

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the thesis writer will discuss the review of related literature that consist of character and setting as the intrinsic element and pedophilia as the extrinsic element.

#### **2.1 Character**

Character, one of the intrinsic elements of Literature, is very important in a novel because character is the author's representation of human being. It exists in the story as the imaginistic persons of the author, so the characters of the story are not real people. Edgar V. Robert and Henry E. Jacob in their book entitled *Literature : An Introduction to Reading and Writing* state that:

“ Character in Literature is an author's representation of human being specifically of those inner qualities that determine how an individual reacts to various condition or attempts to shape his/her environment.”  
(Robert and Jacob,1964:54)

The word character synonymously is used to refer to a person, human being, and literary figure in a story. Robert in his book *Writing Theme about Literature*, states that:

“character is not only used in reference to person but also often used in reference to an individual's personal qualities and characteristics.” ( Robert, 1964 : 10 ).

Based on Robert's opinion there are four ways that an author often uses in presenting his/her character. First, an author presents a character through what the character says or thinks. Second, is through what the character does. A character can appear naturally through his/her action. In this method, character can be identified through the action of the character. The third way is that a character is proved through the conversation among the character or the connects of the other characters. In the fourth way, a character is showed through what the author says about him/her. In this case, through what the author takes place either as a story or an observer of the character's action (Roberts,1964:12)

According to Potter in his book *Element of Literature*, states that:

“The word “ character “ is not used in reference to a person in a literary work, it will be used in reference to someone's personality, his attitude toward life, his intelligence, his spiritual qualities, and his moral attributes.” ( Potter, 1967 : 3 ).

There are two ways that are used by the author in presenting the characters, direct and indirect presentation. Direct presentation tell the characters straight out, by exposition or analysis, what the character are like, or someone else in the story tell what they are like. In indirect the authors shows the characters in action : it can be inferred what they are like from what they think ( Perrine, 2009 : 67 )

### **2.1.2 Types of Character**

According to Kennedy in his book *An Introduction To Fiction, Poet, and Drama*, there are two types of character concerning the way it is developed, flat

and round character. Flat character is a character that usually has only one outstanding trait of feature. This means that his or her certain trait is monotonous and emphasized continuously all along the story. A round character is a character that has many individual traits. The author portrays him or her in greater depth and in more generous detail. This character often changes and has the capacity to grow ( 1983 : 46 ).

Meanwhile, based on their role in the story, Potter ( 1967 : 3 ) divides character into two types, main character and minor character. Main character is defined as character who are always involved in the action and it is the most one in terms of plot, while the minor character is not always involved in the action. However, the minor character is important to the development of the plot, to the characterization of the major character, to the tone and to the significance of the whole story.

Moreover, dealing with the various types of characters in relation with plot, character is divided into two protagonist and antagonist. According to Perrine ( 2009 : 44 ), the protagonist is the central character, who is a sympathetic or unsympathetic person in the conflict. In accordance with him, Potter ( 1967 : 7 ) states that the protagonist is always the focal point of the action of the story, the character that the story is obviously about. He, then, adds, in a story there may be more than one protagonist. The protagonist sometimes is a thing or a force. It is not always the winner, nor do the reader want him to win.

The antagonist is, as mentioned by Perrine (2009:44), the force which are arrayed against the protagonist, whether persons, things, conventions of society or

traits of his own character. In different words, Potter (1967:70) states that the protagonist is the main person or thing or force that opposes the protagonist. He also states that like protagonist, there may be more than one antagonist in the story.

The setting is definitely important when looking at character development and conflict. A character living in a run-down area is going to have a different personality and a different way at looking at things than someone who comes from a rich background and then the series of events that character had can influence the characteristic itself, because the event from time to time can change character in the future. The Setting of the study will be known the extent of conformity and the correlation between behavior and character figures to the conditions, social situation and the views society. Besides that which determines the characters or certain figures is due to the changing times from time to time, there is the story in the novel and also the events that took place.

## **2.2 Setting**

Setting is everything that happens somewhere at some time. That element of fiction which reveals where and when of events which call setting. In other words, the term setting refers to the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur. The setting of the work is sum of reference to physical and temporal object or artifact. Besides that not only refers to place but also to time and everything that time implies.

Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1956 : 131) is concerned with the places where story take a place. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time

period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story. When the reader reads a novel, they actually are faced a world that had been completed by the character and the events in the novel. But of course, those things are less complete because the characters need living space, place and time, like human's living in the real world. On other hand, novel not only needs characters, story and plot, but also setting. Setting usually directs to the definition of place, connection of time and social environment where the event happens. Setting gives the basic of story correctly and clear. The setting is important to give realistic impression to the readers, creates a certain situation at a glance that is really happened. So, the readers feel easier to create their imagination and participation to criticize the story.

### **2.3 Pedophilia**

In recent time, the public has been deluged with media reports of pedophilia activity. The word pedophilia is often used to mean any sexual interest in children or the act of child sexual abuse. It is a psychiatric disorder in which an adult or older adolescent experiences an exclusive sexual attraction to prepubescent children, generally age eleven years or younger. So it is disorder of adult personality and behavior in which there is a sexual preference for children.

A. Fuller says in his book *Child Molestation and Pedophilia: An overview for the physician* states that some pedophiles are exclusively attracted to children; others are aroused by adult as well (1989).

Pedophilia, also spelled paedophilia, is psychosexual disorder in which an adult has sexual fantasies about or engages in sexual acts with a prepubescent

child of the same or the opposite sex. The typical pedophile is unable to find satisfaction in an adult sexual relationship and may have low self-esteem, seeing sexual activity with a child as less threatening than that with an adult. Most pedophiles are men; the condition is rare in women.

On the other hand, According to *Law reform commission of Victoria*, states that:

“Paedophile offences are framed in terms of rape, sexual assault, indecency, and making or possessing child pornography, with considerably less sentences given to the latter two charge.” (1988)

Based on that definition, it means that pedophilia not only have sexual attraction to children but also often act criminality with children as child rape, sexual assault and others criminality which tend to child sexual abuse and then they never be satisfied for fulfilling their lust with one child and even more children.

Pedophilia is indeed the man sexual attraction to children and always does illegal activity, but also the adult man being their victims for pedophile to fulfill their lust. The incident like this can be categorized if pedophile cannot find a child to be their victim but make adult man to be surrogate victim or if their urges cause them to approach children for sexual attraction in real life.

Pedophiles would be disguised with pedophilic disorder if their attractions toward children are causing their guilt, anxiety, alienation, or difficulty in pursuing other personal goals.

Pedophilic disorder, over a period of at least 6 months, recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviors involving sexual activity

with a prepubescent child or children (generally age 13 years or younger). The fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviors cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. The person is at least age 16 years and at least 5 years older than the child or children in the first category.

But, some pedophiles simply fantasize or act out their fantasies in ways that are not illegal. Ames and Houston in their book *Legal, Social, and Biological definition of Pedophile, Archives of Sexual Behaviors* state that:

“This is the essential difference between pedophiles and child molesters. It is quite possible to be one, but not the other or neither, or both.” (1990)

A person can be a pedophile without ever having sexually molested or abused a child and can sexually molest a child without being a pedophile. It means the cause of a person being a pedophile is not always due to their ever having had a bad incident in their past but can also be because of their environment where they grow up as well as the children whom they ever sexually molested is not always being a pedophile, might be it can make them feel deeply traumatic and irritate their psyche.

McConaghy and Zamir in their book *Non-sexist sexual experiences survey and attraction to sexual aggression scale* states that conversely it is possible for normal males to have paedophilic fantasies without acting on them in any illegal manner (1992)

Based on McConaghy and Zamir's statement it is enough to prove that a pedophile not always does criminal activity, they hold their lust for children and

wreak it toward woman or adult man. It aims not to make them having a criminal case and choose the save way to fulfill their lust. One of the example actthat the pedophile does is to make a relationship with several woman, they have multiple partners with the aim to hide their nature.

The conclusion, pedophilia is part of very complex web of deviant sexual behavior which is specifically directed toward the sexual abuse of children. The sexual abuse of children, in turn, is one element of child abuse which also includes physical and emotional abuse. All forms of child abuse can result in later social problem such as youth homelessness, childhood prostitution and so on. Its antecedence includes the attitudes of our society to children, to sex and to violent, as well as the effects of childhood experience.