

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer of this thesis discusses the definition of survive, struggle, character the type of character, and setting. They are simply explained in order to give a clear understanding about Struggle which occurs to the main character in Jean Craighead George's *My Side of the Mountain*.

2.1 Definition of Survival

Survive are techniques that a person may use in order to sustain life in any type of natural environment. These techniques are meant to provide basic necessities for human life which include water, food, and shelter. The skills also support proper knowledge and interactions with animals and plants to promote the sustaining of life over a period of time. Survival skills are often basic ideas and abilities that ancients invented and used themselves for thousands of years.

^[1] Outdoor activities such as hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, fishing, and hunting all require basic wilderness survival skills, especially in handling emergency situations. Bushcraft and primitive living are most often self-implemented, but require many of the same skills (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Survival>)

2.2 Definition of Struggle

According to the Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary, struggle means to experience difficulty and make very great effort in order to do something, to move something with great

effort. And the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary stated struggle is try hard to do something that is difficult. Another hand, in Oxford Dictionary and The saurnus mention the verb of the struggle such as strive, strain, expend energy, exert oneself, schlep, toil, wrestle, endeavor, try, attempt : wriggle, squirm, twist, worm. Referring to Webster's *New Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Unabridged Second Edition*, struggle means to contend or fight violently with an opponent, to make great effort or attempt, to strive, to labor, and to make one's way with difficulty.

2.3 Definition of character

Character is one of the elements in literary work and it is very important because through character the author of the story can present and express his or her idea in order to make a good story. A character is an imaginative person who inhabits a story (Kennedy 1983:26).

Character also refers to an individual's personal qualities and characteristics. The character is an author representation of human being, especially of those various conditions of attempts to shape his or her environment (Robert, 1997:54) In addition, (Potter 1967:3) a character is used to refer to a person in a literary work including the whole nature, such as his personality, his intelligence even his physics as well as his attributes

Character essentially concerns with three different activities which are connected each other. First it is dealing with being able to reveal the personality of character, such as their intellectual, emotional and moral qualities. Second, it is dealing with how author creates, develops, and presents the characters to the readers. The last one, it is dealing with whether the

characters are credibility and convincingly presented the term “character” indicates to any individual in literary work (Pickering, 1997:54)

2.4 Types of Character

Characterization is the author way to illustrate character clearly in the story to the readers.; the characterization shows the nature of character. The writer presents character in action to the readers in literary work, the reader is set to characters of the story that are different. Character can be distinguished into many types such as major character, minor character, round character, and flat character

2.4.2 Major Character

Major character s are vital to the development in the whole story either as the person of the event or the person that is hit the event or conflict. The writer tells about major character from beginning of the story until the end of the story. The major character traits show them as human beings with many different characteristics. Meanwhile, minor character in aplay usually seems less real than major character because the author does not revels much about them (Robert 1989: 35).

2.4.2 Minor Character

This character serve to complement the major characters and help move the plot events forward and told more little in the whole story. The presence of minor character exists when it has a connections or relation with major character in the story.

2.4.3 Round Character

In literary work, this character encounters conflict and is changed by the conflict itself. Round character is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person and experience a change of behavior or point of view in the story. Round characters are usually the major figures in a story. They have many realistic traits and relatively fully developed by the author. The round character posses many individual and unpredictable human traits, they are considered as dynamic since they have the capacity to change and grow (Robert, 1989:135).

2.4.4 Flat Character

In literary work, this character is the opposite of a round character. Flat character deoes not undergo substantial change in the story and does not experience a change of behavior or point of view in the story. Flat characters are those embody or represent a single characteristic, trait, or idea, or at most a very limited number of such qualities. In other word, they are static and not dynamic like round character because they do not have capacity to grow and change. They do not change or do not develop during the course of the play (Pickering, 1981:25).

2.5 Setting

Edgar V Roberts (1977:40), in his book of writing themes about literature, says that setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which characters in literary live and move. The setting of a work in the sum total is called as dittoing. Environment itself can be defined as physical objects like stage, house, people, etc and it can be social, historical or geographical objects.

In addition, Robert's theory is supported by Pickering and Hoper in their book *Concise Companion to Literature*. It is said that: "Setting is a term that in broadest sense encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climatic condition, and the historical period during which the action of the work, and thus adds the credibility and an air of authenticity to the character (1998:37)".

While according to Kennedy in *Introduction to Fiction* (1983:10) setting is generally taken to include not only the geographical place in which events in a story happen, but also historical era, the daily lives or custom of the character, and perhaps the season of the year. Where the story takes place is its locale. Based on the above definitions, it can be concluded that setting deals with place and time that the action of the story occurs.