

INTERFERENCE ON THE NOVEL "AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS" BY JULES VERNE

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Abstract: This research discusses about Interferencing a novel called *Around the world in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne. The work tells the story of two travelers that grow to a trio and then a foursome as they fight their way through countless obstacles to reach home in time. The work focuses of a wealthy british bachelor, named Phileas Fogg, who spend his days gambling with friends at the social club and spent his night alone. *Around the World in Eighty Days* was published in 1873. The story follows two travelers that grow to a trio and then a foursome as they fight their way through countless obstacles to reach home. This research divided in three parts, first one is what should have we interference on this novel, the second is describing phileas fogg's character, and the third is what makes the main character want to fulfill his dreams to be able to travel around the world.

Keywords : *Interference, Novel, Around The World In Eighty Days, Jules Verne*

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language serves and is shaped by the social nature of human beings. In its broadest conception, sociolinguistics analyzes the many and diverse ways in which language and society entwine. This vast field of inquiry requires and combines insights from a number of disciplines, including linguistics, sociology, psychology and anthropology.

Sociolinguistics examines the interplay of language and society, with language as the starting point. Variation is the key concept, applied to language itself and to its use. The basic premise of sociolinguistics is that language is variable and changing. As a result, language is not homogeneous — not for the individual user and not within or among groups of speakers who use the same language.

By studying written records, sociolinguists also examine how language and society have interacted in the past. For example, they have tabulated the frequency of the singular pronoun *thou* and its replacement *you* in dated hand-written or

printed documents and correlated changes in frequency with changes in class structure in 16th and 17th century England. This is historical sociolinguistics: the study of relationship between changes in society and changes in language over a period of time.

Applied linguistics is the branch of linguistics which concerned with practical applications of language studies, with particular emphasis on the communicative function of language, and including such professional practices as lexicography, terminology, general or technical translation, language teaching (general or specialized language, mother tongue or second language), writing interpretation, and computer processing of language.

Applied linguistics has influenced or may influence in the future the teaching and learning of English as a foreign language. The observations in applied linguistics may help us to improve the methods of language teaching. The observation that can be done is by contrasting native language and target language. By contrasting the two languages we can find the similarities and differences. One kind of contrastive analysis is language interference. It is most commonly discussed in the context of English language learning and teaching, but it can occur in any situation when someone does not have a native-level command of a language, as when translating into a second language.

Around the World in 80 Days is a classic novel written by the French author Jules Verne. It was first published in book form in 1873 to wide acclaim. The novel tells the story of the wealthy British gentleman Phileas Fogg and his French valet, Passepartout, and their attempt to circumnavigate the globe in eighty days. The book has been adapted into several plays and film versions, including a 1956 film starring David Niven that won the Academy Award for Best Picture. The story even inspired real-life attempts, including one by American journalist Nellie Bly, who completed the trip in just seventy-two days in 1890.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is classified as qualitative research. It means that the data in this research does not deal with numbers, diagrams, or formulas, but in form of words or quotations. Bogdan and Biklen state: "Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in form of words or picture rather than numbers. The written result of

the research contains quotations from data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation" (1992: 30)

Based on the statement above, the writer collects the data and some books that deal with the topic. This research can be classified as a library research since the data collected from the novel and the other related books.

In this research, the sources are primary and secondary sources. The primary source is the novel itself, and the secondary sources are some books related to the topic. The data of the analysis is in form of words, definitions, quotations, statements or dialogue which can give supporting for this research. In other words, the writer will analyze the data according to the topic and then will present the result in narrative way.

FINDINGS AND DISSCUSSIONS

While not exactly a Hollywood box-office thriller, the novel, written by Jules Verne himself delivers his own exciting story about a man, a goal, and the entire world. Being chased by someone who wants to put him in jail, up against ridiculously tough obstacles, and having to choose between his head and his heart, we'd say Phileas Fogg is every bit as good as Bilbo Baggins, and ever so much more dapper. And, as the title suggests, it's no secret that Phileas Fogg visits many far and exotic places on a quest to conquer global travel in just eighty days.

For the historical fiction bit, at risk of blowing your minds, this book isn't true—and that means it's fiction. Since much of what we see as our characters' journey is based on historical reality, though, it isn't just plain fiction; it's historical fiction.

Around the World in Eighty Days sort of means what it says: Phileas Fogg is going around the world in eighty days. Not seventy-seven, not eighty-four, just plain eighty. If he can do this, he'll win a bet worth 20,000 pounds. The title is sort of a fiction, but we'd argue that maybe Verne did this on purpose: The action and adventure of going around the world was sure to bring readers in; what probably shocked them was the great character development and lessons learned throughout the novel that almost overshadow the in-your-face travel plot.

Phileas Fogg makes his home in the Richie Rich part of London. All bets are off for the setting when he accepts the wager, though, as the whole world becomes Jules Verne's literary playground.

Most of Fogg's stopping points are related in great detail, showing Verne's massive knowledge of foreign places, as well as ships and railways. He describes, mostly through Passepartout's eyes, places such as Paris, Suez, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Yokohama, San Francisco, New York, Liverpool, and London.

CONCLUSION

In the book, Phileas Fogg is an unflappable, solitary English gentleman who lives a very structured life. In his adventures with the emotional Passepartout, he moves from extraordinary scenario (think: being framed for a bank robbery) to extraordinary scenario (like using a sail-powered sledge to travel over snow to Nebraska).

This unlikely pair travel from London to Europe, through India, to Hong Kong, then to Japan, across to San Francisco, and on to New York. From here, they miss a ship that's departing for London by just 45 minutes, and to make up time, they hijack a ship bound for France. Naturally, Fogg arrives in Liverpool but is arrested for a crime he hasn't committed and when he is finally released, he arrives in London five minutes late for his bet.

The richness and poetry of *Around the World in Eighty Days*, together with the lively narrative, was a fantastic success for the times, setting new sales records, with translations in English, Russian, Italian, and Spanish appearing soon after it was published in book form. An 1874 stage version, written by Verne and French playwright Adolphe d'Ennery, was also wildly successful and ran for several decades. The novel inspired numerous people for attempts to travel around the world in 80 days or less, most notably by American journalist Nellie Bly between 1889–90.

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