

## COMPARISON BETWEEN *CRAZY RICH ASIAN* NOVEL BY KEVIN KWAN AND *CRAZY RICH ASIAN* MOVIE

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### ABSTRACT

Recently, there have been many movies that are made based on novels. *Crazy Rich Asian* is one of the movies based on a novel because the novel came first, then that was made into the movie. The purposes of this research are to find out the similarities and differences of the intrinsic elements in the movie and the novel and reveal the plot changes. This research used Robert Stanton's theory to describe the intrinsic elements that cover facts, themes, and literary devices. Meanwhile, the ecranisation theory by Pamusuk Eneste is employed to reveal the plot changes, thus including additions, reductions, and changes of both works. The data sources come from novels and movies, shown by quotes, narration, dialogue, and scenes. The results found in this research between the novel's plot and movies show twenty-six differences in intrinsic elements of both works. After that, seven additions, five reductions, and six changes or modifications occurred in the story's plot. In conclusion, this research implies that differences, similarities, and changes can occur when a novel is made into a movie.

**Keywords:** *Crazy Rich Asian*, Intrinsic elements, Structuralism, Ecranisation

### ABSTRAK

*Belakangan ini, banyak film yang diangkat dari sebuah novel. Crazy Rich Asian adalah salah satu film yang berdasarkan novel, karena novel nya muncul terlebih dahulu kemudian di adaptasi menjadi sebuah film. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan unsur intrinsik dari novel dan film kemudian menemukan perubahan yang terjadi pada plot. Untuk menganalisis unsur intrinsik, Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Robert Stanton's yang mencakup fakta, tema, dan sarana-sarana sastra. Sedangkan, dalam menganalisis ecranisasi peniliti menggunakan teori oleh Pamusuk Eneste yang membahas tentang penambahan, pengurangan, dan perubahan dari kedua karya. Sumber data penelitian ini di dapatkan melalui kutipan, narasi, dialog, serta adegan dalam novel dan film. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah ada 27 perbedaan yang digambarkan dalam unsur intrinsik dari kedua karya ini, kemudian terjadi 7 penambahan, 7 pengurangan, 6 modifikasi alur cerita. Maka, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dapat ditemukan perbedaan, persamaan, dan perubahan yang bisa terjadi ketika novel diangkat menjadi sebuah film.*

**Kata Kunci :** *Crazy Rich Asian*, Unsur intrinsik, Strukturalisme, Ecranisasi

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

Nowadays, it is common for us to find a movie adapted from a novel. There are many examples like *Harry Potter*, *IT*, *Divergent*, and *Crazy Rich Asian*. In general, after watching the movies adapted from the novel, the audiences sometimes feel disappointed and underestimate one of the works because the representation of the storyline is not exactly the same as the novel. People usually expect that when a specific novel is adapted into a movie, they assume that the interesting parts they find in the novel will also be presented in the movie. In fact, the novel and the movie adaptation are usually different even though they have similarities in the structure of the intrinsic element. One of the interesting elements that usually changes when a novel is turned into a film is the plot because, according to Eneste (19) plot in the novel can be unlimited, whereas the plot in the movie is limited by space and technicality. Consequently, the plot of the novel and movie versions might not be entirely the same.

A famous novel entitled *Crazy Rich Asian* by Kevin Kwan was published in 2013 and consisted of 435 pages and became an international bestseller in 2013. Then, this novel was adapted into a movie in 2018. Even so, the movie version is not entirely the same as the novel version. Even though the movie story is based on the novel, there must be differences between these literary works. These literary works could be similar, yet they are different in some aspects. That is why the researcher is interested in analyzing any similarities and differences in the intrinsic element depicted between *the Crazy Rich Asian* novel and *the Crazy Rich Asian* movie version. In other words, the researcher is interested in analyzing the changes that occur in these works.

The similarities and differences in the intrinsic element of *Crazy Rich Asian* novel and movie version will be analyzed by the theory of intrinsic elements by Robert Stanton. Furthermore, by this theory, the researcher discusses any changes that occur in the novel and movie version with the ecranisation theory by Eneste.

This research aims to discover the similarities and differences of intrinsic elements between *Crazy Rich Asian* novel by Kevin Kwan and *Crazy Rich Asian* movie. Also, finding out the changes that occur in the plot of *Crazy Rich Asian* movie and *Crazy Rich Asian* novel by Kevin Kwan.

The researcher hopes that this research will give new information for the readers or the following researchers that interested in learning this topic to understand about the intrinsic elements, and it can be helpful for people to use intrinsic elements in writing a story or making a movie version of a novel.

## **B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **1. Comparative Literature**

According to Wellek and Werren, literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation (Wellek and Werren: 88). That is why literature can not be separated from society. Wellek and Werren also add that literature can “imitates” “life” and “life”, including a considerable measure of social reality. Even though, the natural individual’s world and the inner or subjective have also been objects of literary “imitation”. Evidence from literary works imitating real life is that when there are recurring events in society, it is also very possible to happen in literary works. Writers

can write things similar to past events because of repeated events, or recreate old work into new forms to attract more people.

Wellek and Werren explained that comparative literature confines it to studying the relationship between two or more pieces of literature (Wellek and Werren, 39). Another definition about comparative literature from Bassnett (1) said that "comparative literature is a cross culture study text, characterized by interdisciplinary and related to the pattern of relationship in literature across space and time." The researcher thinks comparative literature is suitable for this research, where two literary works with different times, places, or forms are compared. The works that are being compared is novel and movie. the novel is extended works of fiction written in prose (Abrams, 190), while the movie is a story which usually fiction, and sometimes it can be non-fiction that is broadcast on TV or cinema Hornby (434)

## **2. Structure of Intrinsic Elements**

According to Klarer (150), Structuralism is a text-oriented approach that uses formal-structural aspects (intrinsic system) to interpret the text by ignoring other elements outside the text. Therefore, Stanton (11) explains that the structure of intrinsic elements in literary works will be grouped under three main heading: facts, theme, and literary devices.

### **a. Facts**

Facts are imaginable events of the story, including the characters, setting, and plot (Stanton,11). According to Stanton (14), the plot is the entire sequence of events of a story character is individuals or people who appear in the story. It also refers to the mixture of interest, emotions, desire, and moral principle that makes up each of these individuals, like how a character is described in the story (Stanton, 17). The setting is the environment of the events of the story and the immediate world in which they happen (Stanton, 18).

### **b. Theme**

The definition of a theme by Stanton (Stanton, 19) is something in the story that follows the meaning of human experiences; it may be anything that could make an experience memorable.

### **c. Literary Devices**

According to Stanton (23), literary devices are the author's method of selecting and arranging the details of a story to create meaningful patterns. Including title, point of view, style and tone, symbolism, and irony. Refers to Stanton's idea (25), a title can refer to characters or settings and an unimportant detail of the story. Then for point of view, Stanton (26) said it was the position that is the point of consciousness from which we perceive the events of a story. Next, there are style and tone, according to Stanton (30). Style is the author's manner of using language, while the tone is the author's emotional attitude presented in the story; it could be light, romantic, ironic, mysterious, dreamlike, thoughtful, or impassioned. For symbolism, Stanton's (31) explained that a

symbol could help the author to give a hint to the readers about what they want to deliver in their works. Last, there is irony as the unexpected events of the story (Stanton, 34)

### **3. Ecranisation**

Ecranisation, according to Eneste (60), was white screening. Ecranisation is the process of appointing a novel into a movie. It can be divided into reduction, addition, and change, varies, or modification. The first, reduction is erasing some part of the literary works or pre-existing text in the movie. Second, addition means something that is added to something else. In this research added something from novel to movie. Last, change varies, or modification changes part of the novel into the movie to make it more interesting or enjoyable.

## **C. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **1. Research Design**

In this research, the researcher used the method of qualitative research because it is generally using words rather than numbers. It is in line with Miles and Huberman's (1) idea that qualitative research data is usually collected in the form of a word rather than a number. The researcher also used a comparative method to compare the novel version of *Crazy Rich Asian* and the movie version. A comparative study based on Wellek and Warren (39) is the study of the relationship between two or more pieces of literature.

### **2. Data and Data Source**

In this research, the data are taken from the narration, dialogue, and action shown in *Crazy Rich Asian* novel by Kevin Kwan and *Crazy Rich Asian* movie. For the data sources used in this research, the researcher used two literary works: a novel, a movie, and a script. The novel is *Crazy Rich Asian* by Kevin Kwan was published in 2013 that had 425 pages, and the script is from the movie with the same title *Crazy Rich Asian* that was released in 2018 with the duration of 2 hours 35 seconds.

### **3. Data Collection**

The data collection method used in this research is content analysis as Kothari (110) said that content analysis is the way to collect information from the documentary materials such as books, notes, magazines, newspapers, journals, and other printed media or verbal materials, which can be either spoken or printed.

### **4. Method of Analyzing Data**

The method of analyzing data used for this research is, according to (Miles and Huberman 11-12) that divided into data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

## **D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Similarities and Differences of Intrinsic Elements between *Crazy Rich Asian* Novel and Movie Version**

#### **a. Facts**

According to Stanton (1965), what is included in the facts aspects are character, plot, and setting. First, the researcher found the data that there are six characters with fourteen characterizations. Ten characterizations were similar, while four characterizations were different. The example of character differences shown in the novel and movie is Nick's rude character.

- (1) This characterization of Nick appear when he is arguing with his mother about he wants to propose to Rachel. When his mother said disagreed, Nick replied with words that considered rude especially when speak to someone older.

ELEANOR : "Stupid boy! Ah Ma will disinherit you!"  
NICK : "Like I care."

(Kwan, 352)

Nick's words "Like I care." can be considered rude because he is an Asian and he spoke to someone older. Related to Stanton's idea that character can refer to the mixture of interest, emotion, desire, and moral principle that makes up each individual (17). Nick showed his rude character because of the emotion within himself. The difference is that this characterization of him only shown in the novel and did not showed in the movie version.

Second, the researcher found the data that there are thirteen scenes in the movie that are different from the novel in the plot of both works. The example is in the rising action part.

- (2) This part occurs when Eleanor ask her relatives who will accompany her going to Shenzhen to investigate about Rachel's background.

ELEANOR : Who else want to come to Shenzhen this weekend?  
Carol, you in?

(Kwan,93)

As a part of rising action, this dialogue show that what Eleanor do at Shenzhen will lead to the significant interest of the story, the truth about Rachel's condition. The difference with the movie version is this part is not included in the movie, while in the novel, it was one of the important parts where Eleanor built her hate toward Rachel.

Another plot difference is depicted in the falling action part of the story. This dialogue is the proof that the novel version is not the same as the movie version.

- (3) This condition happened when Astrid followed her husband to find out information about Michael bringing a little kid to his house. Astrid thought Michael cheated on her.

MICHAEL : That is not my son, and there is no mistress.

By the dialogue above, Michael said that he was not cheating on Astrid which leads to the end of the conflict because everything that Astrid thought of before is incorrect. In the novel, finish Astrid and Michael conflict, this part is important because it reveals what actually happened. While in the movie, this part is

not included or erased. That becomes one of the proofs that the novel version is different from movie version.

Third, for the settings of the novel and movie, nine settings are depicted similarly. In the setting of time there are the year of 1986, 1995, 2011, 2010, and 2018. In the setting of the place, there are London and New York. Then, in the setting of the situations, there are intimidating and serious. The differences are three settings in a setting of the place were different because it was not included in the movie. The differences are in the setting of place part, including Shenzhen, Malaysia, and Bukit Timah. Here is an example of the data found about the differences in the setting of the place.

- (4) Conversation happened between Eleanor and her relatives when they had planned to go to Shenzhen before Nick and Rachel arrived in Singapore.

ELEANOR : This is a good plan. Let's go shop till we drop in Shenzhen. We'll let Nicky and this girl manage on their own, and then I will return with my valuable information.

(Kwan, 94)

According to Stanton's (18) idea setting of the place is the visible background such as a cafe in Paris, the California mountains, and the dead-end street in Dublin. Therefore, this data is included in the setting of place because Shenzhen is also visible background appear in the novel. It is different because this part is only shown in the novel and not included in the movie.

### b. Theme

As Stanton said (1965) about a story's theme corresponds to the meaning of human experiences such as love, grief, fear, and maturation. These works also described several memorable experiences that are love and cultural differences. The theme of *Crazy Rich Asian* novel and movie is about a crazy rich Asian man's love story with a Chinese-American girl. The story showed some differences in the culture, class, and way of thinking between Nick's family and Rachel, which make their relationship problematic. The similarities between these works are that they mainly talk about Rachel and Nick's love story. The differences in the novel are more focused on the cultural differences.

### c. Literary Devices

Including in the literary devices are title, point of view, style and tone, symbolism, and irony.

First, for the title of the novel and movie, Stanton (25) stated that a title could refer to a character or setting and refer to an important detail of a story. The novel and movie version has the same title that is *Crazy Rich Asian*. Related to the idea above, the title in these works refers to the super-rich main character that can be called crazy rich and is from Asia.

The second is the point of view. The point of view used in the novel is different from the movie version because the novel used the third-person point of view while the movie used the first-person point of view. This is an example of the movie used the first-person point of view

- (5) This dialogue occurred when Rachel told Nick that she had no idea that Nick is Rich person.

RACHEL : I just think it is kind of weird that I had no idea. I mean, you have a Jamba Juice card, you use my Netflix password. You play basketball at that Y that kind of smells.

According to the data above, Rachel used “I” as her pronoun when talking to another character. It shows that the movie used the first-person point of view is because the characters tell the story in their own words. While in the novel, this is an example to show what point of view is used.

- (6) This part appears in the epilogue of the story when Nick’s family went to London in 1986.

“Nicholas Young slumped into the nearest seat in the hotel lobby, drained from the sixteen-hour flight from Singapore, the train ride from Heathrow Airport, and trudging through the rain-soaked streets.”

(Kwan, 10)

This data showed that the novel used third person point of view because the pronoun used in the story is by the character’s name. Therefore, the novel and movie used a different points of view.

The third is style and tone. The researcher found that there are two styles used in both works that are understatement and hyperbole. Then, the tone depicted in both works is mysterious, dreamlike, and mellow. All of these styles and tones are depicted similarly in both works. The example of the style is the understatement style.

- (7) This part happened when Rachel mad to Nick because she feel like she did not know anything about her boyfriend actual condition in Singapore.

NICK : I would not put it quite like that. I was just trained to speak precisely and never to be boastful. Also, we are not *that* wealthy.

(Kwan, 361)

By saying he is not that wealthy and never boastful, it was shown that the author used the understatement style to make Nick character more down to earth

while he is actually really rich. For the tone of the story, one of the examples is mellow tone.

- (8) The part that showed a mellow tone is when Rachel cried after she hearing about her mom's past.

RACHEL : "Oh Mom," Rachel cried, "I'm so sorry. So sorry for everything ... for all the terrible things I said to you on the phone."

(Kwan, 418)

As in line with Stanton's idea (31), when an author shares the characters' mood, the mood is reflected in the environment and becomes the atmosphere. In this tone, Kerry's and Rachel's mood was mellow, which is why it become the atmosphere surrounding them. This tone is depicted similarly in both works.

The fourth is symbolism, and the researcher found that there is four symbolism depicted in both works. Then, one of the symbolism has a different meaning in the novel and movie. It was the colour symbolism, and this is the colour symbolism in the movie.

- (9) The situation is when Rachel chooses a blue stripe dress that she wants to wear in Singapore, her mother said to her.

KERRY : No! No! No! You can not wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma. Blue and white is for Chinese funerals. Now this, this symbolizes good fortune and fertility.

(00:10:03 second)

According to Stanton (31), that symbol may be anything such as a single object, a repeated type of object, a physical substance, a shape, a colour, a sound, or a fragrance. In here the data showed that it is true that the colours explained above can symbolize something. In this story, it was showed when Kerry said blue and white could symbolize Chinese funerals. The colour symbolism is also depicted in the novel version.

- (10) This dialogue happens when Peik Lin helps Rachel to choose a dress that she will be wearing for the Araminta and Collin wedding. When Rachel looked at a white dress, Peik Lin said to her.

PEIK LIN : First of all, Rachel Chu, you cannot wear a black-and-white dress to a wedding—those are mourning colours."

(Kwan, 287)

By the data above, it is also shown that a symbol can be a colour. Here, Peik Lin explained that black and white are mourning colours. Both of novel and movie have colour symbolize but are different in the meaning of each colours.



The fifth element in literary devices is irony. The irony, according to Stanton's idea, is an unexpected event of the story. The irony is depicted similarly in both works. For example:

(11) This dialogue showed when Rachel did not believe Nick could take her to Singapore by first class.

RACHEL : But this must have cost a fortune! You did not have to sell a kidney, did you?

NICK : No worries, I had about a million frequent-flier miles saved up. But still, Rachel could not help feeling a little guilty about the millions of frequent-flier points Nick must have sacrificed for these tickets. Who even flew first class anymore?

(Kwan, 74)

The quotation proved that the irony is when the actual condition is not the same as Rachel's expectation towards Nick. It is in line with Stanton's idea (31) that the dramatic irony of the plot is when there is a contrast condition between appearance and reality. Here, Nick's behaviour does not show that he is rich, but the truth is that he is super-rich. It leads to the irony of Rachel where her expectation is not the same as the reality.

## 2. The changes occur in the plot of both *Crazy Rich Asian* novel and movie version

### a. Addition

The addition means adding something new that did not exist in the novel but existed in the movie. the researcher found four parts of the movie that undergo an addition.

The first data is in the exposition part. The first addition that happened in the exposition part of the movie is the presence of Michael at Ah Ma's party. Astrid found a suspicious message like "the bed feels empty without you" on Michael's phone when they were still at the party. By the fact that Michael did not appear in the novel, then every story he had when he was at the party was the addition because it was not there before in the novel version. It is in line with Eneste's idea (62) that ecranisation allows the addition of characters. For these scenes, the movie version added Michael's characters to the party scene.

The second addition happened in the falling action part. This is the data found to show an addition occurring in the falling action.

(12) The part happened when they are on the riverfront; Rachel sits on a bench when Nick approaches and sit next to her.

NICK : I'm so sorry about everything. What my mother did to you is unforgivable.

RACHEL : It is not your fault.

NICK : It is. Ever since I can remember, my family has been my whole life. And I am done making excuses for them.

NICK : Marry me. Marry me, and we will start our new life together in New York, just you and me. I will leave all of this behind.

(P.127)

This part was not included in the novel, and then becomes proof that this scene already undergoes the addition from novel to movie because the scene is added to the movie version, and audiences can not find it in the novel version.

The third addition that occurs is in the resolution part. This is the data found to show an addition occurring in the falling action.

(13) This scene appeared in the movie version when Nick proposes to Rachel in the plane

NICK : Rachel Chu. Will you marry me and make me the happiest man in this world?

(P.134)

These scenes above do not appear in the resolution parts of the story in the novel. It was proof that all of these scenes are in addition because these are not included in the novel but shown in the movie and taking part to be one of the important scenes.

## **b. Reduction**

Reduction means some parts are being erased or removed from novel to movie. the researcher found that nine scenes undergo reduction. The first data is in the exposition part. The first reduction that happened in the exposition is the disappearance of the character of Philip Young as Nick's father. In the novel, Philip appears several times. Meanwhile, his character is only described as Nick's father, but his physical appearance does not appear in the movie. This data is in line with Eneste's idea in his book (62) explained that "not all of the characters in the novel will appear in movie." and "movies only show important characters." That is why Philip's character is reduced because his character in the movie was not important to the storyline.

The second reduction is depicted in the rising action part of the story. This part is going to show what the researcher found.

(14) This part is shown when Dr. Gu explains the wealth and glory of the Youngs to Peik Lin's family.

DR. GU : The Youngs family are descended, he believes that from a long line of royal court physicians, going all the way back to the Tang dynasty. Sir James Young, actually—was the first Western educated neurologist in Singapore, trained at Oxford.

(Kwan, 246)

This part is not included in the movie, and the character of Dr. Gu is also not featured. It is in line with Eneste (60) stated that only important characters would show in the movie. A similar condition happened with Philip Young's characters, the character of Dr. Gu has been reduced because he is not an important character. It was because his presence in the novel or movie did not affect the storyline.

Then, this is the example of the reduction that happened in the climax part of the story. This part is going to show what the researcher found.

(15) When Nick told his parents first that he wanted to propose, Rachel and Eleanor became serious and worried about Nick's decision.

NICK : Well then, I will tell you first. I am going away with Rachel for a few days, and if all goes according to plan, I intend to propose to her while we are away.

ELEANOR : Put down her toast and gave him a look of unconcealed horror. "Nicky, you cannot be serious!"  
(Kwan, 349)

This quotation that Nick and his mother had a conversation before he proposed to Rachel is not included in the movie because Nick does not tell Collin beforehand about his plan to propose to Rachel. According to Eneste (61), some scenes are not shown in the movie because the scenes are not important or can interfere with the image of a character. The researcher thought that what happened in this scene is included in the second reason because Nick asked his mother for permission to propose Rachel caused a fight between them. The researcher believed that it could influence Nick's character in the movie to become a stubborn person.

The following reduction is depicted in the falling action part of the plot. The researcher is going to deliver the data found by showing the quotation of the story.

(16) This part appears when Rachel is going to find her father in China.

RACHEL : I think I need to go to China. I have decided that, for better or for worse, I want to meet my father.

(Kwan, 381)

In the novel, after Rachel hears that her father is still alive in China, she urges to find her father as soon as possible. Nevertheless, in the movie, she does not have the desire to find her father. This data proves that this part was reduced because it was deleted in the movie version.

The last part of the story of *Crazy Rich Asian* novel and movie that being reduced is in the resolution part. The part that exists in the novel but is not included in the movie is when Rachel and Kerry reconcile. They are going to Bukit Timah together with Peik Lin and Nick. The narration was written, "The sun was setting over Bukit

Timah when Rachel walked out into the garden, arm in arm with her mother” (Kwan, 418). This setting is removed from the movie version because it aligns with Eneste’s idea (62) that if the novel’s setting is transferred entirely to the movie, it will become too long. The settings that are displayed are only the important setting. In this part, Bukit Timah is not an important setting of place reduction. Therefore, this part has been reduced in the movie version.

In conclusion, some parts of the novel can be removed or reduced when adapted into the movie. It can happen as long as the story is still related and understandable.

When a novel turns into a movie, it is possible to add one or more scenes that are not included in the novel to add some effect and detail to the storyline. It is in line with Eneste’s idea (64) that stated the addition can occur as long as the storyline is still relevant. Then, the addition of scenes above occurred after so many considerations. The addition can happen as long as it does not change the storyline based on the novel.

### **c. Change Varies or Modification**

The change varies, or modification means changing parts of the novel when it became a movie. The researcher found six scenes modified from novel to movie. The first data that changed or modification happened in the exposition part. This is an example of change varies or modification.

(17) It was at the beginning of the story after Nick and Rachel arrive in Singapore; they have directly stayed in the hotel for a few days without any reason.

PEIK LIN : Nick’s parents are out of town, and he wanted to be at a hotel during the wedding week.

(Kwan, 109)

The data above show the contrast between what happened in the novel and in the movie. In the novel, they stay in the hotel because Nick’s parents are not in Singapore, but in the movie, it was changed by they just staying in the hotel without any reason. It was proof that a novel can undergo some changes when being adapted into a movie.

The second change and modified are depicted in the rising action of the plot in both the novel and the movie.

(18) This change is depicted when Rachel meet Eleanor in the Tan Hua Party.

PEIK LIN : Nick’s parents are out of town, and he wanted to be at a hotel during the wedding week.

(Kwan, 109)

In the novel, Rachel actually does not meet Eleanor at Ah Ma’s Tan Hua party because she is not attending the party and because of going out of town. It was proved by Peik Lin dialogue that said that Nick parents are out of the town. Whereas in the movie, the scene was modified to become their first met and it is at the party. This

was the proof that this part was through the modification because the detail of the story is changed.

The last part being changed or modified in the plot of the story in both works are in the climax part. The example is :

- (19) The situation is when Eleanor and Ah Ma come to Malaysia to disturb Nick's plans to propose to Rachel and then tell the fact about Rachel's family.

AH MA : Well, I heard that you ran off to Malaysia and that you mean to ask the girl to marry you," Su Yi said, not bothering to look at Rachel."

(Kwan, 366)

In the novel, the setting of this part happened in Malaysia, but in the movie, the setting changes into the wedding party of Collin and Araminta. The same scene with different settings to make it more efficient because after this scene changes in the movie, the next part where Rachel run away from the summer lodge in Malaysia also changes to become Rachel run away from the party to stay at Peik Lin's house.

Thus, the stories in the novel, which are made into movies, could be changed and modified to suit the plot of the story and consider many aspects such as efficiency and limited time when aired. Eneste (61) also revealed that not all of the problems in the novel could be transferred to the movie. Therefore, change varies, or modifications were made to suit the story from the novel into aspects of the movie. In conclusion, the researcher believed that change varies or modification might happen when a novel is adapted into a movie.

## **E. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The researcher formulates the following conclusions based on the research divided into similarities and differences of intrinsic elements between Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asian and Crazy Rich Asian movies and the changes occur in the plot of Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asian and Crazy Rich Asian movie.

First is similarities and differences of intrinsic elements between Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asian and Crazy Rich Asian movies. The intrinsic elements are divided into facts (plot, character, and settings), theme, and literary devices (title, point of view, style and tone, symbolism, irony). First, in the facts aspects, the plot in both works has four exposition differences: two differences in the rising action, one in the climax, four in falling action, and two in resolution. Then for the characters, there are six main characters with fourteen characterizations. From these characterizations, four descriptions were different between novel and movie. In the setting aspect, the difference in the setting of time only happened once; the difference in the background of the place

showed third times, and there is no difference for the setting of the situation. Second, the theme between novel and movie is similar because it is all about a love story with a cultural problem. Third, for literary devices, the title of the story was the same as the novel version. For the point of view, the novel and movie used a different points of view. Then for the style and tone, symbolism, and irony, these elements were depicted similarly between the novel and the movie.

Second, the changes occur in the plot of Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asian* and *Crazy Rich Asian* movie. The changes in the plot of the story were divided into addition, reduction, and change varies or modification. Reduction in the plot of the novel to the movie happened one part in the exposition part, four parts in the rising action, two parts in the climax, one part in the falling action, and one part in the resolution. Addition in the plot of the novel to the movie happened once in the exposition part, none in the rising action, none in the climax, two parts in the falling action, and one part in the resolution. Then, change varies, or modification in the plot of the novel to the movie happened two parts in the exposition part, two parts in the rising action, two parts in the climax, none in the falling action, and none in the resolution.

## **SUGGESTION**

Suggestions that can be given by the researcher related to this research about novels being adapted into a movie with structuralism and ecranisation theory is to the readers or the next researcher associated with this topic, and the researcher hopes this research can be used as a reference in analyzing and comparing two different works. Then because this research is more focused on the intrinsic elements of the story, another researcher could analyze another aspect, such as the extrinsic elements. Another suggestion is to the author of the story when want to do literary works adapted from other works, and they could consider whether the intrinsic elements are the same or different.

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