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MAGIC REALISM IN JOHN BELLAIRS
THE HOUSE WITH A CLOCK IN ITS WALLS

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ABSTRACT

Magic realism is created to narrate magical things or fantasy things that happen in real life. Magic realism is unique because it is a combination of terms that contradict meaning. The word magic means something extraordinary or fantasy while the word realism means reality or state of the world without fantasy. This study aims to find elements of magic realism and the relationships between each element in building magical phenomena in real life. This thesis discusses about magic realism by Wendy B. Faris in John Bellairs "The House with A Clock in Its Walls". The objective of this thesis is to analyse how the magic realism way depicted in The House with A Clock in Its Walls novel. This thesis uses qualitative research design and magic realism theory as literary approach. The problem statement of this thesis is the way to found 5 elements of magic realism by Wendy B. Faris concept and the way magic realism depicted in the novel. The results of this study show that the things that happen to the characters in the novel describe as magical realism based on 5 characteristics of magical realism that are in accordance with the theory of Wendy B. Faris.

Keywords: *Magic Realism, Fantasy, Magical Elements, Reality*

INTRODUCTION

Magic is something that cannot be based on knowledge in the real world. Its nature is fantasy, it cannot be ascertained how it works, and how to get the magical power itself. As in Indonesia, there is a legend, where a child named Samosir was born to a mother who came from a fish nation, while his father was a human. To accept that with the natural laws that exist in the real world, there would be no such thing. Another example, when someone says if a flying horse or unicorn is real. It is very strange to find a horse that can fly and have wings. Because indeed these things cannot be measured from the sciences that exist in natural law.

Realism is related to the real world. That reality is coming from the characters, objects, habits, and so forth. For example, just like the basic thing is a place that actually exists in the world to be an inspiration that is commonly used as

inspiration for making literary works. Or routine that is usually done by people every day. Realism is a real thing and is obtained from the real world and one's experience. The nature of both is very contradictory.

Magical realism is something created by the creator's fantasy. The creator combines things that smell magical with the reality that exists in the life of the creator. The creator aims to incorporate magical elements into everyday life so that things that smell magical can be considered not too strange if they are still mixed with existing elements of reality. But there are still mysterious and interesting things that become the main point in the literary work themed magical realism. In some case the works of magical realism, this raises a lot of strange things that appear. This gives the impression, that the works of magical realism ignore all the emotional effects and human indifference to the horrors of a strange event.

²⁷ Magical realism is more a form of literature than a genre of literature that can be distinguished. It is characterized by 2 (two) conflicting perspectives, namely: on the one hand it is based on a rational perspective on reality, and on the other hand it is based on acceptance of things that are supernatural ³⁰ a prosely reality. Nevertheless, magical realism is different from pure fantasy. This is because magical ²⁹ lism is arranged in its normal form, a modern world with authentic descriptions of people and society.

In essence, fantastic literature presents doubts through the presence of natural and supernatural, between normal and paranormal like the story of Harry Potter by JK. Stephani Meyer's Rolling or Twilight. In the two stories classified as fantasy are strewn with strangeness or the supernatural world or the paranormal along with the normal, doubts between the normal and the paranormal are guaranteed in the story. Magic is thus enchanting because it presents supernatural powers that cannot be logically translated but at some points sometimes the supernatural or paranormal events are explained in a logical framework.

At present, there are many literary works and other works that use elements of magical realism. magical realism itself is very interesting to discuss. Magical realism also has to do with fantasy themes, which makes it very interesting. Stories with this magical theme can make readers of all ages will like it. Readers are invited to imagine in accordance with the description of the author in their work. But readers are also invited to look for the reality of their lives. It will happen by itself according to the background of the reader itself. However, there are not many references to magical

realism itself and examples of its application.

Therefore, the authors chose this topic to provide sufficient references to present the problem of magical realism that ⁵ easier for readers to read. Relating it to John Bellairs' "The House with A Clock in Its Walls" novel, interesting to study. This novel gives a magical impression that is very close and thick. in terms of this author who was born in the same city as the novel, so the magical stories that exist in the city of Michigan have also been poured into the novel. The reader is invited to explore the magical imaginations that are served. The story in this novel is also very simple and easy to understand, the conflict is also easy to guess. As is often the case in real life today, there will be parts in the novel that make the reader separate or sort out the magic ⁴ and reality parts of the novel.

Wendy B Faris stated in his book entitled Ordinary Enchantments of Magical Realism and the Remystification of Narrative, Faris defines magical realism as

"The term magical realism, coined in the early twentieth century to describe a fiction, now designates perhaps the most important contemporary trend in international fiction." (Faris, 2004: 1) ³¹

The term that emerged in the early 20th century is used to describe a literary work, which at this time might be one of the trends in international literature. In this book, Faris implies that the term magical realism that emerged at the beginning of the 20th century to describe literary works that contain magical and realist elements. Faris also added that this type of literary work of magical realism has become a very

important ² trend in international literary works.

“Magical realism has become so important as a mode of expression worldwide, because it has provided the literary ground for significant cultural work; within its texts, marginal voices, submerged traditions, and emergent literatures have developed and created masterpieces.” (Faris, 2004: 1)

Magical realism becomes important ³² as a worldwide expression because magical realism displays the basic form of literature which displays cultural ideas; contained in the text, marginal voices, lost traditions, and the emergence of literary works that have developed and produced masterpieces. Cultural ideas that appear in the text, according to Faris, are interesting because in the technique of telling this magical realism, voices that have been marginalized or eliminated, are re-emerged in the telling of magical realism. Literary works that have been dominated by the perspective of western realism, in magical realism are the same as the presence of magical elements represented by eastern cultures that have been submerged by the dominance of realist Western culture.

Magical Realism is a construction that does not choose between realism and magic. In the context of writing, Wendi B. Faris tries to map the characteristics of magical ¹² realism into five characteristics, namely: Irreducible elements, phenomenal world, unsettling doubts, the merging doubts, and disruption of time, space, and identity. The five features returned by Faris do not require sequences, the mapping of texts including magical realism or cannot be

started from anywhere from results not previously obtained.

Wendy B. Faris has proposed 5 elements to characterize magic ¹ realism in literary works, writing in his book “Ordinary Enchantments Magical Realism and the Remystification of Narrative” (2004), as follow:

Irreducible Element

About the five concepts, Faris first explained the element that contains the characters and magical events in ²⁶ namely the irreducible elements. The irreducible element is something that cannot be explained according to natural law as formulated in Western empiricism, ¹⁷ namely based on logic, general knowledge, or existing beliefs. Therefore, the reader has difficulty compiling evidence to answer questions about the ¹ status of events and figures at work. (Faris, 2004: 7)

Something that cannot be explained is conveyed in the usual way so that it feels to be something like (also) real. On the other hand, the magical one is still visible even though it is guided through narration as if it were as though it were ordinary, by means of clear, detailed, and concrete depictions. Magical elements used in fictional magical realism usually highlight central issues in the text ² The central issue which is in the spotlight can be seen in the context of phenomena that occur outside the literary text itself.

Phenomenal World

This world is the real part (the flow of realism) of magical realism that prevents the fiction from becoming a form of fantasy fiction that soars away from the real nature totally. This is what distinguishes magical realism from prose literary works in the form of fantasy and other allegories.

In addition, the presence of the phenomenal world is for the sake of keeping the magical feeling growing from the real inside, not as something truly fantastic as is the case in fantastic and allegorical works of fiction that divert the reading world from the real world to the realm of the realm filled with fantasy. Magic that is present in the real world is not something fantastic that appears out of nowhere, but it is a mysterious element that shakes behind the phenomenal world. The phenomenal world which is the setting for these magical elements is divided into two types, namely: {1} reality (real) in the text and {2} reality based on history. When referring to references, reality (history) is unique, sometimes offering alternative realities. In fact, both the first and second types, become the anchor for the magic so as not to fly into a fantastic story. (Faris, 2004: 14)

Unsettling Doubts

This magic realism invites doubts that are present when the reader experiences two contradictory understandings (magical and real) of events. Doubt can obscure the irreducible element, making it not always easy to see as such. Texts often confuse the magical or real nature of a phenomenon by luring the reader to co-opt it as an illusion and then prevent the co-optation with argumentative narratives that seem to support the aggression. This can take place alternately so that the reader is thrown between the co-opting of the phenomenon as part of the real world or accepting it as a magical element. (Faris, 2004: 17)

Doubt can obscure the irreducible element, as in dream scenes. The scene of magical realism can look like a dream scene, but it is also dubious as a dream because of the extraordinary properties of

those dreams. As it is known that in certain cultural systems, dreams are often considered as part of a magical phenomenon, whether it's revelation, premonition or a prediction of an event that will occur. We are often led by texts to doubt, but we can also doubt because the properties are amazing and the type of event is whether a magical element or a real phenomenon. (Faris, 2004: 17)

Merging Realms

Merging Realms in magical realism unites the magical and material world. And judging from the integration of the word realism and magic in this genre, this narrative technique can be seen as a technique that brings together the opposing world, which combines elements of reality and fantastic. In the process of uniting the two worlds, the vision of magical realism appears to be in the space between two expanded worlds and it is no longer a matter of which is real or imaginary but rather to the other side of visible reality. From a metaphysical point of view, this can be understood as a form of fiction flowing from this world into another world and continuing then continuing there. In the process of unification or transference between these worlds, magical realism blurs the boundaries between fact and fiction by eliminating mediation between different realities. (Faris, 2004: 22)

Disruption of Time, Space, and Identity

If the modern temporal counts which become targets for the vision of magical realism to bring back the magical temporal counts that are discarded by the modern understanding as mentioned above, then the spatial forms which are also alienated by modern spatial concepts are also represented through this narrative technique.

In magical realism, magical spatial boundaries that are supposed to be disposed of are separate from real spatial, leakage to all parts of the text and vice versa. (Faris, 2004: 24)

In describing individual identity, the multivocal nature of narrative and cultural hybridity penetrates into the identity of characters. These qualities can even manifest into the physical character of the characters. Identity that is understood in the modern world as a single entity that is within a person and distinguishes itself from other entities, is disrupted so that it appears the folded form in an individual. This final characteristic destroys the order known in the modern world and displays the form other forms marginalized in modernism (Faris, 2004: 24)

Starting from the five characteristics that define the work of fictional magical-realism as a narrative-technique that brings together the magical elements and narrative technical realism in him. Then it will be seen the characteristics of the work of magical realism in broad outline which includes the relational relations between the two such as the overlapping relations between elements, the liminal form of the meeting of the two elements, disraption as a result of the interaction-of-magical-elements on the-concepts-of-realism, then it can be concluded that the hierarchical relations is in the form of gradations between magical and real elements as a whole in the fictional work of magical realism. (Faris, 2004: 25)

METHODS

In this study, the writer uses qualitative research, especially descriptive qualitative, the purpose of choosing a

qualitative approach because the writer will describe the data taken from the novel by John Bellairs' *The House with A Clock in Its Walls*. The data will consist of all words, phrases, and sentences related to magical realism.

The writer uses magic realism approach. According to Wendy B. Faris (2004) offers five elements for characteristic of magic realism; irreducible element, phenomenal world, unsettling doubts, merging realms, and disruption of time, space and identity. Wendy introduces the term magic realism that is concerned the characteristic of magic and realistic that contain in literary works. Magic realism is construction between magical element and reality atmosphere. The magical things will appear with human daily experience and make it didn't deny reality.

The writer used qualitative research as the method, because it is written material. Data collection in this research is intended to obtain materials, information, facts and information that can be trusted. Similarly, the main data, namely John Bellairs' *The House with A Clock in Its Walls*. Novels that have been read by the author, then quotes that are considered to be related to the research problem.

The writer will limit the scope of the study only in 5 elements of magic realism by Wendy B. Faris in *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* novel. The discussion is limited on some of the plot which connected to the 5 element itself and the way the magic realism itself depicted in the novel. The aims are to analyze the 5 elements of magic realism by Wendy B. Faris depicted in John Bellairs' *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* and the way the magic realism itself depicted in the novel.

The writer takes ²² novel as a data source. *The novel is The House with A Clock in Its Walls* written by John Bellairs and published in 2018. This novel consists of 179 pages and 10 chapters.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about two statement of pr¹⁸em to be analyzed, the magical real¹⁵ in *The House with A Clock in Its Walls*. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part talks about magic realism in 5 elements by Wendy B. Faris and the second part talks about magic realism which depicted in the novel.

A. Magic Realism by Wendy B. Faris

Through this theory, literary works that are magical realism can be sort¹ according to 5 elements proposed by Wendy B. Faris in his book entitled, *Ordinary Enchantments Magical Realism and the Remystification of Narrative*. This theory discusses how to sort out which includes magical and realism, a combination of narrative realistic and fantastic narrative.

a. Irreducible Element

The first, irreducible element is something that appears ²⁵ happens unexpectedly in a novel. And that cannot be explained in terms of the laws of the universe. Something that will not happen in the real world and is called a magical thing. Sometimes, these can be accepted but cannot be explained.

“He remembered the other window very well. It ⁶ had been a big oval window that showed a red tomato sun setting into a blue sea the colour of old medicine bottles. The oval frame was still there, but ⁶ in it Lewis found a hat showed a man fleeing from a forest. The forest plum coloured, and the grass under the

man’s feet was bright green. The sky in the picture was a squirming, oily, brownish red. It reminded Lewis of furniture polish.” (Bellairs, 1975: 25)

The situation shows weirdness. When Lewis sees the window for the first time, Lewis remembers that the picture looked like a sunset on the beach. But what he saw was different. The window is still the same, which looks different, that is moving locations in a forest with green grass under a man's feet. That means there is a magical element that can change the image in the window because it can look very different.

“Anyone who could make windows change their pictures could do what Lewis had in mind. And anyway, Lewis thought that he remembered hearing Jonathan say that he had done such a thing once.” (Bellairs, 1975: 48).

When Lewis believes that someone can change the glass picture in the window of that house, it has become a strange event and shows that there is a magical side that contributed to the event. And in the last word, Lewis believes that his uncle can do more than just change the picture on the window pane. It means that Jonathan's character is included as a subject ⁹ that is considered capable of doing magical things.

“Doomsday not come yet! I’ll draw it nearer by a perspective, or make a clock that shall set all the world on fire upon an instan.” (Bellairs, 1975: 127).

In the quote, it is said that the end of the world is not yet coming. But they have made a tool that is a magical clock that will help them realize their plans. They are Mr. & Mrs. Izard. When they alive they had made tools to destroy the world. How that can happen, a magical object that carries out the task of a magical thing also makes no

sense to do it in the real world. Because there is no natural law that can determine when doomsday will occur. But that's what happens in the novel *A House with A Clock in Its Walls*, there is a magical clock whose existence is hidden by the makers because when they can't keep the tools that can make their plans work. They made sure that the magical clock would remain safe when they could come back to life until they had successfully launched their evil plan.

"I'm so glad you've done my work for me," said voice behind them. Jonathan and Mrs. Zimmermann spun around and froze. Really froze. They could not move their hands or feet or heads. They couldn't even wiggle their ears. They were completely paralyzed, though they could still see and hear." (Bellairs, 1975: 170)

When Mrs. Izard appeared behind their bodies making Uncle Jonathan and Mrs. Zimmermann turns around. Instantly Mrs. Izard made Uncle Jonathan and Mrs. Zimmermann froze. They could not move their limbs at all, they could not move their ears even a little. Making someone unable to move without touching the body, it is a strange thing and would not be possible.

b. Phenomenal World

The second characteristic ¹ show that a literary work that includes magical realism-is-the-phenomenal-world. This phenomenal world is evidence to show the existence of realism in literary works of magical realism. An object, even an event that can be well received and makes sense to the reader. Because these second characteristics occur and do exist in the real world.

²¹ "As I was saying, welcome-to-Capharnaum County and beautiful, historic New Zebedee. Population

six thousand, not counting..." (Bellairs, 1975: 06).

By history, Michigan in 1948 did indeed have as many as six thousand people. And it is indeed justified by the Wikipedia site if the population of Michigan at that time was as many as six thousand people. With a city that is still classic and old-style, the thing that is most liked by Lewis.

"He told him that he would have to become a Tiger fan now that he lived in Michigan." (Bellairs, 1975: 08).

Indeed in 1948 when the novel *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* was published, there was a baseball team called "1948 Detroit Tigers Season" from American baseball and indeed Tiger Fan was there for those who liked and supported the baseball team. The team had joined the American league in the same year held at the Briggs Stadium.

"So was the large surrealistic painting of a dragon that hung in her living room." (Bellairs, 1975: 61).

This is another example of the phenomenal world, in which there is a side of the real world that enters into a literary work themed with magical realism. That is surrealism. In the real world, surrealism is one of the streams related to art. Surrealism itself has a meaning that a flow shows the contradictory side between dreams and reality, then applies it to a picture with a real object but is added to things and circumstances that are not possible in the real world. This flow of surrealism began to become big in the 20th century. Displaying a work of art mixed with real objects is added to the strange circumstances that occur in the real world but arises because of getting ideas from dreams that are not limited to be applied. In the quote above the object used is a dragon, but it does not explain the circumstances applied to

dreams. Another example is the work of the surrealism of Golconda from Rene Magritte. In the picture, there is a man but he becomes a raindrop. This man is shown as many drops of rain as if coming down from the sky. There is still an implicit meaning of the work.

“It had been done for her specially by the French painter Odilon Redon.” (Bellairs, 1975: 61).

Odilon Redon born in 1840. In accordance with this quote, he was a French painter who was a surrealist. He was very total in increasing his knowledge in the field of art by developing an interest in Hinduism and Buddhism which eventually became increasingly visible in his works.

“The cemetery stood atop a long ridge that rose just on the other side of Wilder Creek Park.” (Bellairs, 1975: 82).

Wilder Creek Park does exist in the real world, located in Marshall, Michigan. The place is better known as the Wilder Creek Conversation Club. A place that is still natural and fresh from the scenery and also the atmosphere that is served to visitors. Yes, this nature reserve can be a place where people can just walk with fresh air, it can also be used for a youth campsite there, and also a place for reservation of personal things with facilities that visitors can choose.

“But it was not until he was a grown-up man, working as an astronomer at Mount Palomar, that he was able to discover that property of the magic egg.” (Bellairs, 1975: 120).

Mount Polamar is a place of observation related to astronomy. This astronomical observatory is located in San Diego, California. The observatory itself is useful as a place to store various objects related to astronomy. History of events in the sky was stored in this place. This place

is like a museum for things related to astronomy. Usually in the observatory there are also tools that can be used to see what is in the sky, for example just a telescope. In terms of design, the observatory has the form of a dome at the top that can be opened to remove the telescope's roof and can monitor the state of the sky, even just to see the sky was allowed. The dome also has a rail at the bottom, so that the roof can be opened and there is a telescope that can rotate and reach all sides of the sky.

c. Unsettling Doubts

In this third characteristic, it is a continuation of the first characteristic. From things that are magical there is always a response from the readers. The reader will probably doubt whether or not something magical can exist or happen in real life. The reader will understand things that are magical through the experience of the reader itself. And that is what is important in this third characteristic, called unsettling doubts.⁹

“His father had spent one whole afternoon explaining to Lewis that ghosts were caused by X rays bouncing off distant planets. But Lewis was a stubborn boy, and besides, hadn't he seen the Aladdin's lamp on the back of Jonathan's playing cards, and the words Capharnaum County Magicians Society? He was convinced that magic was at the bottom of this mystery.” (Bellairs, 1975: 27)

Seen that the explanation from Lewis's father, including people who do not believe that ghosts exist. He explained in theory if the ghost happened because of the laws of science. This proves that Lewis's father is a person who does not believe things that smell magical. While Lewis, including people who like to smell mysterious and magical, is a mystery.

³ “Lewis was also convinced that he would have to solve another mystery before he could tackle the problem of the coat rack and the stained-glass windows. He would have to find out why Jonathan prowled the house every night with a flashlight in his hand.” (Bellairs, 1975: 27)

In that situation, Lewis didn't know if his uncle and friend were a witch. that's why he felt something strange happened to the stained-glass windows, why it could change by itself on a different day. and Lewis also felt very strange with the behaviour of his uncle who often around the house to sneak, only accompanied by a flashlight without turning on the lights. he felt whether it was true that his uncle was a strange person, he wanted to know that.

“Lewis tried to explain about Uncle Jonathan's magic powers, but he could see that Tarby was not convinced.” (Bellairs, 1975: 49). From this situation it can be concluded that Tarby did not believe what Lewis said if his uncle had magical powers. Tarby doubted Lewis's explanation, because what was in his world was impossible. There was no validity about magic at that time. how someone can do something magical, nobody knows.

d. Merging Realms

Merging realms is a magical thing but its presence begins to be felt in real life. Things that are considered magical begin to show their existence from the signs produced. And experience two worlds that are almost united.

“I mean I heard it for the first time in this room. It was ticking away in the walls. You can go over to that wall and listen for it, if you like. Lewis got up and walked over to the book-lined wall. He put his ear to a row of black leather volumes and listened. His eyes opened wide. “It is there, Uncle

Jonathan! It is!” He was excited by the discovery, but then his face changed.” (Bellairs, 1975: 39)

In this quote shows that the presence of objects that are considered magical already felt by the characters who are in the real world. For example, Lewis was listening to the sound of a magical object behind a wall. Lewis felt that what was discovered was interesting. It turns out to be true what Uncle Jonathan has said that a magical object is a clock that is behind a wall and has been ticking ever since Uncle Jonathan lived in the house for 5 years.

“I haven't the faintest idea,”³ said Jonathan, “though I know that I want to blot it out. That's why I have all these stupid clocks. I didn't used to be fond of incessant ticking and sudden, loud, hell raising every hour on the hour. But I prefer my clocks to his.” (Bellairs, 1975: 39)

This situation occurs because what is felt by the character has made him feel disturbed. This theory of merging realms can be seen from the characters in this novel, feeling that the magical clock behind the wall is a disturbance that often occurs for a long time. the clock was ticking for a long time. That's why Uncle Jonathan prefers the original clock to the magical one¹

e. Disruption of Time, Space, and Identity

This last stage is the stage where two worlds have come together. Magical things began to enter the real world. Its presence is already present in real life and affects what is in the real world, whether it's time, space, or identity⁴.

“From deep within the tomb came a sound. Boom! A deep hollow sound. The iron doors jolted, as if they had been struck a blow from inside. The chain rattled, and there was a clunk

on the pavement. The padlock had fallen off. And now, as the boys knelt, terrified, two small spots of freezing grey light appeared. They hovered and danced before the doors of the tomb, which now stood ajar. And something black blacker than the night, blacker than ink spilled into water was oozing from the space between the doors.” (Bellairs, 1975: 87)

The situation quote above shows that there will be someone who has died can come back to life with the help of magical powers that Lewis has learned for himself without the knowledge of his uncle and friend 'Mrs. Zimmermann'. What Lewis has done to revive the dead has proven the existence of characters that are considered magical to the real world, and that is what is called the aspect of disruption of space according to the theory of Wendy B. Faris.

“I do hope you haven't tired yourself, my dears,” said the old woman in a nasty, sneering voice. “I do hope you haven't. but if you have, it's all been in a good cause. I couldn't have done anything without you. Not a thing. Because, you see, since I was set free, I've been able to pass through walls and doors, but these poor old hands of mine just haven't been able to wield tools.” (Bellairs, 1975: 170)

Seen clearly in the quote, if someone has been released by Lewis. Freed from the unreal world, the world of death. The evil witch is the wife of Mr. Izard, Selenna has come out of the coffin that has buried her body underground. Lewis who should have been in heaven or hell was freed by Lewis into his real world. Selenna said since she was free, she could again pass through walls and doors. A soul that has become a human being again is something that can only be done because of the disruption of space

carried out by Lewis by using the magical science he has learned just to impress his friend. And wake Mrs. Izard from his death is not a good thing.

B. Magic Realism that stated from the Novel

This discussion makes the reader know that even intrinsic elements can help in finding the magical side and realism in a literary work. This intrinsic element includes the character made by the author into something related to magic or realism. In terms of plot, the story that there is always a process of cause and effect can make the reader sort out which includes magic and realism in real life. And finally, there will be a discussion of the intrinsic element of setting. Changes in time, situation, and place in the novel with the theme of magical realism can be seen.

a. Characters

The characters in a literary work always have something unique to process. The character created by the author must have the qualities that the reader wants to know. Starting from the attitude of the character and habits that have been carried out by the character to perfect the content in the story. From a literary work themed with magical realism, the character must have unique things related to the theme. The author wants to show that the character can lean towards magic or realism.

“As I was saying, old Isaac was a warlock.” “What's that?” Uncle Jonathan looked very serious. “It's the word for a male witch.” (Bellairs, 1975: 33).

A character that mentioned as a witch. Witch is someone who had magic powers. There are some magic powers that each someone had. A witch in this day was kind of weird, strange, and unbelievable.

“That Elihu Clabbernong built that iron bridge in 1892. He was supposed to be doing it for the county, but he was really trying to make sure that the ghost of his dead uncle, Jedediah, didn’t cross the stream to get him. Now Elihu was part-time warlock, and what he put into the iron of the bridge ...” (Bellairs, 1975: 100)

It appears that the character that the author intentionally created is a fictional character because he has magical abilities. The author makes this character with the ability to make a bridge into a barrier. The barrier so that every evil wizard or all bad things cannot cross the bridge. The bridge with water is directly below it. The story of the character is made like a legend about the character who became a savior of Capharnaum County to be awake from something evil.

b. Plot

The storyline is made as interesting and mysterious as possible. In literary works with the theme of magical realism, of course, the author will invite the reader to bring out their fantasies about the literary works that they enjoy. All the storylines in it must be full of surprises and new things that can’t be guessed by the reader. The author also wants the reader to take part in fantasy thinking from the plot that has been presented by the author himself. With the magical things that are served but there is still a side of realism from the real world that has been experienced or learned by the author.

“Maybe he fixed it so the ticking sound would scare away anyone who might be foolish enough to come and live in this house. Isaac didn’t want his clock found by accident and destroyed, after all. I don’t know why the clock is ticking, Florence. But I do know this. When Mrs. Izard or

whoever is over there puts that key in the slot of that clock and finishes the job that Isaac started, then – at that moment – Isaac Izard will return. You and I and Lewis will be ghosts or something worse, and he will be standing-in-the turret-with power in his right hand. And the End of the World will come to pass.” (Bellairs, 1975: 135-136)

From the above quote, it is very clear that the existence of a magical clock in the house can determine the fate of Uncle Jonathan, Mrs. Zimmermann, and Lewis. There is a magical clock that has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Izard will cause very bad things to happen to them, not even just Uncle Jonathan, Mrs. Only Zimmermann and Lewis were affected, but it could also have an impact on the world they live in. The cause and effect of the quote flow above are when Uncle Jonathan, Mrs. Zimmermann, and Lewis thought there must be an evil plan that Mr. and Mrs. Izard made through that magical clock. With the return of Mrs. Izard to the world of those who should still be in her grave would make the situation worse. Mrs. Izard will continue the plan that they both prepared before their deaths. By making a magical clock that can beat forever, according to Uncle Jonathan to frighten anyone who occupies and lives in Mr. & Mrs. Izard. So that their evil plan for the end of the world will be far from failure as long as they are gone and cannot keep the magical clock. They would not have thought that those who lived in their house were fellow magicians and had even been friends with Mr. & Mrs. Izard.

“You merely hastened the Day of Judgment. And its is at hand. My Lord and master are coming to meet us. And when he arrives it will be a very different world. Very different, I assure you. Let me see You two

will change first, I think.” (Bellairs, 1975: 171)

The quote above shows the cause and effect. The wake of Mrs. Izard from the dead will make a plan that has been prepared by Mr. & Mrs. Izard before death can be carried out again. And their plan is not a good thing. That plan will destroy the world as a result, Judgment Day. Mrs. Izard will make the world a very different thing. Mrs. Izard will resurrect Mr. Izard from the dead. After that their evil plans will be fulfilled. **A great magicians, they can do it. Therefore Lewis, Uncle Jonathan, and Mrs. Zimmermann want to stop Mrs. Izard before Mr. Izard is already alive and late to save the world from destruction.**

c. Setting

The setting also has many roles to bring literary works to the theme of magical realism. On each side of the setting, such as time, place, and situation depicted in literary works can show and sort out the magical side or the realism used.

1. Time

The time setting used in a literary work can determine whether there are past, present, or future. It is also possible for the author to use unusual time settings. As well as literary works with the theme of magical realism. There will definitely be a time setting that the author deliberately created based on the imagination of the author himself.

“I don’t stop them every night. Some nights I just walk around checking all the rooms. It makes me feel secure, somehow. I can’t explain it. But some nights, like this one, I get the urge to stop all the blasted everlasting ticking. I get the feeling that if I were to make the house quiet-perfectly quiet-then maybe I could hear the real clock, the magic one, ticking behind one particular wall, or

in some cubbyhole. But it never works, and I always feel half crazy for trying.” (Bellairs, 1975: 41)

What Uncle Jonathan did was obvious if he had tried it almost every day to get used to listening to the ticking sound of the magical clock. Sometimes Uncle Jonathan will let the beating sound on the magical hour. But on some other nights, Uncle Jonathan was eager to find the source of the eternal sound, then turned off all the clock sounds he had just to listen to the only sound that ring from the magical clock. However, it has never been found where the sound is precisely where it is.

2. Place

The setting of the place also supports what is in the story. Places that the author visited, places that the author saw even if only from a picture can be an idea in a literary work. Even in the environment where the author was born can be included in a story that they are narrating. Places that they get only from an imagination can be poured into a storyline. The author creates a place that has never been imagined before and even the author may not know the place exists or not. But all can be creative to pour unlimited ideas into a literary work.

“He was looking at Cemetery Hill. It was high, flat-topped ridge cut across in two places by a narrow dirt road. It wasn’t hard hill to climb: New Zebedee children went up and down it every day during the summer. But to Lewis, who was scared of heights, it might as well have been Mount Everest.” (Bellairs 1975: 83).

As seen in the quote, Lewis is a person who is afraid of heights and the hill he is climbing is likened to Mount Everest. A presupposition that Lewis **us²⁰** to describe the fear he experienced. **Mount Everest itself is the highest mountain in the world if measured from sea level and is located on the border between Nepal-Tibet.**

For someone who is afraid of heights like Lewis climbing a dark hill that is a very difficult thing to do. Because of the height that he thought was the same as Mount Everest which he could not have crossed, but Lewis survived and finally was able to pass through the high hill. Lewis climbed the hill he likened to Mount Everest when he and Tarby were heading for Cemetery Hill. In that place, he will turn on people who have died just to impress Tarby and want to be friends again with Lewis.

3. Situation

Situations that can occur suddenly and sometimes also adjust to the storyline that was created by the author. The characters in the story must feel a variety of situations, whether they are faced with difficult situations, tense, happy, strange, or scary things. It is in this setting that illustrates how the characters' feelings emerge and are finally poured into writing into a literary work. The reader will also be easy to understand how they will react to a reading. In even magical-themed literary works, the figures depicted are also not much different from what does exist and are often felt in the real world.

“It’s all over, Lewis. Relax. ¹⁴Witches and other evil things can’t-cross running water. It’s an old rule, but it still applies.” (Bellairs, 1975: 100).

It is stated that Mrs. Zimmermann told Lewis to relax, which meant Lewis was restless. Restless felt by Lewis was because before there was someone who followed Uncle Jonathan's car. The car they were riding in was being followed, it was seen if Uncle Jonathan and Mrs. Zimmermann tried to run away. The two magicians who should have made Lewis feel safe instead tried to stay away from the mysterious person rather than having to fight him bravely. But what was done by Uncle Jonathan and Mrs. Zimmermann instead

made Lewis afraid of what would happen to them if they were caught. But again, it appears that Mrs. Zimmermann was afraid too, but he didn't want Lewis to know that he was afraid, the way was to tell an old story about a magician who gave a protective spell on the iron bridge that Uncle Jonathan, Mrs. Zimmermann, and Lewis passed.

SIMPULAN

In this chapter, the conclusion ¹⁶de with the 5 elements of magic realism by Wendy B. ⁷Farris and the way magic realism depicted in John Bellairs The House with A Clock in Its Walls novel.

The first ¹⁵is irreducible elements, it can be seen how the magic or fantasy exist in the novel. There is magic clock, the magic umbrella of Mrs. Zimmermann, magic stick of Uncle Jonathan, and the existence of Mrs. Izard from death as a magical object that exist in the story. There are also some events that related to the magic one. The way of the window changes its picture, the way the magic clock was ticking since Uncle Jonathan was lived there, the return of Mrs. Izard of death, and the eight ball's way of giving clues to find a magical clock hiding behind a wall. Second is phenomenal world, the real things or events that seen in the novel. The real object like a bus, a car, poker game, clocks, six thousands of people in Michigan at 1948, and some cannon. A place like school, cemetery hill, Rexall Drug Store, Michigan, Capharnaum County, and the house itself. Some events when Lewis want to see about the historical illusion, or famous scenes from the past, such as, the defeat of the Spanish Armada in Scotland 1588, the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, and John Clark

Ridpath's History of the World. The events really happened in the past on real world.

The third, unsettling doubts can be seen in some events and how the readers understanding to the event could be possible happened with the real or magic. Such as, when the picture in the glass of window could change by itself, or when Tarby didn't believe after Uncle Jonathan do the eclipse. Tarby's father said they got hypnotized. There's no magic that happened, or when the clock was ticking since Uncle Jonathan lived there, or when Lewis could see some event from the past only with pipe. It is possible to do that in real world or not. The fourth, merging realms could be seen when some magic events appeared and felt in a real world. Such as, when the clock was ticking in 5 years, since Uncle Jonathan lived there. The sounds of the magical clock could be heard behind the wall by Uncle Jonathan, Mrs. Zimmermann, including Lewis who is not a witch. The fifth, **Disruption of Time, Place, and Identity can be seen** when the magic things or events presence has been in the real world. Such as, when Lewis woke Mrs. Izard up from her death and came back to life like humans in general in real world.

The magic realism can be depicted from the characters itself, the plot that occurs in the novel, and setting of time, place, and situation. There are some events that reflected to the characters, plot, and setting. When Mrs. Izard was following Uncle Jonathan's car, the dead people could stay alive and drive the car like the normal humans. Lewis, Uncle Jonathan, and Mrs. Zimmermann was afraid because of that. They know that the one who was following them, was Mrs. Izard and that could be better to not to get caught. Because, Mrs

Izard is an evil witch same like the husband, they also knew that Mrs. Izard has an evil plan related to the magical clock in their house.

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% **4**
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