function of suspense is to keep a reader in constant interest, feelings of tension and anxiety.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that suspense is a feeling can make the readers /someone feels anxiety or can make someone curious what will happen and guess to the next part. Feeling suspense also makes someone to know what will happen and guess the next event, Especially in literary story like a novel, the readers keep reading the novel and interested when main character have a conflict, or novel has many mysteries that will make the readers curious until know the end of the story.

2.5.2 The Process of Suspense

Suspense in plot has important part to make a good story especially in novel. There are two aspects including in the process of suspense are:

a. Initiating Event

According to Olson, Torrance and Hildyard (as cited in Amaliah D, 2014) An event structure capable of producing suspense must contain an initiating event or situation. An initiating events is an event that could lead to significant consequences (either good or bad) for one of the characters in the narrative. The event structure must also contain the out come of the initiating event. In a suspense discourse structure the discourse is organized with the initiating event early in the discourse. An example of suspense discourse structure above according to Olson, Torrance, Hildyard (1985)

“The psychopath hid him in the closet. Marian slowly climbed the stairs to her bedroom. Marian walked into her bedroom. She opened her closet door to reach for her nightgown and saw a hand holding a knife. She slammed the closet door and escaped out the front door”

Based on the explanation above, the writer conclude that character is presumably feeling little or no affect while walking up the stairs, yet the readers is in suspense. If the authors chooses to reveal the initiating information to both character and the reader, then both the character and the reader will experience some form of affect. According to Brewer in Gilmour (2009) The element necessary for suspense is an *initiating event* which is an event. With the potential to lead to a significant outcome. Brewer describes the importance of the initiating event for a suspense

discourse structure, using a famous example suggested by Hitchcock. He suggests that a possible suspense structure might follow the sequence:

1.	Alfred H. put a bomb under the table.	Initiating event
2.	Three men came into the room.	Initiating event
3.	The men began playing cards.	Initiating event
4.	The men were talking about the weather.	Initiating event
5.	The bomb under the table exploded killing the men.	The end of the suspense

Example 1

The example possible suspense above according to Brewer in Gilmour (2009) is the audience's knowledge that the bomb is under the table and that it might go off at any moment which generates suspense for the audience. This can be distinguished from a surprise discourse structure which would not contain the first event in the sequence. The bomb would go off without the audience having any prior knowledge of its existence.

In addition, according to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers' satisfaction with the story. These emotions, according to Structural Affect Theory, can be aroused by manipulation of temporal characteristics in narrative structure. For suspense, in the Structural Affect Theory, an outcome event is delayed until the last moment so that the reader is uncertain about the important story outcome. To elicit surprise, some significant expository informations are hidden to the reader until a surprising event occurs, which makes a knowledge gap between the reader and some characters in the story.

An example of Structural Affect Theory, consider a chronological sequence of story events according to the Structural Affect Theory, a narrative to produce suspense has a discourse organization in which story events are presented in their

chronological order and an important outcome of the story is not yet presented to the reader. For example below:

1.	Butler puts poison in wine.	Initiating event
2.	Butler carries wine to Lord Higginbotham.	Foreshadowing
3.	Lord Higginbotham drinks wine.	Foreshadowing
4.	Lord Higginbotham dies.	The end of the suspense

Example 2

The first, second and third example of discourse structure above shows that suspense is produced because the reader does not know yet whether Lord Higginbotham will die or not after presentation of event lord Higginbotham drinks wine. Then, the example of two, third and fourth is the surprise arousal. In this discourse structure, surprise is elicited because of the omission of significant expository information without the reader's awareness. As a result, event Lord Higginbotham dies as a consequence of the omitted event Butler puts poison in wine will be unexpected and surprising.

b. Foreshadowing

An important element of suspense that is often forgotten is foreshadowing. It is also one of the easiest elements to mess up, and I speak from personal experience here as I have messed it up often. As the writer, we usually know how everything is going to turn out. It's all too easy to drop hints and think we are being subtle and clever. Sometimes the problem is that the hints are as subtle as a piano falling on your reader's head. (Marble:2004)

Foreshadowing is one tool you can use to generate or heightens the suspense. According to Sutherland (2009) states that foreshadowing is give the reader something to Anticipate Foreshadowing occurs when authors insert into the text hints and intimations of events or situations that ostensibly will come later in the narrative. Foreshadowing, a highly effective means of generating Suspense. Foreshadowings can have several function are they prepare the way and generate suspense by whetting the reader's anticipation.

The example of foreshadowing is can be seen from the table below:

1.	I saw a man with a back coat standing in the middle of the street.	Initiating event
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2.	Today there is a bouquet of flowers in front of my door and I see him again.	Foreshadowing
3,	Here I am with you, a man with a black coat a years ago,	The end of suspense.

Example 3

By occurring in the text prior to the events and situations they presage, they lay a foundation that lends credibility to the events and situations when they do occur. And if they take place in dialogue, they may possibly reveal the speakers' anticipations, opinions, hopes and fears regarding the matters presaged—if they do, those revelations will have the collateral benefit of contributing greater depth to the speakers characterizations.

2.6 Kinds of Suspense

According to Kemertelidze and Manjavidze (2013:2) states that there are two types of suspense:

2.6.1 Hidden Suspense

Suspense can be considered as hidden if it is not perceived without aided eye. As an example we can bring Elizabeth Bowen's story —Tears, Idle Tears¹. If a reader is not extremely attentive and does not penetrate deeply into the story, he or she will never be able to notice suspense and consequently, will never understand the essence of the story (the reason why the main hero – a little boy- was systematically crying in the presence of his mother).

2.6.2 Macro Suspense

These types of suspense are somehow interrelated with each other. They cannot exist without each other. James Salinger's story —A Perfect Day for Bananafish¹ can serve as a good example of these two kinds of suspense. Suspense starts from the very title and ends in the last paragraph of the story. But besides, there is noticed another suspense in the text that starts from the second page and lasts for a while, i.e. comprises a couple of pages. Namely this story made us think about distinguishing macro and micro suspense. Thus, we call the first suspense macro suspense as it comprises the whole text and the second one – micro suspense which is included in the macro suspense.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that micro and macro suspense are built through initiating event and foreshadowing.

CHAPTER THREE

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter focuses on explaining about method, instrument of research, data collection procedure and technique of data analysis. This research is systemically and logically.

3.1 Research Method

The method that was used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method is procedure that is used to describe data in the form of words written or spoken of people or actors in the novel that it can be observed (Glass & Hopkins, 1984:160). This method is used to describe how is suspense built in plot.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

The primary data of this research was taken from *The Maze Runner* by James Dashner and published in 2009. The novel consists of sixty two chapters and 384 pages. After reading *The Maze Runner* story, the writer took words, sentences and paragraphs to analyze suspense of plot in this novel.

3.2.1 Primary Data Source

Primary data source is a primary source provides first-hand information on the topic. In my research has two data source, the first is primary data source. The data source can the writer get directly from the novel. Whenever, the writer does collecting the data from the novel itself.

3.2.2 Secondary Data Source

Secondary data source present an argument, interpretation, conclusion, or summary based upon information found in primary data source such as a review (a book or film) histories etc. in my research provide the issues as the secondary data source. The way for getting the secondary source, the writer, does libraries study and review several thesis and journal that discuss about suspense.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

The procedures of data collection that will used by the writer are:

1. Read the novel in comprehensively in order to understand the content of it.
2. Identify how suspense is builds and what kind of suspense in the plot.

3. Use note taking to write the data, underlined/color the sentences or paragraph.

3.4 Data Analyzing Technique

Data analyzing technique is a process of taking data in one source into the main data based on the procedural stage research in data analyzing technique the writer applies some step as follows:

1. Classifying

Classifying the data whether the data is needed or not, by reading the short story. After finding the important data, the writer does the interpretation and comprehends the data. So it will help the writer is able to do the research easier.

2. Interpreting

The writer interprets data that have been classified by interpreting the significant data found in the short story, later the writer will deeply knowledgeable about the meaning of data. The writer had to read the novel regularly and repeatedly. At the end of this step, the writer ensures the relevancy of problem formulation, objectives, and literature review that has been formulated.

3. Evaluation

Evaluation is a systematic determination of a subject's merit, worth and significance, using criteria governed by a set of standards. It can assist an organization, program, project or any other intervention or initiative to assess any aim, realisable concept or proposal, or any alternative, to help in decision-making; or to ascertain the degree of achievement or value in regard to the aim and objectives and results of any such action that has been completed. The primary purpose of evaluation, in addition to gaining insight into prior or existing initiatives, is to enable reflection and assist in the identification of future change.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research. For most essays, one well-developed

paragraph is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, a two or three paragraph conclusion may be required.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer focuses on the analysis of the novel in order to answer the research question. The writer provides the data which are related to suspense that shown by plot in *The Maze Runner* novel. The writer presents how suspense built in plot, also to know what kind of suspense built based on structural affect theory. The writer categorized the analysis based on the elements of plot (event, conflict and climax) by Caserio (2015). In doing the analysis, the writer divided each element of plot into some sub-act in order to easier understanding the situation of initiating event and foreshadowing. Further, the writer arranges the data classification based on chronological sequence of story events (structural affect theory by Vorderrerr). Then, the writer describes the initiating events and foreshadowing from the data that collected in order based on the chronological story.

4.1 Event

In this part, the writer explains about the beginning of event where the initiating event of the story began interspersed by foreshadowing.

No.	Events	Process of Suspense
1.	Thomas is in a dark elevator (Page 1)	Initiating event
2.	Thomas asks for help (Page 3)	Foreshadowing
3.	Thomas arrives at a place called as Glade (Page 5)	Initiating event
4.	Thomas invited for a tour by Alby (Page 10)	Foreshadowing
5.	Thomas meets the grieverers (Page 50)	Initiating event
6.	The tour begins (Page 53)	Initiating event
7.	An alarm (Page 61)	Foreshadowing
8.	The last one ever. (Page 79)	The end of suspense

Based on the table from the first event, the writer has classified an action that happened on the beginning of the story. The process of suspense starts when Thomas suddenly awakes in a moving pitch-black elevator.

“He began his new life standing up, surrounded by cold darkness and stale, dusty air. Metal ground against metal; a lurching shudder shook the floor beneath him. He fell down at the sudden movement and shuffled backward on his hands and feet, drops of sweat beading on his forehead despite the cool air.”

(Dashner, 2009, Chapter 1, Page 1)

The quotations above shows that the situation categorized as the first initiating event since the writer found that everything starts from here, where a teenage boy suddenly awakes in a moving pitch-black elevator. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers' satisfaction with the story, this quotation shows suspense because it evokes the curiosity of the readers. It also has not explained in detail what happened and going to be happen in the next scene. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes, there is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

The foreshadowing scene seen in the events when the elevator stops and Thomas asks for help. The situation is can be seen from these quotations:

“Thomas backed into the corner once again, folded his arms and shivered, and the fear returned. He felt a worrying shudder in his chest, as if his heart wanted to escape, to flee his body.

“Someone ... help ... me!” he screamed; each word ripped his throat raw.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 1, Page 3)

According to Sutherland (2009) states that foreshadowing is give the reader something to Anticipate Foreshadowing occurs when authors insert into the text hints and intimations of events or situations that ostensibly will come later in the

narrative. The quotation above shows the fear of Thomas, which generates suspense for the readers. It create anticipate foreshadowing to the readers by showing the hints when the elevator stops and Thomas asking for helps. Therefore, the situation produces hopes from the readers that there will be people around the elevator that could hear Thomas' sound and help him and produces fears from the readers because they feel nervous and worry when Thomas blistered with panic and bring the readers into the character's feeling.

After that, in the next event that suspense built is when suddenly, the roof of the elevator opens and there are some teenagers that help pull Thomas up out from the lift by lowered a rope from above. Then, they welcomes him to a place called as Glade where the location is unknown.

“The chorus of voices had grown silent, but someone spoke as they yanked him over the sharp edge of the dark box. And Thomas knew he'd never forget the words. Nice to meet ya, shank,” the boy said.

“Welcome to the Glade.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 1, Page 5)

The quotation above shows the situation of initiating event because the situation commonly makes the readers feel wonder about what will happen next and the place called as Glade probably become the beginning of his journey from darkness. It evokes the curiosity of the readers, According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers' satisfaction with the story. The situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

Then, the foreshadowing event found in the next situation when Alby tells Thomas that would be there is a tour.

“It's a long story, shank,” the boy said. “Piece by piece, you'll learn—I'll be takin' you on the Tour tomorrow. Till then ... just don't break anything.” He held a hand out. “Name's Alby.” He waited, clearly wanting to shake hands.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 2, Page 10)

The quotation above is just putting the readers in a afraid sense, shows that there is a lot of story in the place called Glade. According to Sutherland (2009) states that foreshadowing is give the reader something to Anticipate Foreshadowing occurs when authors insert into the text hints and intimations of events or situations that ostensibly will come later in the narrative. The story create anticipate foreshadowing to the readers by showing the hints that seen when Alby ask Thomas to do not break anything, it makes the readers feels nervous and make the suspense heightens more. It makes statement that nothing can go wrong and produces the reader's hopes that everything going to be okay.

Then, the next event that categorized as an initiating event seen in the situation when Thomas for the first time meets the Grievors.

“A large, bulbous creature the size of a cow but with no distinct shape twisted and seethed along the ground in the corridor outside. It climbed the opposite wall, then leaped at the thick-glassed window with a loud thump. Thomas shrieked before he could stop himself, jerked away from the window—but the thing bounced backward, leaving the glass undamaged.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 6, Page 50)

The quotation above shows the situation when Thomas for the first time meets the Grievors. However, this situation evokes the curiosity of the readers, according to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers'satisfaction with the story. This initiating event makes the reader wondering about the Grievors because there are some uncertainty. It also has not explained in detail what is going to be happen in the next scene. Therefore, the situation creates the uncertainty and anxiety of the readers by knowing the creature in the story that is saw by Thomas and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

The next event that shows suspense is can be seen in the situation when Alby shows up to take Thomas on the tour.

“Me and you, shank. The Tour begins now.” He started to move but then stopped, holding up anger. “Ain’t no questions till the end, you get me? Ain’t got time to jaw with you all day.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 6, Page 53)

The quotation above indicate as an initiating event where the readers wonder about the next story. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader’s cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers’ satisfaction with the story. This situation evokes the curiosity of the readers when Alby tells that the tour is began but then, Thomas not allowed asking even a question. The situation creates the uncertainty and anxiety of the readers about the tours and lead the readers keep following the story.

Soon after the tour begins, however, an alarm sounds throughout the glade and Alby runs off, leaving Thomas confused.

“He was cut off by a booming, ringing alarm that sounded from all directions. Thomas clamped his hands to his ears, looking around as the siren blared, his heart about to thump its way out of his chest. But when he focused back on Alby, he stopped.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 7, Page 61)

According to Sutherland (2009) states that foreshadowing is give the reader something to Anticipate Foreshadowing occurs when authors insert into the text hints and intimations of events or situations that ostensibly will come later in the narrative. Before Alby can explain anything else, a loud alarm sounds. The suspense seen as the hints that shows by weird situation of ringing alarm that sounded from all direction makes the readers anticipate foreshadowing. It makes the readers feels like into the story, felt the characters curiosity and the readers felt frightened. The readers became afraid. This situation produce a fear sense and anticipation of the readers, it generate the suspense and make more heightened.

All the boys assemble nervously outside the Box. When the elevator arrives and the doors open, Newt looks inside and announces, “It’s a girl.” The girl suddenly

sits straight up. In a hollow and haunted voice, she says, “Everything is going to change.” She then gives a note to Newt, which he reads aloud, “She’s the last one. Ever.” The chapter ends with the girl falling unconscious.

“Everything is going to change.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 8, Page 79)

“Scrawled across the paper in thick black letters were five words:

She’s the last one.

Ever.”

(Dashner, 2009, Chapter 8, Page 79)

The quotation above shows that the boys’ nervousness shows how dependent they have become on the sense of order in the Glade. Any breach as if this unexpected alarm causes panic, as if they suddenly awakened to the reality of their lives inside the giant Maze. The girl’s arrival brings a sense of hope and renewal to the Glade. The old routine has only led to suffering and imprisonment, but the girl’s remark that “Everything is going to change” might signal a new approach to escaping the Maze. However, it was the situation that became readers’ purpose to stay and keep reading the story to know what would happen with the Gladers after the girls is coming and brings the notes.

4.2 Conflict

After the readers know about Gladers and the Grievers, the next scene that appeared in the novel is the conflict that faced by the characters.

No.	Events	Process of Suspense
1.	Into the woods (Page 86)	Initiating event
2.	Ben and bones (Page 91-93)	Foreshadowing
3.	Bullseye (Page 96)	Initiating event
4.	A day as a slicer (Page 102)	Initiating event
5.	A Dead Griever (Page 109)	Initiating event
6.	Banished (Page 114)	Initiating event
7.	Breaking the Rule (Page 147)	Initiating event

8.	Climbing the wall (Page 167)	Foreshadowing
9.	Sunrise (Page 181)	Initiating event
10.	Punishment and reward (Page)	The end of suspense

Based on the storyline in the table above, the writer has classified an event that happened on the conflict of the story that faced by the characters. The first initiating event starts as it seen when Thomas spots a beetle blade, and follows it into the

“He caught a gleam of red light sweeping the ground in front of the creature as if it came from its eyes. Logic told him it had to be his mind playing tricks on him, **but he swore he saw the word WICKED scrawled down its rounded back in large green letters.** Something so strange had to be investigated.

Thomas sprinted after the scurrying spy, and in a matter of seconds he entered the thick copse of trees and the world became dark.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 9, Page 86)

The quotation above shows that Thomas discovers a beetle blade, which reminds him of a small metallic lizard. He inspects it and sees the word “WICKED” spelled out on its back. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader’s cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers’ satisfaction with the story. This situation evokes the curiosity of the readers. The event creates and pushed Thomas to be curious, then, Thomas curiosity affects and influenced the readers. It leads the reader keep reading the story and the situation creates the uncertainty and anxiety of the readers about the possibly that makes the readers questioning of “what is WICKED? Why does this organization, creates this game and trapped them into this maze? What will happen next after Thomas follows the beetle bleed into the wood? Therefore, it lead the readers keep following the story. Suspense heightens when Thomas chases the Beetle Blade through the forest, until he eventually loses it. He discovers the graveyard. One grave shows only half someone’s bones, with the words “Let this half-shank be a warning to all: You can’t escape through the Box Hole” etched into the glass covering. He is then startled to hear a noise, and then attacked by Ben, the sick boy.

“Completely creeped out, Thomas leaned closer to get a better look anyway, curious. **The tomb was smaller than usual—only the top half of the deceased person lay inside.** He remembered Chuck’s story about the boy who’d tried to rappel down the dark hole of the Box after it had descended, only to be cut in two by something slicing through the air. Words were etched on the glass; Thomas could barely read them:

***Let this half-shank be a warning to all:
You can’t escape through the Box Hole.***”

(Dashner, 2009, Chapter 10, Page 91)

“It was the sick boy.

It was Ben”. (Dashner, Chapter 10, Page 93)

According to Sutherland (2009) states that foreshadowing is give the reader something to Anticipate Foreshadowing occurs when authors insert into the text hints and intimations of events or situations that ostensibly will come later in the narrative. The quotation above represents change or deviation from the norm (in this case Ben’s transformation) as something dangerous and abominable. The readers feels frightened brought into the characters’ reaction. The readers anticipate foreshadowing in the hint that shows when Thomas attacked by Ben. It makes suspense heightens in this event, it whetting the readers anticipation and produces a fear feeling from the readers.

The initiating event continued when Alby stops Ben by shooting him in the cheek with a bow.

“There was the sound of snapping wire. The whoosh of an object slicing through the air. The sickening, wet thunk of it finding a home”. (Dashner, Chapter 11, Page 96)

“The long shaft of the arrow stuck from Ben’s cheek, the blood surprisingly less than Thomas had expected, but seeping out all the same”. (Dashner, Chapter 11, Page 96-97)

The quotations above shows the reaction of Alby and makes the reader wonder. This quotation shows suspense, according to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader’s cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers’ satisfaction with the story. It evokes the curiosity of the readers when Alby shoot Ben and going to kill him. It also has not explained in detail what is going to be happen in the next scene. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes, there is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

Thomas spends the next day working as slicer. Winston, the keeper, gives him a tour, and then puts him to work. Later, as he is crossing the Glade, he sees one of the mysterious runners appear. Before Thomas has a chance to say something, the runner collapses on the ground.

“The second hour was spent actually working with the farm animals—feeding, cleaning, fixing a fence, scraping up klunk. Klunk. Thomas found himself using the Glader terms more and more.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter, Page 102)

“Thomas was just passing the Box when he was surprised to see someone enter the Glade from the Maze, through the West Door, to his left—an Asian kid with strong arms and short black hair, who looked a little older than Thomas”. (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 11, 103)

“But before he could form a sentence, the boy collapsed to the ground”. (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 11, Page 103)

The quotations above shows that a Runner comes home early. Once again, this change seems to signify something bad: the Runner may have been stung. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers'satisfaction with the story. The story evokes the curiosity of the readers. This initiating event also has not explained in detail what happened and what is going to be happen in the next scene. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes and forms some questions in the head of the readers and makes the readers curious about the next story and keep reading the story.

After that, Thomas calls for help and finds out that the Runner's name is Minhó. When Alby comes, Minhó explains that he discovered a dead griever.

“The Runner balanced himself against the wall, gave both of them a cold look. **“I found a dead one.”**

“Huh?” Alby asked. “A dead what?”

Minhó smiled. **“A dead Griever.”** (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 12, Page 109)

The event as it seen from the quotation above categorized as an initiating event. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers'satisfaction with the story. The event when Minhó tells about the dead Griever evokes the curiosity, it produces the uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes. The reader wondering about the dead Griever and the quotation of “who kills the Griever? What will happen tomorrow when they going to the Maze?” leads the reader to keep reading the story.

Then, the initiating event continued when Thomas goes to take a nap, but interrupted by Chuck who informs him that Ben is not dead. Ben is banished for attempting to kill Thomas.

“Words slowly fell from Chuck, in between his gasps for breath. Ben ... Ben ... he isn’t... dead.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 13, Page 113)

“He’s being Banished. Tonight, for trying to kill you.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 13, Page 114)

The quotation above event creates the questions of “why should be banished?” makes the readers wondering about the story. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader’s cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers’ satisfaction with the story. The story evokes the curiosity of the readers. It also has not explained in detail what is going to be happen in the next scene. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes, there is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

An initiating event continued Newt worried about the fact that Alby and Minho have not returned yet. The walls will close soon and no one goes outside the walls at night and survives, then Thomas breaks the rule by entering the maze.

“Five feet. Four feet. Three. Two.

Thomas knew he had no choice. He moved. Forward. He squeezed past the connecting rods at the last second and stepped into the Maze. The walls slammed shut behind him, the echo of its boom bouncing o the ivy-covered stone like mad laughter.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 16, Page 147)

The quotations above shows Thomas acts like a true adult, knowing that he must sometimes break the rules in order to do the right thing. It evokes the curiosity of the readers when Thomas’ reaction choose to enters to the Maze in order to save the others, according to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader’s cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and

surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers' satisfaction with the story. It makes the readers questioning whether they will be helped by Thomas or they will dead together in the Maze. It also has not explained in detail what is going to be happen in the next scene. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes, there is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

Suspense heightens when Thomas suggests they climb the vines in order to protect themselves from the Griever.

“Thomas looked up at the enormous walls covered in thick vines—
desperation had finally clicked him into problem-solving mode. **“Can’t we climb this thing?” He looked at Minho, who didn’t say a word. “The vines—can’t we climb them?”** (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 17, Page 151)

“Climb, wrap, push up, tie off. Climb, wrap, push up, tie o. The Grievers at least seemed to be moving slowly” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 18, Page 159)

“And then it started to climb the wall.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 19, Page 167)

According to Sutherland (2009) states that foreshadowing is give the reader something to Anticipate Foreshadowing occurs when authors insert into the text hints and intimations of events or situations that ostensibly will come later in the narrative. The quotation above shows that the even generate the suspense by creates the tension and produce the emotions of the readers. Since, climb the wall is the only thing that Thomas can do when the Grievers appears. The readers anticipate foreshadowing in the hint of climbing the wall that whetting the readers' anticipation and produces a hope from the readers, hoping that they will be safe by climbing the walls.

Thomas runs away from the griever, leading it away from Alby, who is still unconscious. He and Minho find each other and create a plan, leading the griever off a cliff and to their doom, but rather than falling, they seem to disappear. Minho and Thomas make their way back to the doors as the sunrises, meeting the other Gladers and saving Alby.

“Minho snorted. “Somehow we made it to sunrise, or we would’ve had ten more on our butts before long.” He shifted his body, wincing and groaning. “I can’t believe it. Seriously. We made it through the whole night—never been done before.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 21, Page 181)

The quotations above shows the event when Thomas and Minho finally success killed the Griever by makes them jumped off into the cliff, and survived in the Maze until the sunrise. This initiating event leads the readers questioning about what will happen next after Griever are dead and it evokes the curiosity of the readers. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader’s cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers’ satisfaction with the story. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes, there is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

Thomas sits through a long, controversial gathering, during which Minho threatens Gally and Gally runs out of the room completely crazed. The result is that Thomas gets a day in the slammer, and then he will begin work as a runner.

“I think he should be put in the Slammer for a week with only bread and water—and we need to make sure everyone knows about it so they don’t get any ideas.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 24, 202)

“Minho looked at Thomas. “I nominate this shank to replace me as Keeper of the Runners.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 24, 204)

The quotations shows about the results of what Thomas have done, Thomas got punishment but also he got a reward as a runner. This event categorized as an initiating event. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers' satisfaction with the story. Since, it evokes the curiosity of the readers. The situation when Thomas nominated as runner leads the readers follow the next story to knowing what happen, after Thomas became a runner. There is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

4.3 `Climax

The writer considers the climax of the story is when Thomas begins as a runner and Teresa wakes up, the most suspense event commonly happens.

No.	Events	Process of Suspense
1.	The ending (Page 279)	Foreshadowing
2.	Teresa wakes up (Page296)	Initiating event
3.	The maze is a code (Page 345)	Initiating event
4.	The changing (Page 395)	Initiating event
5.	Escape at last (page)	Initiating event
6.	Chuck's death (Page 455)	foreshadowing
7.	Rescue (Page 470)	The end of suspense

The writer classified the storyline of the climax as it seen on the table above, the first process of suspense in this climax starts when Thomas begins his first day as a runner, following Minho through the maze all day, and then making a map in the map room. At the end of the day, as he is falling asleep he hears Teresa in his head again, saying, "Tom, I just triggered the Ending." The next morning, chaos breaks out. The sky is a blank gray color, no clouds or sun, almost like a ceiling. Thomas and Minho continue into the maze anyway, but they see a griever. They follow the creature and watch in awe as it jumps off the cliff and disappears.

“The rest of the day was a blur of exhaustion to Thomas. He and Minho made it back to the Glade, went to the Map Room, wrote up the day’s Maze route, compared it to the previous day’s.” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 33, 278)

“But he heard it all the same, and remembered every word: *Tom, I just triggered the Ending.*” (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 33, 279)

According to Sutherland (2009) states that foreshadowing is give the reader something to Anticipate Foreshadowing occurs when authors insert into the text hints and intimations of events or situations that ostensibly will come later in the narrative. The quotations above shows a foreshadowing event when Thomas awakes to shouting and confusion in the Glade. The memory of Teresa’s warning from the last night creeps into his head and he worries that the sun’s disappearance may be the beginning of the end, this situation also produce a hope sense to the reader that it will be the ending for the suffer they struggle for. The hint that shows by the sun’s disappearance foreshadows that the Glade’s illusion of order will also soon disappear and give way to chaos, this event generate the suspense so that it categorized as a foreshadowing event.

After drawing the map, Chuck comes running to them to tell them that the girl is awake.

“She’s awake!” Chuck yelled. “The girl’s awake!” Thomas’s insides twisted; he leaned against the concrete wall of the Map Room. The girl. The girl who spoke in his head. He wanted to run before it happened again, before she spoke to him in his mind. (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 35, Page 296)

The quotations above shows the initiating event of suspense in climax, it evokes the curiosity of the readers, after for the first time arrives in the Glade the girls never awakes, and then suddenly awakes. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader’s cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to

the readers' satisfaction with the story. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers and wondering, "What makes the girl awakes? What will happen after the girls awakes?" these questions form in readers' head and makes the readers follow the story.

After Teresa let out of the jail, Newt reveals that the maps kept safe, so Thomas, Newt, Minho, and Teresa go into the secret room and compare the maps. Finally, Thomas has an idea, and they realize that the maze spells words.

"Teresa seemed to ignore him, doing her own theorizing. "The rst thing the word code makes me think of is letters. Letters in the alphabet. **Maybe the Maze is trying to spell something.**" (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 40, Page 338)

"she told me later that she remembers that the Maze is a code."
(Dashner, 2009, Chapter 41 Page 345)

The quotations above shows suspense because it evokes the curiosity of the readers when Teresa said the "Maze is code". It also has not explained in detail what is going to be happen in the next scene. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers before the next action comes, there is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome. According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers' satisfaction with the story

After the kid had taken, the grievors begin to retreat and Thomas chases after them, allowing himself to be stung so that he can go through the changing. Thomas wakes up after going through the changing and they hold a gathering, where he explains that in order to get out, they would need to jump through the griever hole.

"It was hidden in the wall movements of the Maze for a reason. I should know—I was there when the Creators did it." (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 49, Page 391)

"Over the Cliff," Thomas answered. "We have to go through the Griever Hole."(Dashner, 2009, Chapter 50, Page 395)

The quotations above shows suspense because it evokes the curiosity of the readers where Thomas explains about the changing way that can save their life. There is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers. Therefore, the situation creates uncertainty and anxiety of the readers and wondering “Do they can jumped over the cliff? Do they can be safe?” the readers curious about the next story and makes the readers keep reading the story.

The battle begins as the Gladers charge into the brawl. Thomas, Teresa, and Chuck make their way to the griever hole, where Teresa punches in the code while Thomas fights off and kills a griever. The Gladers all jump through the griever hole, only to find that twenty-one of them have survived. They slide down a large chute and find themselves in a large room.

“Steeling his nerves, he tapped his spear against the stone ground, then planted his left foot on the very edge of the Cli and jumped, catapulting up and into the twilight air. He pulled the spear close to his torso, pointed his toes downward, stiffened his body. **Then he hit the Hole.**”

(Dashner, 2009, Chapter 56, Page 435)

According to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009) emotions based on the reader’s cognitive responses (e.g., suspense, curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers’ satisfaction with the story. The quotation above shows the initiating event of suspense because it creates uncertainty and excitement for the character to the readers as well about what will happen in the future after the death of their friend “Chuck”. Therefore, there are some uncertainty where all the characters are able to go out from the maze but they realize that going to go out from the maze are the good solutions since they still in trapped. Therefore, there is a sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers and it leads the readers follows the next story to knowing about the significant outcome.

Thomas and the others watch as a woman and a boy appear. When the boy takes off his hood, they realize its Gally. Gally, who is under the control of the creators, throws a knife at Thomas, but Chuck jumps in and saves Thomas, sacrificing

himself. Just as the woman begins to speak, people rush in with guns and lead the Gladers to a bus, where they run over an insane woman, rescuing the Gladers.

“Then, inexplicably, Chuck was there, diving in front of him.

Thomas felt as if his feet had been frozen in blocks of ice; he could only stare at the scene of horror unfolding before him, completely helpless.”

(Dashner, 2009, Chapter 59, Page 455)

The quotations above shows the foreshadowing event when the hints that shows that Thomas as the main character almost died. Therefore, the suspense more heightens when Chuck suddenly jumped to save Thomas life. This situation produces emotions and feeling of fears from the readers because they feel nervous and worry when Chuck jumps in and saves Thomas.

Everyone on the bus escorted into a large building where they eat and then sent into a room, except Teresa who is taken somewhere else. The Gladers finally fall asleep in their new home, thinking that all is safe and well.

“Two hours later, the bus stopped. They had pulled into a muddy parking lot that surrounded a nondescript building with several rows of windows. The woman and other rescuers shuffled the nineteen boys and one girl through the front door and up a flight of stairs, then into a huge dormitory with a series of bunk beds lined up along one of the walls”. (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 61, Page 470)

“The staff put Teresa up in a separate room, shuffling her away before she could even say goodbye. Thomas missed her desperately three seconds after she was gone”. (Dashner, 2009, Chapter 62, Page 472)

The quotations above shows the ending of the story where they finally rescue. Moreover, their dark journey in the Glade are over.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Finally, the writer has analyzed and described the process of how suspense built in *The Maze Runner* novel by James Dashner using Structural affect theory and structuralism approach.

In this research, the writer found the answer of the writer's research question that previously stated in the first chapter. The research question is "how is suspense of plot built in *The Maze Runner* novel". After analyzing the process of suspense in chapter four, the writer drew a conclusion that the writer found that n structural affect theory suspense is evoked by postponing the story's outcome. The process of suspense consist of initiating event that lead the readers in the story and foreshadowing that produced the readers emotions with heightens or generate suspense through the hints in the story. Furthermore, the writer also found about 29 events from three element of plot.

On the Event session, the writer classified the storyline into eight events, then, the writer found five initiating events and three foreshadowing. The first initiating event starts when Thomas suddenly awakes in a moving pitch-black elevator. The initiating event mostly happened in the Glade by Thomas' reaction and dialogue and the foreshadowing events follows after the initiating events in order to produce the readers' emotions with heightens or generate suspense through the hints in the story.

On the conflict session, the writer classified the storyline into ten events, then, the writer found eight initiating event and three foreshadowing. The first initiating event starts when Thomas spots a beetle blade, and follows it into the forest to examine it. The suspense begins when Thomas firstly come into the woods, the most suspense happen in the Maze brought by the main character (Thomas) and the foreshadowing generate the suspense through the hints in the story by produced the readers emotions with heightens.

On the climax session, the writer classified the storyline into eight event, then, the writer found five initiating event and three foreshadowing. The initiating event starts when Thomas jumped to the Maze to save Alby and Minho. Mostly suspense happened in the Maze. The process of suspense that are consist of initiating event leads the readers follows the story and follows by foreshadowing that generate the suspense.

The writer concludes, in structural affect theory suspense is evoked by postponing the story's outcome. The process of suspense consist of initiating event that lead the readers keep reading and follows the story and foreshadowing produced the readers emotions with heightens or generate suspense through the hints in the Story.

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