

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED OF LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer of this thesis discusses the character including the definition, and the type of character, the meaning of plot, the elements of plot, and also the meaning of dilemma, they are simply explained in order to give a clear understanding about dilemma which occurs to the main character in Erin Kaye's *Second Time Around*.

2.1 The meaning of Dilemma

Life is not always running well. Problems or conflict always come in life. Every person has problem; even sometimes has to face more than one problem. One form of problems or conflict is dilemma. A dilemma appears when someone has difficulties to choose between two important things. According to Hornby (1974:24), a dilemma is a situation in which one has to choose between two things, two courses of actions, which are both unfavourable and undesirable.

A dilemma is a situation that requires a choice between equal options especially equality undesirable alternatives and a condition of person faced unpleasant situation that must to choose two or more cannot capable to her or his dilemma because he or she must already receive consequence of her or his decision (Gradisen, 1979:442).

Dealing with making a decision, the person has to think two alternatives carefully and must think of them over and over again. The person can make

decision with or without other person's help, at least the decision can give benefit toward own self and give happiness.

2.2 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 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)

Character also refers to an individual's personal qualities and characteristic. 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)

A character is used to refer to a person in a literary work including the whole natures, such as his personality, his intelligence even his physics as well as his attributes (Potter 1967:3)

Character is classified into few types. These classifications of character are different to one another and they also have their own function that plays a great part in the literature. The general purpose of characters is to extend the plot. Many stories employ multiple types of characters. These are the characters that will have the greatest effect on the plot or are the most affected by what happens in the story.

2.2.1 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 such as:

2.2.1.1 Major Character

Major characters 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.

2.2.1.2 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.

2.2.1.3 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 behaviour or point of view in the story.

2.2.1.4 Flat Character

In literary work, this character is the opposite of a round character. Flat character does not undergo substantial change in the story and does not experience a change of behaviour or point of view in the story.

2.3 Plot

Plot is part of the element of the literature that gives an influence towards the story when it is interpreted or analyzed.

The word plot is a technical term to say a series of tied together events in a story. Plot is a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. It means that plot is narrative events that depend on one another, not sequence of unrelated episodes.

According to Kennedy, plot is such structure of events arising out of conflict may be called the plot of the story. Like many terms used in literary discussion, plot is blessed with several meanings. Sometimes it refers simply to the event in the story (Kennedy, 1983:7). The story never tells everything that the characters go through. That would be boring, because most of what happens

doesn't actually matter. Therefore, plot focuses attention on the significant parts of the characters' lives, focuses attention on the significant characters, motivates characters to affect the story, connects events for the reader, reveals the story gradually and finally leads to the climax.

2.3.1 The Elements of Plot

The elements of plot are dividing into six elements that constructing the story, they are exposition as the beginning of the story, complication where the first conflict is occur, rising action, climax, falling action, and the last point is the resolution.

2.3.1.1 Exposition

Exposition is the opening portion that sets the scene, introduces the main character and tells the reader that happened before the story opened, introduces any other background information that the reader need in order to understand and care about the event follows (X.J Kennedy, 1995:6). The exposition introduces all of the main character in the story. It shows how they related to one another, what their goals and motivations are, and kind of person they are.

2.3.1.2 Complication

Complication is the element of plot that provides the first conflict. According to Kennedy complication is a moment to introduce a new conflict (Kennedy, 1983:90)

Furthermore Kennedy also had other complications theory dealing with conflict in a novel. According to Kennedy Drama in fiction occur in any clash of wills, desires, or powers whether it be a conflict of character, character against society, character again come natural forces, poor character against some supernatural entity (Kennedy, 1983:89).

Conflict occurs when people or other parties perceive that as a consequence of a disagreement. There is the threat to their needs, interests or concern. Although conflict is a normal art of organization life that providing numerous opportunities for growth through improved understanding and insight, there is a tendency to view conflict as a negative experience that caused by abnormally difficult circumstance.

2.3.1.3 Rising Action

Rising action starts with the death of the characters or a conflict. At a time when all of major characters have been introduced, their motives and allegiances have been made clear at least for the most part and they now begin to struggle against one another.

2.3.1.4 Climax

Climax is the part of story that has the highest tension and the conflict reach and the top of the story. Based on Kennedy theory, he stated that climax is the greatest tension at which the outcome is to be decided (Kennedy, 1983:7). It means that a climax is a point in the work of narrative in which all of the conflict comes to an end, is strikingly intensities for time.

2.3.1.5 Falling Action

Falling action is the part of the story that following the climax. Falling action is the time of greatest overall tension in the play, because it's the phase in which everything goes wrong. In this phase, the villain has the upper hand. It seems that evil will win, and the protagonist has never been further from accomplishing the goal.

2.3.1.6 Resolution

According to Muller and Williams (1985:50) the characteristics of resolution are all image of action which resolved in one total and complete image which contains an implied vision of the future. It means that the resolutions are outcome of the character after solve and facing the problem. In this part the character can solve the problem whether it is good or bad result.