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AN ANALYSIS OF ROMANTIC ASPECT AS PORTRAYED IN '*THE REVOLT IN PARADISE*' BY K'TUT TANTRI

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Abstract

This study was aimed to analyze the aspects of Romanticism manifested in the novel "*The Revolt in Paradise*" and behavior of character reflects Romanticism in "*The Revolt in Paradise*". This study was based on the descriptive-qualitative research since the findings were going to be presented in a descriptive form. The data to be analyzed are gathered from two sources. The primary source is the novel itself; *The Revolt in Paradise* and the secondary sources includes many appropriate documents in the form of literary works, previous thesis, biography, theories and literary criticism, dictionaries and etc. Related to the instrument, the researcher employed herself as the human instrument. The data were analyzed through underlying and labeling. The result of the study found that there four aspects of Romanticism manifested in the novel; *The Revolt in Paradise*, they were: the love of nature, the memories of the past, the horror /gothic setting and the emotion; included; love, anger and hatred. This study also found that *The Revolt in Paradise* gave the vivid depiction of the Nationalism as the major behavior reflects Romanticism.

Key words: The Revolt in Paradise, Romanticism

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa aspek romantik yang terdapat di novel *The Revolt in Paradise* dan sikap apa yang tercermin pada tokoh dari novel *The Revolt in Paradise*. Ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif mengingat hasil dari penelitian ini di presentasikan dalam bentuk deskriptif. Data yang dianalisa berasal dari dua sumber; sumber utama adalah novel *The Revolt in Paradise* dan sumber sekunder adalah berbagai dokumen dalam bentuk karya sastra, skripsi terdahulu, biografi, teori dan kritik2 sastra, kamus dan sebagainya. Dalam hubungannya dengan alat penelitian, peneliti menggunakan dirinya sendiri sebagai alat dalam penelitian ini. Data dianalisa melalui dua cara, yaitu : menggaris bawahi dan melabeli. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada empat aspek romantik yang ada di dalam novel *The Revolt in Paradise*; diantaranya; keindahan alam, kenangan masa lalu, suasana horor dan perasaan, termasuk: rasa cinta, kebencian dan kemarahan. Hasil penelitian

ini juga menemukan bahwa Nasionalisme adalah sikap yang merefleksikan aspek romantik di dalam novel *The Revolt in Paradise*.

Kata Kunci: The Revolt in Paradise, Nilai- nilai Romantis

Introduction

Life deals with feeling, thought, ideas, experiences and imagination. Human as the key player of life also often face their problems and experiences in social interaction. The way they get and express those experiences are various. In relation with human language, Johnson (1961, in Mustafa, 2006:1) states that literature is way of reproducing or recreating the experience of life in words. In addition, literature is an expression of life through the medium of language.

There are two categories of literature. The first is literature of escape which is purely written for entertainment. It helps reader pass their agreeable time, take them away from the real world and enable them to forget their problem temporally. In short, the only object of literature is pleasure. Second, the literature of interpretation, which is written to broaden, deepens and sharpens the reader's awareness of life. It brings them to the imagination of complex meaning and values of the real world. Then, it will make them understand the troubles. This kind of literature aims at giving both pleasure and understanding (Perrine, 1959:3-4)

Reading literature gives many advantages for some reasons. First< particularly for English learners, it may strengthen grammar skill; enrich vocabulary and even idioms, which are not familiar with. Second, it is gives a description of a certain culture that will shape personal and deep understand of it. Besides, it enables the reader to see the reflection of real life including messages and values about human life which\h is complex with many conflicts to be faced. It can also give contribution to build up human's sensitivity to the environments, and they will learn to be sensitive and civilized. So, literature is not only the expression of thought, idea, imagination and language but it also involves the social activities human do or experience.

In general, literary works include poetry, drama and prose fiction. The later literary work covers short stories, novella, and novel. Among many kinds of literature, novel is the most enjoyable, modern kind of literary work. Some people find it easy to catch the purposes and messages of a novel compared to a poetry in which messages are mostly hard to grasp. Then, novel could be enjoyed in comfortable way, meaning that the readers are allowed to read it whenever and wherever they want. Reading a novel gives us not only enjoyment but also is able to bring us into large, close, and fresh relationship to life. Indeed, what has been written in a novel is the reflection of human's life, whether the stories of the novel are the writer's own experience or other people's imaginative experience. So, novel is one of the parts of literature that gives us meaning, contentment and joy to the readers.

Analyzing the novel is not enough to understand the meaning, it is also necessary to grasp the author's intention and personalities in giving aesthetic pleasure of the novel. By doing an analysis, people will aware of many things that go on fiction and the real life. They also learn how to be civilized well in the society and build their sensitivity to the environment. Besides, analysis will develop human's intellectual and emotion skills.

Based on what have been stated above, the writer is interested in analyzing *The Revolt in Paradise* for some reasons. First, it is very interesting novel written by K'tut Tantri, which is based on true story. The novel told about women adventurous in a foreign island included her love, sadness and her torturing. Second, the writer assumed that aspects of Romanticism are strongly presented in the *"The Revolt in Paradise"* especially those related to love expressions. In addition, the writer is also curious about the adventures in this story, remembering that this novel took place in Bali, as one of the most beautiful islands in Indonesia.

Talking about previous study of Romanticism, Widya (2002) conducted a study *Aspects of Romanticism in D.H Lawrence's Woman in Love*. She analyzed aspects of Romanticism and the woman behavior that express romanticism. In this case, she emphasized hr analyzed of the emotion through love and how woman at this time express their feeling of love as a teenager.

In addition, Barawati (2006) also conducted a study entitled *"The Romanticism Features in Prince and Me Transcript"*. She emphasize her study on the Romantic feature including the nature, sympathetic interest of the past, gothic atmosphere and emotion through *Prince and Me Transcript*.

However, the researcher has differences through the previous studies in two points. First, while both of them only analyzed the emotion aspect; here the researcher also analyzed behavior reflected Romanticism. Second, while both of previous researchers analyzed the romantic novel which was imaginative, here the researcher analyzed the historical novel which is based on true story of the writer.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Novel

Novel is a form of literary work has become a dominant form of literary writing in most literature societies over the past years. A novel usually concern with human life in which the author may use their character to convey the message. Novel also deals with human character in a social situation and assume as a mirror of human life. Novel give interest and so many useful values for the reader because it has complex plot, episodes, and more incident novel, however, arises from the desire to depict and interpret human character. The reader of a novel is both entertained and aided in a deeper perception of life's problem.

According to Peck and Coyle (in Mustafa, 2006:10) state that novel is a form of literature which looks at people in society. In

ensures the novel as work of literature and the writers as a creator of literature having a close relationship and also mutual influences. Essentially,, the novel is concerned with ordinary people with their complexities of everyday experience and their problems in social interactions. So we will have made consideration progress in understanding contain of the novel we are reading if we can see the social facts.

There are many ideas of the types of novel. Here, we categorize novel into three types. First, Romantic novel is type of novel marked by strong interest in a action and presenting episodes often based on love, adventure and combat (Holman's Handbook to Literature:1990). Second, is type of novel which the primary focus is on the workings of the mind in the leading character. It reveal to the character's inner selves at a particular time. Last, the historical novel; is type of novel which has its setting a period of history and that attempts to convey spirit, manners, and social conditions of a past age with realistic detail and fidelity which is in some cases only apparent fidelity to historical fact. The work may deal with actual historical personages.

Romanticism

Generally we used to think that the world "Romantic" related to something beautiful, lovely and love only. To know well the real meaning of this word, then one needs to trace back to the genesis of the word "romantic" itself. According to Creighton (2007), this word is derived from the Old Romanic or Romance languages; which more formed by a fusion of Latin Spoken by common people of Italy.

The expression of Romanticism is an immense scope, embracing it does literature, history, philosophy and the arts. In general, there has never been much agreement and much confusion as to what the word means. The word conveys notion, sentimentality, and visionary or idealistic lack of reality. It connotes fantasy and fiction. Romanticism is a literary, artistic and philosophical movements originating from the 18th century. According to Kreis (2000) Romanticism referred to the aspect of romance whose extravagance carried somewhat pejorative connotations. However, in 18th century the term came to designate a new kind of exotics landscape, which evokes feelings of pleasant melancholy.

Romanticism in literature generally characterized by the freedom of the writer to express what they felt. Block (1968:25) states that romanticism encouraged the free expression of personal emotion the frank revelation of intense personal experience. Freedom means responsibility. We create ourselves. Or better, we overcome ourselves, or at least we should. Freedom requires that we

be truly aware, fully conscious and be active, involved. Freedom means creativity, and the romantic prefer the artist over the scientist.

Aspects of Romanticism

Some critics have stated that the easiest way to formulate the aspects of romanticism is by opposing it with classicism. Pioch (1995) shows that romanticism came as the era of revolt against it with its aspects of the worship of nature, elation of emotion particularly of passions and the preference of something eerie and mysterious. In addition, Neal (1995) state that the Romantic expressed the assertion of the self, the power of individual, major theme includes; sublime, terror, horror, love and passions, marked by a sense of liberty, exotics things, memories of childhood etc. last, added by Kreis (2000) the Romantic attacked with the free play of the emotion and feeling. For the Romanticism the result was nothing less than of the individual, imagination, feeling, sensitivity, spontaneity, and freedom.

From the explanation above is known that romanticism may have many aspects, such as: interest in the beauties of nature, the horror, mysterious, eerie, gothic, the memories of childhood experience, the emotion through love and passions, sadness, anger, hatred, optimistic and freedom.

RESEACH METHOD

This design was based on the descriptive-qualitative design. This design was rightly chosen since it deals with soft collected data which were abundant of description of people, events, dialogues and places which were not treated with statistical procedures. The novel itself, "*The Revolt in Paradise*" certainly consists of description of human's behavior, natural scenes, events, actions, dialogues and places. Therefore, qualitative-design was the most suitable one used to analyze this novel since the findings were going to be presented in a descriptive form. Besides, there was no number experiment involved. This research described "what was portrayed" with the condition and situation.

In order to do this research, the researcher applied Expressive approach because it has close relationship with emotion/feeling, human behavior and reality. Elliot (in Kennedy, 1963:1348) stated that Expressive approach views literary work as the expression of feeling of the person who wrote it. Therefore, to study it, one studies author's life. It means that the central focus of the researcher will be concentrated on the author, and it gives more attention to the author's biography, his educational background and the society which is represent by the author in the form of paragraph and dialogue.

The data to be analyzed are gathered from two sources. The primary source is the novel itself, *The Revolt in Paradise* written by K'tut Tantri and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2006. The secondary source includes many appropriate documents in the form of literary works, previous thesis, biography, theories and literary criticism, and dictionaries which are relevant to the topic of the research.

Related to the instrument, the researcher herself is the human instrument who gained and selected the data. As Bogdan and Biklen (1992:29) said that qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of the data and the researcher is the key instrument. In addition, Arikunto (1996:148) In Ninik Husnia (2006) said, "instrument is a device that help people to gain data and collect data "to help the researcher in gaining on collecting data, the researcher uses human instrument.

The data analysis is formulated based on the following procedures:

1. Collecting the data of Romanticism theories found in the novel
2. Interpreting and classifying the data from the novel whether or not they belong to Romanticism theories
3. Analyzing the chosen data based on Romanticism theories
4. Presenting the analyzed data that is followed by the discussion
5. Drawing a conclusion based on the data analysis to answer research problem

The researcher applied underlining and labeling in the process of analyzing the data. Underlining is the researcher underlines words, phrases, or sentences of the selected data in the novel that are included into Romantic aspect. While labeling; that is the researcher labels words, phrases, or sentences of the selected data in the novel that are included into Romantic aspect, as explain below:

The love of the nature: LN

Memories of the past: MP

Horror/gothic setting: H/G

Emotion : E

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Romanticism which generally emphasize on the emotion rather than reason had many aspects, such as: the love of nature, .memories of the past,

horror setting and emotion through love, anger, and hatred. Based on thorough and repeated reading, it could be concluded that the most major aspects of Romanticism found in the novel *The Revolt in Paradise* are the emotion, while the major behavior reflects Romanticism which is frequently found is Nationalism.

1. The love of nature (LN)

One of the most obvious marks of Romanticism is nature. Many literary works were created in order to depict and admire the beauties of scenes, particularly outdoors. The Romantics gave great attention to the describing natural phenomenon because nature as assumes as the power and source of image which present art. It also said that romantic gave greater attention both to describing natural phenomenon accurately and capturing “sensuous nuance” (adapted from *A Guide to The Study of Literature; A Comparison Text for Core Study; Lands Mark of Literature, English Department; Brooklyn College: 2010.*).

In line with that, *The Revolt in Paradise* portrays the love of the nature through K’tut Tantri’s experience living in Bali and Jogjakarta. She called Bali is a beautiful places and Jogjakarta as a magnificent culture. Here, the novel depicted the love of the nature through, the sea, the sunrise, the sunset, the beach, the sky, the hills, the mountain, the cloud, the sleepy village of Bali and the smiling native, the great Borobudur and Prambanan Temple, and the beautiful palace of Sultan Buwono.

The Revolt in Paradise depicted the love of nature through the setting of the novel, which is Bali and Jogjakarta. Bali was described as a beautiful place. It has beautiful beaches, great temple, fantastic sight of sunset, the crimson, purple and the gold sunrise. Then, Bali also called as a sheer enchantment, for its sleepy villages, smiling natives, and its landscape where is staggeringly rich in color and design. In addition, Bali has beautiful medieval villages high up in the hills. Meanwhile, Jogjakarta was described as a magnificent culture. It has beautiful Palace-The Buwono, famous Borobudur and Prambanan temple, the magnificent culture and beautiful handicraft. Jogjakarta also surrounded by beautiful country side, a lovely rolling hills growing suddenly into mountains in Borobudur area.

2. Memories of the Past (MP)

Another aspect of Romanticism found in the novel is memories to the past. According to Holman and Harmon (1993; 3) the romantic subject matter there is the use of far away, fanciful and historical perspective. Romantic is typically tended to use the fanciful and far away memories of people or things to create a nostalgia sense. Those nostalgia sense might become a source of romantic sphere both happiness and sadness feeling.

The Revolt in Paradise depicted memories of the past that dominated by K’tut Tantri memories of her lover; Anak Agung Nura- a Balinese Prince whom she loved much. She remembered the night when she and Anak Agung Nura at the beach and promise to save their beloved island from the Dutch and any other conqueror. K’tut Tantri loved him so much but she then felt

sad and in pain because they were finally separated and Anak Agung Nura passed a way to defend Bali from the conqueror. Besides, the novel also depicted memories of the past of K'tut Tantri certain place and people. She remembered the warm and smiling native of Balinese, the beaches, sleepy villages, the Old Rajah-Anak Agung Nura's father; who had adopted and gave her fourth-named K'tut to her. The Old Rajah who had been none of a father to her than any father she had ever known. Then, *The Revolt in Paradise* depicted K'tut Tantri's past memories of one of the beautiful hotel at Bali. There, that made her in pain was, when she remembered the proud Wayan, the mercy Nyoman, and the sensitive and artistic Made who had done many things for her. Those memories arouse her spirit to find them.

The last memories of the past depicted by the author was the memories of a Chinese story out of her childhood about those who would find tranquility must have the courage to leave all earthly joys and possessions behind, and go for the land of the purple star- but the only one who would see it would be he who had sacrificed much.

3. Horror Setting (HS)

Romanticism deals with strangeness and mysteriousness which related to the spiritual of life that are delivered by way of strange and new kind of expression in literary work. Horror/gothic setting which can be seen as a mysterious thing was also contributed to the Romanticism's aspects. Pooley (1969:41) adds that Romanticism tried to recapture the bristling spires, arched windows, high vaulted ceilings, and general gothic 'glooms' and the mysterious atmosphere. The prominent features of gothic, included: darkness, death, ghost, black thing and mystery. *The Revolt in Paradise* served the horror/ gothic in the description of the dark road, the silent sea, the black sky, dreadful storm, and the death shadows that certainly create horrific and eerie thing as a part of Romanticism.

The Revolt in Paradise depicted the horror setting of K'tut Tantri's death in Kempetai's Japanese Prison which caused her physical traumatic, that later built her imagination of her horrific death. She imagine that the Japanese will bury her alive. There, she was beaten, kicked, naked and starved almost death. Her face becomes as white as a ghost. She also lost her sixty pounds of weight so that the bones shown clearly through her flesh make her so thin and pale. Her experiences at the Japanese prison almost killed her, after she collapsed, the Japanese released her and move to the hospital to be recover. But in that hospital, K'tut Tantri felt die. She felt in the shadows of the death and floating in the space. She also felt that the doctor and nurse were as ghost. Of course, her feeling of being dying creates horrific imagination of her mind.

Besides, *The Revolt in Paradise* depicted horror setting in the strange road, the unlighted night and the fragrance of strange flower. It spontaneity create horror sphere of K'tut Tantri's Journey to the Java Island. She felt it was quite different with her journey of drove her car from coast to coast in America.

4. The Emotion

The last major aspect of Romanticism is the involvement of emotional aspects. Averill (1980:145-152) defining emotion as a syndrome, consisting of physical, behavioral and cognitive elements and emotion can be expressed in a great variety of ways, depending upon individual and the situation. In accordance with the aspects of Romanticism, emotion that found in *The Revolt in Paradise* was the emotion of love, anger and hatred.

First, the word love is not unfamiliar for people to hear and feel. Harlow (1972:2) generalizes the meaning of love by defining it as affection feeling for others. Then, according to *Cambridge International Dictionary of English*, love is strong feeling of affection for (another adult) and is romantically and sexually attracted to them, or to feel great affection and caring for (family and friend). *The Revolt in Paradise* mostly depicted by the love story of K'tut Tantri and a Balinese Prince, Anak Agung Nura. They loved each other. Even though Anak Agung Nura already had a wife but he really loves Ktut Tantri. Whereas, Ktut Tantri could never accept such a sacrifice from Anak Agung Nura because she believe that two people should marry only for love and for nothing else. Then, Anak Agung Nura insisted that he wanted to marry her not just to save her or to protect her from Japanese and made her belong to Balinese but because he came to love K'tut Tantri very much and he couldn't imagine being with her. Another emotion of love found in this study was the love of K'tut Tantri and her guerillas friend who have preferred staying with its own little group under the direct leadership of Bung Tomo. Last, *The Revolt in Paradise* depicted the emotion of loved through the attitude of President Soekarno to his mother, it showed that the President loved his mother deeply and was always most humble in her presence, he knelt in front of her mother to receive her blessing, even after he had become one of the most powerful national leaders in Asia.

Second, according to <http://www.psychology.org.au/publications/tip-sheets>, anger is a natural response to certain threats. Besides, anger can vary widely (from mind irritation to intense fury) and can be sparked by a variety of things (specific people, events, memories, or personal problems). *The Revolt in Paradise* depicted emotion of anger in the dialogue of K'tut Tantri and the Controlleur of Klungkung, he asked her to present her passport at his office whereas she had already showed it to the Controlleur of Denpasar. Another situation portrayed anger when the Controlleur spluttered with anger and concluded his harangue by using a phrase "masuk bangsa anjing" that it most offensive. It means in rather loose translation "you have entered the dog state". The Controlleur becomes very angry after he knows that there was a white woman who prefers to out from the Puri of the Rajah Palace and prefers to live at the Kampongs with Balines, being native as Balinese, using Balinese language and cloth. He assumes that K'tut Tantri was humiliating the Dutch. Those things made him to force K'tut Tantri to go back to the Palace or the Dutch official would deport her to her own country.

Last, the emotion found in *The Revolt in Paradise* was hatred. Hatred refers to an extreme dislike of oneself, or being angry at one self. The term is also used to designate a dislike or hatred of a group to which one belongs. The expressions of the hatred depicted in *The Revolt in Paradise* were the hatred of K'tut Tantri to violence at any kind. K'tut Tantri hated the Dutch. She thought that all of the Dutchmen were same. They were a cruel people who tried to take control of other country; they exploited the people and make them suffer for their own sake of glory. But Anak Agung Nura advised her not to hate all of the Dutchmen because they were different individually, what should be hated is their colonial system which dominates other country. Emotion of hatred also shown in the feeling of Anak Agung Nura; that had not protested the rite of eating live chickens in Bali even though he should respect to his own culture but he was a high-educated people who have already take study abroad in Holland and other country. He also never pointed to the half-nude Balinese woman who shows their uncovered breast and fully exposed but he really objected, he hate that kind of painting; half-nude woman painting. In another situation, *The Revolt in Paradise* also depicted the hatred of Chinese people to the Japanese in the rape of Nanking as well as K'tut Tantri who also hate d the Gestapo and the military police and every sadist Japanese.

In other hand, the Dutch hate President with unholy hate. The Dutch showed their vindictiveness by spreading malicious and untrue stories about him in the press and in the air. The Dutch called him the worst sort of fanatic. The Dutch also hated Bung Tomo because his broadcast inspired the rest of peasant throughout Java to rout the Dutch. No wonder the Dutch hate him enough to put a prize on his head, dead or alive.

A. Behavior reflected Romanticism portrayed in the novel "Revolt in Paradise"

Behavior is superficial and comes through training. It is a channel through which men express himself. The energies for behavior come from the vital emotions, whereas the energies for character come from the mind. Nationalism was deeply connected with the politics of the time, echoing people fears, hopes and aspirations.

Based on the finding, it found that Nationalism is the most frequently behavior/attitude that shown in the novel. The novel was based on the true story of foreign people who came to Bali and finally spent his life to help Indonesian people struggle for their independence. It depicted nationalism in the whole story of Indonesian people to get their freedom and declare it. When Japanese forced Indonesian people to declare their independence in the name of the Dutch, Indonesian people refuse it. They believe that when independence would be declared should be in the name of the country itself and not the name of a foreign government. The President also said that their new freedom and they will keep fight as well as possible to defend their freedom. They were not to give up or allowed any other country who would take their new-found freedom.

The novel again depicted that seventy millions Indonesians are fighting to maintain their freedom. There were a father who had lost his three sons, laid on the floor, three bodies of young men ranging in age from fourteen and seventeen died for Merdeka. Besides, K'tut Tntri also mentioned here as Saudara K'tut Tantri whis is a British-born American citizen, but she is more Indonesian than she is neither British nor America. She is the only foreigner to come openly to Indonesians' side. She has done everything in her power to help Indonesian in their struggle for independence. Indonesian people showed nationalism by sacrifice their valuable thing they had, such as; homes, money, and someone they loved. They had suffered much for Merdeka. Many had lost homes or loved ones, but they were of a brave and fatalistic stock, and went about their chores with a smile. They understood that the Merdeka meant sacrifice on their part, and they were willing to make the sacrifice.

Conclusion

As stated in the previous discussion that there are two problems that this study aims to answer. Those two problems are; (1) what are the aspects of Romanticism manifested in *The Revolt in Paradise*? And (2) what behavior reflects Romanticism in *The Revolt in Paradise*?

In response to the first problem, this research has proven that there were four aspects of Romanticism found in *The Revolt in Paradise*. They were: the love of nature, memories to the past, horror/gothic setting, and the emotions. The first aspect was the love of nature was clearly showed in the description of beauties of sceneries through the magnificent sunset, the wonderful sunrise, the purple and crimson sky, the white clouds, the moonlight, the silent and sleepy villages, the lovely rolling hills, the beach, the great temples and the Sultan Buwono's Palace. The second aspect was the memories of the past that included the memories to certain event, places, people and other things that created a nostalgia sense. It showed clearly in K'tut Tantri's memories of her past experiences with Balinese, through her beloved sweetheart Anak Agung Nura, her beloved friends Wayan, Nyoman, and Made, and her step father old Rajah. Then, the third aspect of Romanticism also depicted emotion of love; anger and hatred are depicted in the novel

The emotion of love; mostly shown in love story between K'tut Tantri and Anak Agung Nura. Anger was mostly shown in k'TUT Tantri's feeling to all the Dutch and violence at any kind, to the Gestapo and military and every sadist Japanese. In other hand, hatred was shown in the attitude of the Dutch to the President Soekarno and Bung tomo. Meanwhile Japanese hate to white people.

In relation to the second problem, this research found that Nationalism as the major behavior of character which reflects romanticism. It depicted that every character found in the novel had the nationalism spirit and behavior. It is clearly showed that all of the Indonesian people would fight and sacrificed anything in the struggle to get the freedom and maintain their independence.

In conclusion, based on the result of the research, it was shown that *The Revolt in Paradise* by K'tut Tantri clearly contain aspects of Romanticism, included the love of nature, memories of the past, horror/gothic setting, and the emotions. Besides, *The Revolt in Paradise* also contain of nationalism as the major behavior of character which reflects romanticism. All of those aspects and behavior above were shown n and presented vividly in the novel. It gave evident that K'tut Tantri in her novel *The Revolt in Paradise* adheres to Romanticism.

Finally, the researcher suggests that *The Revolt in Paradise* is rich in various aspects that can be explored. For further researcher who wants to conduct research or study deeper into *The Revolt in Paradise*, they should gain many source and information related to this research so that they are able to conduct the literary study more diversely. In addition, the novel can be analyzed in the terms of following aspects, such as: feminism, naturalism, characterization, values, messages and so forth.

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