

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literatures which are use to resolve the problems in this research are including literature, short story, character, characterization, theory of conflict—it describes; internal conflict and the last is external conflict.

2.1 Literature

The literary theories that are used include theory of short story, character, characterization and theory of conflict. The researcher uses that theory to describe the conflicts of main character in short stories *The Open Window* and *The Interlopers* by Hector Hugh Munro.

In Lombardi's view, "literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction" (2013). Thus, literature is term to describe writing with creative imagination, such as; poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction.

In same way, in other theory Lewes in his book *The Principels of Success in Literature* states that:

Literature is at once the cause and the effect of social progress. It deepens our natural sensibilities, and strengthens by exercise our intellectual capacities. It stores up the accumulated experience of therace, connecting past and present into a conscious unity; and

with this store it feeds successive generations, to be fed in turn by them. As its importance emerges into more general recognition, it necessarily draws after it a larger crowd of servitors, filling noble minds with an noble ambition (Lewes, 2003: 2).

Based on the explanation above can be concluded that literature is derived from mind and experience in the social life which may become to the effect for social progress. Literature can close every people to the nature.

2.2 Short Story

In Esenwein's view, A short story is a brief, imaginative narrative, unfolding a single predominating incident and a single chief character; it contains a plot, the details of which are so compressed, and the whole treatment so organized, as to produce a single impression (Esenwein in Colibaba, 2010: 7).

From the explanation above, it means that story is imaginative literature and as one of major form in the literature. It contains a plot which are so compressed, and the whole treatment so organized, as to produce a single impression.

2.3 Character

There are many ways to define about character in story. One of them is taken from Roberts and Jacobs' book *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*. They declare as follows:

Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being—the inner self that determines thought, speech, and

behavior. He further clarifies through dialogue, action, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters at whom you may laugh or whom you may dislike or even hate (Roberts and Jacobs, 1992: 137).

Based on the explanation above, character is representation of a human being—character as people, animal, or things that present the idea and message about their feeling by the actions or dialogue between each characters who is protagonist or antagonist in the story. Such as; even loving, laugh, and like or dislike.

In the same way, Abrams has same opinion about character. He states that:

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action (Abrams, 1999: 32-33).

From Abrams statement can be concluded that the characters are the nature or disposition who owned by someone in the story, drama or another work of fiction, thus the reader or the connoisseur of art can understand from the action.

2.3.1 Characterization

In Robert's view "characterization is depicting of clear image of person" (Robert in Fahriyanti, 2011: 21). It can be said that

characterization is the information the author gives the reader about the personality of characters themselves.

It's also similarly with Abrams opinion, he states that:

Characterization is a broad distinction is frequently made between alternative methods for characterizing (i.e., establishing the distinctive characters of) the persons in a narrative: showing and telling. In showing (also called "the dramatic method"), the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say to do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feeling, and responsiveness to events; for a highly developed mode of such inner showing, see *stream of consciousness*. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (1999: 33-24).

Based on the definition above it means that characterization is the alternative method that indicates the personality of characters, such as: character's inner thoughts, feeling, and responsiveness to events.

2.4 Theory of Conflict

There are many definitions of conflicts, one of them is from Robert and Jacobs.

According to Roberts and Jacobs, conflict brings out the extremes of human energy, causing characters to engage in the decisions, actions, responses, and interactions that make up most stories. They continue, in its most elemental form, a conflict is the opposition of two people their conflict may take the shape such as; of envy, hatred, anger, argument, avoidance, gossip, lies, fighting, and many other form and actions (1992: 94).

Based on the statement above can be said that conflict is the most significant element of plot; it means conflict is most important part of the story. Conflict is opposing between each character, especially protagonist and antagonist that contrast between ideas or opinions. They convey the action by envy, hatred, anger, argument, avoidance, gossip, lies, fighting, and many other form and action based on the characterization.

According to Strathy, “external conflict used to be the primary form of conflict in genre or popular fiction. Only in more literary works did heroes grow, change, or even question themselves much” (2008).

According to Dietrich and Sundell, conflict is essential to plot. It’s the most significant kind of action. A conflict may variously be a physical, moral, psychological, intellectual, or spiritual contest between antagonistic forces—between man and man, between man and society, between man and God or the universe—and any of these may be an externalized projection of inner conflict between man and himself (Dietrich and Sundell, 1974: 116).

From statement above one can say, conflict is a major form in a story. Internal and external conflicts are the two types of conflict that drive a plot forward. Both types of conflict are usually necessary to make a story interesting to readers, and although they are different, internal and external conflict are related.

2.4.1 Internal Conflict

Conflict is divided into two categories: they are internal conflict and external conflict. “Internal is a conflict within the character himself. In

this conflict, the character faces problem. He often does something, which is contrary to the fact” (Hurtik in Atmaja, 2010: 7).

In this part is internal conflict. When discussing about internal conflict, Peden explains that:

According to Peden, internal conflict is a struggle between desires a person against himself, herself, conscience, simply to decide what he is going to do. Furthermore, opponent himself or herself. He continues, in daily life, a person is confronted with many problems and obstacles. He further clarifies, in process of achieving and maintaining his or her goal, he or she is often involved in his or her own conflict. He concludes that this kind, he or she is facing a kind of complicated situation in which he or she should choose the best alternative according to his or her own consideration. His or her choice later involves his or her moral choice. Internal conflict tends to appear more frequently in determining what is good or bad in real life (Peden in Sukestiningsih, 1996:13).

Based on the statement above, it means internal conflict is Internal conflict exists when a character struggles with an ethical or emotional challenge or a struggle with own, or a person against herself or himself.

2.4.2 External Conflict

“External conflict, by contrast, the characters and the outsiders. Force including the other individual, nature, social and fate or any combination of these” (Hurtik in Atmaja, 2010: 7).

Almost similarly, according to Brooks, external conflict is the conflict of characters against external force such as the forces of nature and society including the conflict among characters. In external force such as forces of nature and society including the conflict among characters. In external conflict the protagonist and

the antagonist attempt to maintain their opinion. Both went to defeat each other (Brooks in Sukestiningsih, 1996: 12).

Based on the statements above, external conflict can exist between two characters, such as the forces of nature and society, like the conflict that exists between a controlling man and man, man and woman, etc.