

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with some intrinsic elements such as character, setting, plot, and conflict which support the analysis.

2.1 Character

Character is very important element in literary works such as novel, drama or even poems. The character can be human, or even animal. In a novel, character is usually dominated by a human as the character, while the character in a novel has his/her own personality equal to a human. The personality of the character of the novel mostly has a value of a human in real life. Robert (1993:20) states that:

“ Character are the person present in dramatics of narrative work, who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with the moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and what they do in action.”

In a novel, the character can be defined as a verbal representative of human beings. Through their action, speech, description, and commentary, the authors portrayed characters who are worth caring about rooting for, an even loving, although there are also characters to be laughed, dislike or even hated (Robert, 1993:131).

There can be simplified that the character in a novel is a description and representation of a person qualities. It can be shown by the creation of the characters in a novel from their action, gesture, speech, and behavior, these term

can be used by the readers to identify the characters in a novel, because the character in a novel has equal qualities as a person in real life. The attempt of the author to describes the characters in a narrative world known as a characterization. According to Di Yanni (1990:36) states that:

“ Characterization is the means by which the writers present and reveal the characters.”

The author of the narrative work establishes the characterization by showing two main distinctions as the alternatives method for revealing the characters in a narrative; they are indirect presentation or by showing and direct presentation or by telling. In indirect presentation or by showing, the traits of the characters are revealed by action and speech of the characters, the author presents the characters are revealed by action and speech of the characters, the author present the characters talking and acting, this make the readers infer to what motives and disposition lie behind what the characters say and do. In direct presentation or by telling, the characters are described by the author, the narrator, or by other characters. They describe the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters.

2.2 Setting

The idea of setting includes the physical environment of the story : a house, a street, a landscape, a region (Kennedy, 1983 : 110). Besides places, setting may involve the time of the story, hour, year or century. Setting may also include the weather, which indeed, in some stories may be crucial.

Setting, quite simply, is the story's time and place. While setting includes simple attributes such as climate or wall décor, it can also include complex dimension such as the historical moment the story occupies or its **social context** : the significant cultural issues affecting a story's setting. Because particular places and times have their own personality or emotional essence, setting is also one of the primary ways that a fiction writer established **mood** : the underlying feeling or atmosphere produced by a story. Setting is often developed with narrative description, but it may also be shown with action, dialogue, or a character's thoughts.

Eudora Welty said, "Every story would be another story, and unrecognizable if it took up its characters and plot and happened somewhere else. Fiction depends for its life on place. Place is the crossroads of circumstance, the proving ground of, what happened ? who's here ? who's coming ?
(<http://members.fortunecity.com/nadabs/literature-setting.html>)

Writer describe the world they know. Sights, sound, colors, and textures are vividly painted in words as an artist paints image on canvas. A writer imagines a story be happening in a place that is rooted in his or her mind. So, the location of a story's action, along with the time in which it occurs, is the setting. Setting is created by language. How many or how few details up to the reader's imagination. The physical details of the setting become linked with values, ideas, and attitudes of that place at different times. Setting can add an important dimension of meaning, reflecting the character and embodying them.
(www.learner.org/exhibits/literature)

The way in which a character perceives setting and the way he reacts to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his states of mind (Pickering, 1981:48). As the consequence, the relations between a character and her environment such as how adapts herself to her environment, how the place where the man lives influences her character, her way of life, her way of thinking and her habit, are considered very crucial and therefore consume careful attention (Pickering, 1981:47).

Robert and Jacob said that setting may intersect with character as a means by which authors underscore the importance of the place, circumstances, and the time upon human growth and change. It means that the setting is dominant in helping us shape our ideas of the character and influence the formation of the character in the story.

2.3 Plot

Plot is sometimes considered to the easiest and unimportant element in a story. But readers usually will find that plot is not as simple as they think. People are not aware that when they are talking about the story , actually they talk about its plot. Plot is not only just a storytelling . It has elements and techniques in its development . So, the plot is one of the most significant elements in a story . In fact , readers value the story through the plot and its development.

According to Dietrich (1974: 117) plot means the basic sequence of events which gives the story a direction from the beginning until the end. Sequence means a group of incidents or action arranged in order and followed by one

another to create and unified story. The author has planned and selected the incidents or events to present the story.

According to Muller and William (1985: 42-43) plot is a planned arrangement of actions and events in a narrative, actions and events are casually related, and they progress through a variety of conflicts and opposing forces to climax and resolution. They also state that plot have five elements, there are :

1. Exposition - the background of the story or events that happened prior to the story. The exposition provides the reader with the information they need to know before diving into the actual story. The exposition serves the purpose of putting the rest of the story in context.
2. Rising Action - Here the author will use a variety of techniques to heighten the conflict and tension in the story. It will slowly get to the stage where something needs to be done in order for the characters to continue living the way they want to.
3. Climax - this is where the story is the most intense. Here the characters clash and attempt to resolve the conflict.
4. Falling Action - After the climax the author will often resolve any loose ends and begin to conclude the story. Here the reader will receive important details that are not necessarily intense or conflict filled.
5. Resolution - The author concludes the story. This may be done in a variety of ways with the most popular having all the conflicts resolved and a happy ending. However, a story may be resolved with lingering conflicts.

2.3.1 Conflict

Conflict is necessary to every fiction works, there is usually one major conflict. In stories, there could be several conflicts. Conflict adds excitement and suspense to a story. The conflict usually becomes unclear to the beginning of the a story. As the plot unfolds, the reader starts to wonder what will happen next and how the characters will handle the situation. Many readers enjoy trying to predict the final outcome.

The excitement usually builds to a high point, or climax. The climax is the turning point of the story. Something has happened to resolve the conflict.

Conflict is also the essential part to the plot, without conflict there will be no plot. The plot is how the author arranges events to develop his basic idea. It is the sequence of events in a story of play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end. The story usually has one plot so it can be read in all at once. The conflict triggers the order of the plot to move to the next order of the plot, so the movement of the order of the plot is determined by conflict in a story, especially in novel.

Conflict occurs when a man fails to fulfill his desire. It is natural to human since they have to face the obstacles that lie between their goals or dreams, and when the satisfaction of human's desire is rather impossible to reach that is moment when human undergo the conflict. The conflict of the human happened because human has a limited and restricted capacity to satisfy most of his need. When human endure the conflict, this can cause human to react and brings out the

extremes of human energy, human may take action, decision, response, and interactions toward the conflict which they are facing.

In a fiction works, conflict of the characters occurs between the characters and also between the characters against the outside force. They include the conflict of the individual against another individual, the conflict between an individual against outside forces such as: nature (disaster) , community, society, culture and behavior, ideas, etc. Conflict also can be happened in on individual against himself, this conflict is when the character experience by some kind of inner conflict. According to Robert (1995: 1694) states that the conflict is:

“The opposition between two characters, between large group of people, or between protagonist and larger forces such as natural objects, ideas, modes of behavior, public opinion, and the like. Conflict may also be internal and psychological.”

In conclusion, the conflict generally divided into two types, they are external conflict which includes the conflict against human and outside force, and then the internal conflict which concern to the inner conflict.

2.3.1.1 Types of Conflicts

Based on the discussion above, it can be conclude that the types of conflicts can be divided into two categories; they are the internal conflict and the external conflict. The internal conflict is known as a struggle within one’s self, a person must make some decision, overcome problem, quiet their temper, resist an urge, respond the idea, against a mode or behavior, and the like. This struggle that takes place in a character’s mind called internal conflict. For example, a character may

have to decide between right and wrong between two solutions to a problem. Sometimes, the character must deal with his or her own mixed feelings or emotions.

The internal conflict is more commonly referred to as “man vs. self” , as the name suggests, it deals with a character having to overcome and change something about his or her being that they are struggling against what they have in mind. Common types of internal conflict include overcoming fears, will, and ego-flaws. These types of conflict are often difficult to pin down and rely heavily on emotion.

On the other hand, the external conflict is the struggle of the character against the force from outside. There are several kinds of these external conflicts that the character might face. First, the character against another character, this is happen when the character is in conflict with another character, the most common form of this kind of conflict is when the protagonist character against the antagonist character. Second, the character against the society, this conflict is occur when the character have the opposing and different thinking about ideas, culture, modes, opinions from the most common people have in the society. Third, the character against the nature force, this conflict will be faced by the character when the character has to face such a natural phenomenon or disaster, for example, when the character has to endure the disaster from the natural force.