

CHAPTER II

RIVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains related theories and information used the researcher to analyze one of the literary works. This research will use some of literary elements theories such as character, characterization, plot, and conflict to analyze internal conflict of the main character in the novel *The Note from the Underground* by Fyodor Dostoyevsky.

2.1 Character

Character is imaginary people created by the author. It is one of important elements in literary works, because it helps the reader to understand the entire story of narrative works, the character in the novel or short story is the representation of human beings with the complex combination condition in surrounding or self of the human. According to Abram is stand of point;

“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 (1999: 32,33).”

Based on statement Abrams, it can be concluded if character is description figure and being involved in the action of a story, which is fact creates of figure to given understanding between the reader and the author about the story. Character also builds the foundation of a story because the character develops plot, because the

action of the character is have a significant effect on the ending of the story.

According to Gilbert statement;

“Characters are the people in a work of literature like people in real life, fictional characters have traits, features of their personality that define who they are. A character trait can affect his or her actions and influence the plot of a story, play, or poem (1990: 30)”.

Based on statement above, it can be indicated character is imaginary of the figure in literary work as functional significance with some of traits created by the author to act each other in a story. The characters are connected with plot, the plot of a story has a lot to do with the characters in actions and it evolves with the developments of a character.

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is different with characterization. If character is an imagined person in the story, Characterization is the way of author describes or conveys information about their characters. According to Di Yanni opinion “characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character (1994: 38)”.

Furthermore, Abrams also give argument about 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 and do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, 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, 34).”

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded characterization is the method or concept to describe of the characters and it is constitute the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character or creates the impression on the reader that he or she is able to perceive the acting figures, such us give clarify the audience what the personality of the character is and shows things that reveal the personality of a character, there are include speech, thoughts, effect on others, actions, and description of the characters.

2.1.2 Types of character

Characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor. A major character is an important figure at the center of the stories in action. In Di Yanni view “the major characters is an important figure at the centre of the story’s action or theme (1994: 37).” So, the major or main character is representative important point of specific positions in the story. While, minor characters are the people in a story who are not the main point of the story, but still interact with or grab the attention of those main characters. According to Di Yanni view “Supporting the major characters are one or more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly illuminate the major characters. The major character is sometimes called a

protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict (1994: 38)."

Protagonist usually as the main character or the central or primary personal figure and often referred to as the "good person". According to Potter statement "The protagonist is always the focal point of the action of a story, the character that the story is most obviously about. He is usually in the forefront of the action, and usually has the most to say, whether we like or approve him or not (1967: 7)." While, Antagonist is a character represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. Furthermore Potter given another indicated "The antagonist is the main person or thing or force that opposes the protagonist (1967: 7)."

Based on Potter quotes above, it can be contained if antagonist is there to provide the conflicts which the protagonist must face and antagonist and protagonist have relations each other to make the story interesting with revealed by how a character responds to conflict, by his or her dialogue and through descriptions in action.

2.2 Plot

Plot is the result of the actions of the characters. Character is a reflection of how they react to the events in the plot and important element of literary work, because the plot tells the important event that occurs in a story, particularly as they related to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. According to Robert thought out of plot "a plot is a plan or groundwork of human motivation, with the action resulting

from believable and realistic human response (1991: 51).” Another definition is given by Klarer “Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative (2004:15).”

Based on statement above, plot is important action in a story and shows more detail of the incidents or the organization of the main events of a work of fiction. Plot in a story is concerned with how events are related, how they are structured, and how they enact change in the major characters. Most plots will show some process change of the character with existing structures which characters are caught up in a conflict that is eventually resolved.

2.2.1 Plot’s Structure

The plot of a story consists of the sequence of events that occur in a story. In popular fiction, the plot is considered to be the most important element of the story, and most plots follow a structured formula containing the following elements in the following Robert;

2.2.1.1 Exposition

The exposition is the laying out, the putting forth, of the materials in the work: main characters, their backgrounds, and their characteristics, basic assumptions about life, goals, limitations, and potentials. It may not be limited to the beginning of the work, where it is most expected, but may be found anywhere. Thus, intricacies, twists, turns, false leads, blind alleys, surprises, and other quirks may be introduced to perplex, intrigue, please, and otherwise

interest reader. Whenever something new arises, to the degree, that it is new it is a part of exposition. Eventually, however, the introduction of new materials stops, and the story proceeds to a conclusion with only the exposition that has already been included.

2.2.1.2 Complication

The complication is the onset of the major conflict—the plot. The participants are the protagonist and antagonist, together with whatever ideas and values, they represent, such as good and evil, freedom and suppression, childhood and age, love and hate, intelligence and stupidity, knowledge and ignorance, and the like.

2.2.1.3 Crisis

The Crisis (Greek for turning point) is the separation between what has gone before and what will come after, usually a decision or action undertaken to resolve the conflict. The crisis is that point in the structure in which uncertainty and tension are greatest.

2.2.1.4 Climax

The climax (Greek for ladder) is the fulfillment of the action undertaken in the crisis, and it is hence the high point in the structure. It is the logical conclusion of all the previous tension and uncertainty when all doubts and mysteries are ended. In most works, the climax occurs close to or at the end.

2.2.1.5 Resolution or Denouement

The resolution (a releasing or untying) or denouement (untying) is the finishing of things after the climax. Once the “untying” begins, there is no more tension and uncertainty, and most authors conclude as quickly as possible (1991: 57, 58).”

From the structure of the plot above, it can be indicated plot structure is sequence has a level in a story which is the author arranges events and each of the above level must be relate to the story being read.

2.3 Conflict

Conflict is one of the elements of plot. It plays an important role in fiction. Because conflict is the basis of plot, without conflict, there’s no story to tell because there would be no change or growth of story and not be interesting. There are definitions, which are given to clarify the meaning of conflict. Little say “conflict is the essence of all stories since it sets up at least opposing forces” (1966: 83). Another clarify by given Potter about conflict that is “the term conflict; it is the result of an opposition between at least two sides (1967: 25).” Based on Little and Potter definition above, it can be concluded conflict is a struggle opposing force between other force and then can happen conflict between them and that is found in the plot of story, and then conflict will be arise.

2.3.1 Types of Conflict

Conflict in literature refers to the different drives of the characters or forces involved. Conflict may be internal or external—that is, it may occur within a

character's mind or between a character and exterior forces. Conflict is most visible between two or more characters, usually a protagonist and antagonist, but can occur in many different forms.

2.3.1.1 Internal Conflict

Internal Conflict is a struggle that occurs within the main character. According to Burhan statement "conflict internal is the conflict occur in his heart and soul the character (2002: 124)." Based on statement above, it can be concluded internal conflict occurs in himself or a character may have to decide between right and wrong or between two or more solutions in a problem. Usually occur within himself or occur in the mind. This supported by Little say "the main conflict in stories is often a moral one. Sometimes it is clear conflict of right and wrong, sometimes a more tangled one between irreconcilable views, each right its own way (1996: 84)."

Furthermore, when a character is grappling some force outside of him or herself, the dilemma posed by an internal conflict is usually some emotional question in his mind, when he do something it is not his want to do. Indicators of internal conflict would be a character is hesitation and then arise of a conflict. According to Roberts and Jacobs say;

"a more abstract kind of conflict is one in which an individual opposes larger forces such as natural objects, ideas, modes of behavior, public opinion, and the like. A difficult or even impossible choice—a dilemma—is a conflict for an individual. A conflict may also be

brought out in the differences between ideas or opinions. In short, conflict shows itself in many ways (1992: 95).”

Based on the quotes above, it can be concluded internal conflict is a character struggles within himself, his conscience, his acts, such as trying to decide what he wants to do but a dilemma arises in himself there is a conflict and then he is always hesitant with his acts when doing something in his life.

2.3.1.2 External conflict

External conflict occurs when characters are involved in the world's woes, such as issues as community, nature, government and other characters are all examples of external conflict. There are three types of external conflicts: man versus man, man versus nature, and man versus society.

1. Man vs. Man, The most straightforward type of conflict pits the protagonist directly against another character with apparently opposing aims.
2. Man vs. Nature, This type of conflict pits a story's main character or characters against a natural force such as a flood, predatory animal, or disease epidemic.
3. Man against Society, in many stories, the protagonist battles an unjust element of government or culture.

http://curriculum.austinisd.org/la/resources/documents/ELA_Literary_Conflict_Power_Point.pdf

Based on the quotes above it can be concluded if external conflict is conflict involves in stories where character are against each other in the actions or the conflict may also exist between groups. For the example, their conflict maybe in conditions different arguments, fighting each other, envy, and many other forms and actions.