



***Satellite Love* by Genki Ferguson as a Young Adult Literature**

NYIAR DIVA AYUDISTYA

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

Email: nyiar.ayudistya@gmail.com

DANU WAHYONO

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

Email: danuwahyono@untag-sby.ac.id

Abstract. The aims of this study is to analyze the features of young adult literature, through the intrinsic elements of a young adult literature novel. Young adult literature is a work of literature that focuses on how teenagers address the issues of adolescents. The novel *Satellite Love* by Genki Ferguson with 272 pages in total have several themes that considered as a young adult literature. This research used a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data to identify the features of young adult literature in the novel entitled *Satellite Love* and found what is distinguished from adult literature. In this study, some evidence was found that the characteristics of young adult literature are contained in the novel by Genki Ferguson published in 2021. It was also found that according to young adult literature, Stanton divided the plot have three stages namely, subplot, conflict, climax. Plot in a story moves quickly because it does not involve too many characters. Each chapter in *Satellite Love* is written from a different point of view of a teenager with a different physical appearance and a different ethnic origin. *Satellite Love* also deals with problems that teenagers commonly experience, such as bullying, isolation, loneliness, and falling in love and obsession. The novel *Satellite Love* can be concluded that most of the features of young adult literature can be represented in the novel *Satellite Love*.

Keywords/Kata Kunci: Features, structuralism, teenager, young adult literature.

INTRODUCTION

Young people encounter new, exciting, and difficult circumstances as a result of their growing independence, which leads to employment, extracurricular activities, contests, and relationships (Trupe, 2006). At the same time, young adult authors creating contemporary realistic fiction, sometimes known as "the problem novel genre," argue that young adults have a higher chance of happiness if they have realistic expectations about both the good and the terrible in our society (Hopper, 2006). Fiction allows readers to learn about characters and how they deal with life's issues from a safe and neutral distance, where danger is not present.

According to Glaus (2014), Young adult literature is defined as literature with adolescent protagonists addressing topics that young people can identify with; the actions and choices made by the main characters often determine the course of the story; and

frequently. Young adult literature is literature that involves teenagers and their lives. Coming-of-age, for example, is a common theme in young adult literature that tends to focus on the journey of self-discovery, the formation of a teenager, and how they develop (Pramesti, 2015). The genre of young adult Literature is beginning to show development. Since the 1960s, the genre of young adult fiction has flourished, although critical recognition and scholarly attention have lagged behind the originality of writers in this field (Trupe, 2006: vii). The 1970s-1980s saw a period of self-consciousness, social upheaval, and conversation, and children's books often reflected this earnestness and these concerns and many new authors flourished so children's was burgeoning - children's literature comfortably reflected aspects of our culture and children moved easily between the real world, (Mills, 2001).

Young Adult literature began to develop rapidly with the start of many books written for children and adolescents attending school. Cart (2008) concluded from year to year, the population of adolescents aged 12 to 18 years is increasing. In the years between 1990-2000, for example, the population of adolescents aged 12-18 increased to 32 million. This is also the reason why young adult literature has become more popular until Albert Greco in the journal *The Value of Young Adult Literature*, said the sale of young adult books increased by 23 percent from 1999 to 2005.

Young Adult literature continues to grow with many themes, not only romance but also with something new following how teenagers continue to grow with new challenges and different experiences. Themes in young adult literature are varied (Pramesti, 2015). Self-discovery, coming-of-age, and first love are the most common themes in young adult novels. Young adult literature can be called fiction written to reflect the development of adolescents and the conflicts they face. Experiencing new things, for instance, can be found in young adult novels where most of the characters are teenagers. Therefore, young adult literature can be said to change and develop according to society and institutions. "The notion of a literary work is based on the existence of human institutions (of which critics have become an important component) that control its creation and ensure its relevance to human goals" (Folwer in Pramesti, 2015). In that way, young adult fiction may be considered a literary genre since it reflects societal developments while also producing a variety of emotions from adolescent readers.

Satellite Love, published in 2021 by Genki Ferguson, is a young adult literary genre novel with a coming-of-age and identity theme that explores themes of loneliness, isolation, self-discovery, identity, and personal growth of a main character. Protagonists embark on transformation journeys, confronting challenges that help them discover their desires and identities. Anna Obata is a sixteen-year-old young girl living in the southern part of Japan in a fictional city called Sakita. In her life, as she grows into adulthood Anna feels isolated and lonely because no one can understand her. The friends around her think everything Anna thinks is incomprehensible, which makes her feel lonely because she is isolated by her friends at school. As Anna withdraws further into her mysterious plans, LEO will be forced to question the limits of his devotion to his creator and the lengths he will go to protect her. Through the story in this novel, Anna will indirectly learn how she loves others through the figure of LEO created through her imagination. With this in mind, the

researcher is interested in examining the features of young adult literature that exists in the novel, how Anna and LEO, the two main characters portray the characteristics of young adult literature in the novel *Satellite Love* by Genki Ferguson.

This research will analyze the novel *Satellite Love* by Genki Ferguson (2021) that have themes related to young people/teenager. Based on the explanation the following problem in this research is; what are the features of the young adult literature found in the novel *Satellite Love*? This study aims to analyze how young adult literature is represented in the novel *Satellite Love* by Genki Ferguson. Using the theory of Nilsen and Donelson and Latrobe and Drury this study will analyze the characteristics of the young adult literature genre. Nilsen & Donelson (2008), also stated that young adult literature (YAL), sometimes known as adolescent literature or teen fiction, is fiction intended for the young adult. According to journal written by Govindarajoo (1996) a young adult protagonist, a young adult's point of view, coming-of-age concerns that are important to young adults, the story being marketed expressly to young adults, and the novel being one that young adults deliberately choose to read are all elements of young adult literature. Meanwhile according to Latrobe & Drury (2004) they stated that there are six features of young adult literature such as;

1. The story set in the present
2. The story is told from the perspective of a protagonist characters of young adult.
3. The protagonist has a dynamic character and also multidimensional
4. The protagonist reacts realistically to the plot's events.
5. The protagonist grows older, they discovering some important part of their life and universal human truths.
6. In a realistic manner, the protagonist faces significant developmental problems.

By making adjustments to the novel *Satellite Love*, the researcher applied the concept of characteristics that had been conveyed according to what had been found in the novel *Satellite Love*. For example, how the characters develop dynamically in their thinking and behavior as teenagers, and how the young characters deal with their problems in a realistic manner.

Rosemary Hopper mentioned in her research, there are several qualities of literature that can be considered to categorize literature as young adult literature (Hopper, 2006).

1. Imaginative and well-structured storylines that go beyond standard chronologies to encompass temporal changes and several perspectives.
2. Exciting storylines including secrecy, surprise, and tension, achieved through narrative hooks and a quick pace.
3. Characters who represent young readers' experiences, which is uncommon in the literary canon, particularly among strong female protagonists.
4. Characters who go above and beyond ordinary experiences, allowing readers to use what they learn and develop in their own lives.

5. Lively, diverse, and innovative language that is grammatically correct but neither patronizing or basic, nor overly confusing due to lexical depth or complexity.
6. Themes that accurately teach readers about the larger world, allowing them to interact with complex and hard subjects pertaining to their immediate interests and global concerns.
7. Themes that allow for emotional and intellectual progress by addressing personal difficulties.
8. A variety of sophistication will result in the continuous improvement of reading abilities.

This study use the theory of structuralism by Stanton (1965) that mentioned plot, character, and setting are the three main sections of the story's facts. Literary devices are used to convey the language style and point of view. Structuralism is the comprehension of the elements, or the structure itself, along with its mechanism of interrelationships; this includes the relationships between the elements as well as between the elements and their totality (Ratna in Hidayati, 2024). Literary works can be structurally analyzed by determining, analyzing over, and defining the roles and connections between the structures or fundamental components in question (Stanton, 1965). According to Stanton, Factual structure is not a separate part of a story. Factual structure is one aspect of the story that is highlighted from one point of view. In a work of fiction there is an intrinsic element that can influence and build the whole story (Stanton in Syarifah et al, 2022) Intrinsic elements according to Stanton are divided into two main parts, there are the facts of the story and the means of literature. In this study, the researcher using factual structure based on the theory of Stanton that said, if factual structure are contains of plot, character, setting, and theme.

LITERATURE REVIEW

the researcher will discuss about the previous study with the same topic but different term. The first one is the study in the English Department of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences in Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya with the same discussion about young adult literature analysis entitled, *Five Feet Apart as a Young Adult Literature* written by Syafika Salsa Noviani in 2022. The study contained the characteristics of the novel *Five Feet Apart* talking about the romance of Stella and Will, and how the main characters cope with their disease together. Meanwhile, this study talks about how the main character, Anna as a teenager search for identity, and how she copes with isolation and loneliness. Young adult literature in novels is often found in novels with romance themes, therefore in this study, researchers developed research using self-discovery themed novels where the main character in a teen novel begins to search for his or her identity as a person. The study before talks about how the novel *Five Feet Apart* conveyed the genre of young adult literature, meanwhile in this study the researcher focuses on how the features of young adult literature are depicted in the novel *Satellite Love* by Genki Ferguson.

The other article about young adult Literature, is “*The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Teachers’ Perception of Quality in Fiction for Adolescent Readers*” it published in the British journal in *English in Education*, 2006 by Rosemary Hopper discusses young adult literature as the opportunities to explore other things or cultures of the young adult. Building on previous studies by Whitehead (1977), Hall and Coles (1999), and Benton (1995a), the article aims to investigate the idea of quality in teenage fiction. This study is the first part of a study that will examine teachers' perceptions of quality in teenage fiction. The purpose of the study is to analyze educators’ attitudes and knowledge on how they perceive quality of young adult literature and how its influences on the perception of its presence in schools. The article also highlights the qualities of young adult literature. Meanwhile in this research, the researcher use the quality of young adult literature to describe how the young adult literature is depicted in the novel *Satellite Love*.

Using the same approach, which is the structuralism approach, the third study entitled *Robert Stanton’s Structuralism in Andrea Hirata’s Novel The Dreamer and Paulo Coelho’s Novel The Alchemist* by Syarifah, Agussalim, and Anshari (2022) aims to compare the story’s fact using a structural theory. The study tends to compare the differences and similarities in the facts of the story contained in Andrea Hirata’s novel *The Dreamer* and Paulo Coelho’s *The Alchemist*. The study found that the difference between the two novels is the concept of characterization, plot, and setting. Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher analyzed only the features found in one of the young adult novels entitled *Satellite Love* using the structuralism theory by Robert Stanton and will elaborate the findings by analyzing the factual structures such as plot, character, setting, and theme of the literary work.

METHOD

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach to analyze data in order to identify the features of the young adult literature in the novel entitled *Satellite Love*. This approach is used to provide descriptive data about people, events, dialogues, locations, and activities. Qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the meanings that individuals or groups assign to a social human situation (Creswell, 2012). The purpose of qualitative research methods is to describe a process or event, and the objective is to make sense of experiences or phenomena by observing data as it appears (Cruz and Tantia, 2017:80). In this study, the researcher applies structuralism. Stanton, (1965) in his book *An Introduction to Fiction*, explains that structuralist theory is one of the theories that relates the elements (structure) that exist in it into a unified whole (Stanton, 1965). Furthermore, he also mentioned that the elements used in analyzing the structure of literary works include theme, factual structure (such as; plot, characterization/character, and setting). After all, structural analysis of literary works, namely fiction, can be accomplished by identifying, evaluating, and explaining the roles and interactions between the intrinsic elements concerned.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explain the intrinsic elements and how the author describes the teenage environment in the setting of a story in the genre of young adult literature, and also how the story involving teenage characters in it, to what kind of theme the author wants to convey in his young adult literary work.

The Features of Young Adult Literature

There are several characteristics of young adult literature that can be described through analysis. In accordance with what has been mentioned by Nilsen & Donelson.

Point of View in Young Adult Literature

Stanton (2007) stated that point of view is described in two ways: 'subjective' and 'objective'. Subjective occurs when the author directly assesses or interprets the characters. Young adult literature is defined by some features that make it engaging and relatable to some teenagers around 12 and 18 years old. One of the key features of young adult literature is using the point of view of a teenager, the point of view which is being told through the eyes of young people. In the novel *Satellite Love*, the point of view of a teenager is conveyed in the narration. In the first-person singular point of view, the character is expressed by the author individually and directly using the use of "I" in the written narrative. This point of view of a teenager in young adult literature is only limited to how the author explains the main character's feelings as a young people, what they experienced as a teenager, what is seen, heard and said directly to other character. In the novel, the author uses 16 years old teenagers as main characters in conveying the point of view to build a story and related correlations in each chapter. Some of the characters who have their own point of view in the novel include Anna Obata, Soki Tachibana, and the Satellite (LEO). The use of first-person point of view in young adult literature can make readers feel interconnected with the teenage characters conveyed by the author.

Characterization in Young Adult Literature

In addition to referring to the individuals who appear in the story, character is also an amalgamation of the various interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles of those individuals as seen implicitly in the story (Stanton, 2007). Being able to change as the story progresses is one of the characteristics shown in young adult literature. Teenage characters develop through several events and challenges faced as a teenagers between 12 and 18 years old. This is the age where adolescents will continue to learn and develop materially and emotionally through the things they have gone through as children approaching adulthood. In contrast to adult literature, which is characterized by complex emotions. In young adult literature, the characters basically adapt to what teenager experience, with less complex emotions so that it can be understood more simply by young characters.

As found in the novel *Satellite Love*, where Anna Obata's character develops emotionally through various experiences of self-discovery for what she wants in life. Anna's character develops into someone who can express her desires in real life even through imagination. As already said in the following quotation,

“I wanted Soki. I wanted friends. I wanted Grandpa to remember how to pray, Mr. Hamada to come back to Sakita. I wanted to stop asking for things I’d never have. I wanted proof that there was someone, up above, watching over me. I wanted the LEO.” (Ferguson, 2021:112).

As a teenager in this young adult literary novel, Anna looks for something to fulfill the emptiness in her heart. By creating imaginary friends who never existed and inviting what she imagined in real life. Anna Obata as highschoolers at 16 years old going through a lot of things as a teenager such as bullying, isolation and feeling of loneliness. But as she went through all of that, she also developed herself as a teenager with looking for something to distract her of the loneliness and isolation, she started an interaction and build a relationship with someone her age. Therefore, characters in young adult literature can also be called dynamic characters. Where the teenage characters will generally develop. They learn from what is and has happened to them, developing themselves through interactions and conflicts that occur to them as teenagers.

In the characterization, young adult literature also uses physical appearance that has an emotional connection for describing the character as a teenager from the spirit, the vibes, and how they would grow up as a teenager throughout the story. The following lines highlight that Anna is a teenager who has no confidence because she’s not capable of making eye contact yet. This explanation can be proven in the following statement,

“...Maybe with time this would change—she could grow into her unwieldy limbs, straighten her posture, and learn to make eye contact. For now, though, she was still an adolescent of the species, a baby giraffe of a person.” (Ferguson, 2021:21)

Young adult literature also usually describes the physical character with cultural and racial diversity, showing that young adult literature is actually surrounded by many characters from different social, economic, and ethnic conditions. This description of the physical appearance of young adults might include skin tone, hair texture, and other culturally specific physical traits, helping to promote inclusivity and representation. Such as Anna is described in the novel that she’s having mixed ancestry from her parents and also has pale skin.

“I found Anna amusing at first, even a little funny. She had certain quirks: a strange manner of trailing off when she spoke, a habit of losing interest in the middle of a conversation. There was always a far-off look in her eyes, as though she were staring through whoever she was speaking to. Her skin was much paler, too, either from having mixed ancestry or from anemia, and she had a bad habit of picking at her cuticles until they were gone.” (Ferguson, 2021:22)

Other than cultural and racial diversity young adult literature also usually writes the protagonist has a unique feature. It is a common thing that young adult literature has their character unique features that set them apart, like an uncommon eye color, distinctive scar, or an intriguing fashion sense. Because those things sometimes can make the character more memorable for the readers. In *Satellite Love*, Soki Tachibana's physical appearance which is described through Anna's point of view, at her first meeting has a unique feature.

Setting in Young Adult Literature

Satellite Love's setting mostly takes place in a southern city of Japan called Sakita. Sakita is a fictional city followed by other places that have been mentioned in the novel such as Tonuki café, Sakita Central City Mall, shrine, Marushima Station, and the General's home. The setting of *Satellite Love* is described as a crumbling, incomplete metropolis in southern Japan, which is an important component of the plot. The city is characterized as being forgotten by development, mirroring the story's fundamental themes of abandonment and loneliness. The location is well-executed and creates a vivid background for the teenage characters' experiences, especially Anna's, who is an outsider at school and struggles to connect with others.

Set in 1999 which is the new beginning of the millennium era, *Satellite Love* emphasizes the story's sense of isolation and neglect. The left-behind city in southern Japan represents Anna's sentiments of loneliness and separation. This location enables the author to explore themes of abandonment, loneliness, and the search for purpose and connection in a world that appears to have been forgotten in young adult literature. The author described that "Sakita was painfully behind." That is shown in the quotation as follows;

"You could almost pinpoint the exact year people lost hope here by the leftover fragments of late-eighties design: block concrete architecture, circular columns, and windows clashing against sharp edges with a vaguely futurist flair. Signboards advertising long-defunct snack food were the only beacon of colour in sight. This was a world of frozen motifs, a city of the "Lost Decades" that schoolteachers and politicians promised in vain would catch up with the rest of Japan. The new millennium was coming, but even I could tell that Sakita was painfully behind." (Ferguson, 2021:16)

Changes in the character of adolescents in young adult literature are also influenced by the surrounding environment. This can also be categorized as a setting of places. The setting of places in young adult literature mostly usually takes place in school or college, and home.

Theme in Young Adult Literature

Theme is an element that is relevant to every event and detail of a story. The theme is the main idea used in a work or literature (Stanton, 1965). Young adult literature usually consists of several genres or even themes which is relevant to young adults. It often leads to genres like romance, science fiction, mystery, horror, and magical realism to create relatable stories. It is also common for stories in young adult literature to address issues of young people's physical and mental development that are still evolving. Themes of young adult literature are usually more relevant to young adults, such as how teenagers understand themselves through self-discovery, first love, and how they overcome various problems and challenges in their lives. This is meant to inspire the young readers

In 2021's *Satellite Love*, written by Genki Ferguson, the novel outlines how the protagonist develops as the story progresses, how she understands her deepest desires as a sixteen-year-old, and how she searches for answers to the questions in her life. Anna, the protagonist, has something different about her that makes her feel isolated from her

surroundings. As a teenage character who is a half-Japanese girl among other Japanese people, Anna experiences a deep loneliness of disconnection.

For Anna, the life and love she has for something is always expressed in obsession. Like an obsession is defined as an uncontrollable desire for something, Anna desires the connection and interaction that Soki and LEO provide.

In this novel, Anna's life as a teenager is depicted as a girl who always felt excluded from the excitement around her by her classmates, hence she chose to withdraw from the crowd and preferred to be alone. However, as a teenager, Anna shows that she's yearning for a connection or relationship to her surroundings. It is mentioned that music and drawing are a form of expressing oneself through art as a teenager. In the novel, Anna is one who belongs to this characteristic. This can be proven in the following quote which reads;

“I'd always had a habit of jumping from one hobby to the next, filling my space with clutter belonging to past identities. Marked cards from my magic phase, vinyl records from when I loved jazz, poorly drawn flip books from when I was going to be an animator.” (Ferguson, 2021:8).

This quotation shows that interests give Anna the opportunity as a teenager to develop intense interests or hobbies that help them explore the world and their identity. Her search for knowledge about space might be viewed as a means of gaining control and understanding in an otherwise frustrating and lonely world. This can be categorized as typical young adult behavior to process emotions and express the identity of Anna.

Satellite Love is a novel with the theme of loneliness and isolation that causes the love and obsession of the main character. The whole story revolves around Anna and her obsession and love that keeps her losing her way in her journey of self-discovery. In fact, *Satellite Love* is set in a fictional city called Sakita, located in southern Japan. Sakita is depicted as a “forgotten” country, left behind by growth. The setting emphasize themes of loneliness, isolation, and disconnection. Young adult literature has lighter themes compared to heavier adult literature such as dealing with trauma and depression which can be too intense for the young adult readers. Young adult literature themes are able to teach readers about the larger world, allowing them to interact with complex and hard subjects pertaining to their immediate interests.

Plot in Young Adult Literature

Plot is a series of stories that tells the reader how each incident or event in a story is related to each other and forms a unified story. In young adult literature, the plot shows the cause and the effect relationship of each event in the story of the teenager. The plot in young adult literature is considered as a linear plot, according to Aristotle, the plot must have a beginning, the middle, and end and also every event in the story must have a connection with each other (Kumaat & Zulkarnain, 2023). The ending stage according to Stanton (2007) the story must be end with logical, believable, surprising, and also create a tension. The plots according to Robert Stanton, is a compilation of a series of interconnected events that build to shape the whole story (Stanton, 1965). As Stanton has said in the theory that plot is divided into three stages namely, early plot (subplot), middle

plot (conflict), and final plot (climax) (Syarifah et al, 2022). Related to the storyline determined by Robert Stanton's division, *Satellite Love* novel have 3 stages of plot which are subplot, conflict, and climax.

1. Early Plot (Subplot)

In the early plot of the novel *Satellite Love*, the author begins the whole story by introducing the background of the main character Anna. From where she lives and how she lives her life until survive the feeling of loneliness due to lack of attention she have. In the *Satellite Love* novel, the early stage introduces one of the characters, a 16-year-old girl named Anna Obata who lives in a fictional city called Sakita. Anna lives with her senile grandfather and she has half-Japanese mixed blood, which makes her seen as different from her classmates and surroundings. Anna was always alone because she barely had any friends. She explained herself in a quotation that highlights why she is left by her friends which can be shown below;

“As a child, telling fantastical stories and having a vivid imagination makes you likable to others. Then you grow up, and suddenly these same people choose to keep a cautious distance instead, acting like you’re delusional, avoiding you for the same exact reason you were close to begin with. I will never understand why this happens. The world will always be filled with strangers for me.” (Ferguson, 2021:17)

The early stages occurs when Anna and LEO encounter each other. How both of them are being introduced in each point of view. Anna finds LEO when she intends to look for the moon then she finds a blue light flashing above the sky, while in LEO's point of view, he accidentally notices how Anna looks at the night sky alone from her bedroom window.

2. Middle Plot (Conflict)

According to Robert Stanton's view, the story progresses through the conflict, also known as the middle plot, following the early plot's initial setup. The primary characters in this stage are faced with difficulties and obstacles that propel the story further. In the middle plot stage, the author starts to introduce conflicts of the story. Power conflict is the main conflict in a story that is formed from another conflict according to Robert Stanton (Syarifah et al, 2022). The meeting of the main character, Anna with LEO in the sky and also Soki for the first time leads to another conflict that will happen to them conflicts. The readers will questioned by the main conflict of the novel.

In the novel *Satellite Love*, the middle plot stage is explained when LEO and Soki are further involved with all the obsessions that Anna has. When the first time LEO has the feeling of jealousy in Anna and when he realizes that his appearance looks like Soki.

“...my appearance was already familiar. It was the uncanny sensation of recognizing your face on someone else’s body.... I moved my tongue self-consciously over my missing tooth, wondering why Anna had given me a cleft lip in the first place. As the train passed through a tunnel, the darkness outside sharpened my reflection, and I recognized with a shudder where I had seen my face before. It was a week earlier, on a school roof covered in snow that might have been clouded. Anna had created me in the exact image of Soki.” (Ferguson, 2021:177)”

Middle plot in young adult literature also allows the teenage characters to develop as the protagonists deal with challenges and face them with an option. The ways of behaving like a teenager made the protagonists developed as they elaborate their character through emotions and reactions to something. Just like when Anna was asked by LEO to not launch the Tengu she made because it was dangerous. In the middle plot stage, usually teenage characters will experience events that can make their characters develop, by facing various conflicts. As is happening with the protagonist in the novel *Satellite Love*. As a teenager, Anna has a creative way to deal with the reality of her life. In order to cope with her isolation and loneliness, Anna creates imaginary friends such as the General and LEO. This is how Anna copes with her loneliness and makes friends in an environment that she can control and create herself.

The climax in young adult literature is a stage in the plot that can be said to be the final plot or central turning point in the story. Where the teenage character begins to prove what he has been trying to achieve since the early plot and middle plot stages. At this stage, the plot will become clearer and more intense. Usually at the conflict stage, teenage characters will reveal the secrets they have been keeping, prove their achievements throughout the story, and experience the peak of the heated conflict. In the conflict stage, surprising things usually happen to the conflict that the characters are facing, such as when Anna manages to steal the book she needs to carry out her mission from the General and hears the General speak for the first time or the first time Anna reveals her mission to LEO for build a spaceship. These are some examples of the stage in the plot where the culmination of the problem is presented in young adult literature.

3. Final Plot (Climax)

Robert Stanton structuralism theory suggests that climax in the young adult literature happens in the final plot of the story, even though *Satellite Love* was written using setting time at the year of 1999, the novel was written in the modern era which in modern-day climaxes in young adult literature are typically found more toward the end of the story. In *Satellite Love*, the climax of Anna's quest for what she wants as a teenager ends when Anna decides to launch her spaceship to achieve her goals in life.

The plot in young adult literature is fast-paced as seen from how the author conveys the story and conflicts and sets up the flow of the story and its events. Anna develops quickly as a teenager because of the pressure she is under from her surroundings and herself. As a teenager, the main character in *Satellite Love* develops in her own way, finding answers to her questions, overcoming problems, and seeking help from the outside world through something she creates herself as a form of coping mechanism.

There is a final part of the plot which can be called the conflict is reveals the final consequence of the events of the story. In young adult literature, the writer will usually describe the continuation of the characters that have been written. What is the destiny of the main character in the story after all the conflicts in his life, and how the main character changes at the end of the story? At this stage, it must be ensured that what happens at the end of the story must be consistent with the development of the character's actions. As in *Satellite Love*, Anna's character eventually suffers the consequences of her actions. For her stubbornness towards LEO by continuing to launch her spaceship without wanting to know that it could injure her.

The plot in *Satellite Love* also developed faster, Anna immediately found something that could answer her question about life and her loneliness. She found the way out of her toxic friend and her loneliness by imagining something. But behind all that, Anna also going through the hardest time to fit in her world. She falls in love and gets obsessed at the same time and in the end, Anna learns that obsession can destroy her

CONCLUSION

Using the novel *Satellite Love* written by Genki Ferguson published in 2021, this analysis is contained about how the Young Adult literature is represented in the data. How every characteristic of young adult literature is depicted in the novel *Satellite Love*. The researcher used intrinsic elements to break down what are the characteristics of young adult literature conveyed in the novel. That led to young adult literature's point of view, theme, plot of the story, and also the characteristics. In young adult literature, it has been explained that most of the stories revolve around the world of teenagers, about the teenage years where each of them is still trying to find themselves through unusual events and experiences in their lives. Therefore, young adult literature mostly uses the point of view of a teenager. The themes of young adult literature are lighter for teenage readers to understand, compared to adult literature with broader themes such as marriage, sexual abuse, social politics, and trauma.

Satellite Love by Genki Ferguson uses the point of view of a 16-year-old girl named Anna. Apart from Anna, there are two main characters in the novel, Soki, and LEO, who also have different points of view in dealing with the problems they face as teenagers. It has explained that Anna Obata was a high schooler going through a lot of things such as bullying, isolation, and feelings of loneliness

As can be concluded, Young Adult literature is a story with teenage characters in it. The characters in Young Adult literature also have social, economic, and ethnic or racial differences. This can help teenagers continue to develop as the story progresses significantly according to the conflicts conveyed by the author in Young Adult literature. Therefore, it can also be concluded that the stories of young adult literature usually include issues of the physical and mental development of young people. In the novel, there are also some qualities found in young adult literature such as an imaginative storyline that goes beyond the real world to encompass several perspectives. The novel *Satellite Love* has an imaginative storyline that tells the story of a satellite who is summoned to Earth to face a new life journey as a human being. With this research, it has been proved that the features of young adult literature can be represented by the story in the novel *Satellite Love*, where the story generated by young adult literature is aimed to inspire the readers, especially young readers, to face adulthood in their lives, with various challenges even though the reality is cruel.

REFERENCES

- Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*. Sage Publications.
- Cruz, R. F., & Tantia, J. F. (2017). Reading and understanding qualitative research. *American Journal of Dance Therapy*, 39(1), 79–92.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10465-016-9219-z>
- Ferguson, A.G. (2021). *Satellite love*. United States of America: McClelland & Stewart.
- Glaus, M. (2013). Text complexity and young adult literature. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, 57(5), 407–416. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jaal.255>
- Govindarajoo, M. V., Nesamany, S. S. A., & Azlan, R. (2021). Elements of young adult literature in prescribed novels for Malaysian schools. *Asian Journal of University Education/Asian Journal of University Education*, 17(4), 272.
<https://doi.org/10.24191/ajue.v17i4.16226>
- Hidayati, N. (2024). Analysis Structuralism of the Novel Dream Launch Project by Renita Nozaria: Robert Stanton's Theory. *JELP: Journal of English Language and Pedagogy*, 3(01).
- Hopper, R. (2006). The good, the bad and the ugly: teachers' perception of quality in fiction for adolescent readers. *English in Education*, 40(2), 55–70.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1754-8845.2006.tb00791.x>
- Kumaat, A. D., & Zulkarnain, A. (2021). The use of Freytag's pyramid structure to adapt the "Positive body image" book into a motion graphic structure. *IMOVICCON Conference Proceeding*, 2(1), 77–82.
<https://doi.org/10.37312/imoviccon.v2i1.95>
- Latrobe, K & Drury, J. (2004). *Critical Approaches to Young Adult Literature* (p. 74). New York: Neal Schuman.
- Nilsen, A. P., & Donelson, K. L. (2008). *Literature for today's young adults*. United States of America: Pearson.
- Noviani, S. S., & Cahyaning Rahayu, A. (2022). Dimensions of young adult literature: the reading on five feet apart. *The 3rd Annual International Conferences on Language, Literature, and Media*, 4, 124.
<https://doi.org/10.18860/aicollim.v4i1.1930>
- Pramesti, T. (2015). Considering Young Adult Literature As A Literary Genre. *PARAFRASE: Jurnal Kajian Kebahasaan*, 15(01).
<https://doi.org/10.30996/parafrase.v15i01.432>

Stanton, R. (1965). *An introduction to fiction*. New York [etc.] Holt Rinehart and Winston

Syarifah, S., Agussalim, A., & Anshari, A. (2022). Robert Stanton's structuralism in Andrea Hirata's novel *The Dreamer* and Paulo Coelho's novel *The Alchemist*. *Journal of Asian Multicultural Research for Educational Study*, 3(3), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.47616/jamres.v3i3.287>

Wells, A.D. (2003). Themes Found in Young Adult Literature: a Comparative Study Between 1980 and 2000. *Master Paper*. <https://doi.org/10.17615/fw29-tj52>