

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In the second chapter, the researcher presents the various theories that are related with the problem. They are related with theme, such as the definition of literature, elements of drama like character and characterization, plot, setting, and theme are also explained here. Kinds of plot, setting, character, and technique of characterization, are also being the subject in this chapter. Beside the various theories above, the researcher also presents the relation of theme and plot, theme and setting, and theme with character.

2.1 Literature

Lombardi's view (2012) literature is a term used to describe written material, and anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, further more she states that the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. And the other view come from Benjamin (2010) explains that literature indeed reflects the society, its good values and its ills. In its corrective function, literature mirrors the ills of the society with a view to making the society realize its mistakes and make amends. It also projects the virtues or good values in the society for people to emulate. Literature, as an imitation of human action, often presents a picture of what people think, say and do in the society. In literature, it can be found stories designed to portray human life and action through some characters.

From the statements above researcher makes a conclusion that literature is result and process from creative writing and it is not only written based on creative and imagination such as fiction but also can based on facts, truth like newspaper

2.2 Drama

According to Abrams (1999:69) the form of composition which is designed for performance in theatre that perform an action from an actor who takes role of character and utter the written dialogues that is called drama or play. Webster (2013) states that drama is a piece of writing that tells a story and it is performed on a stage further she explains that it is a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance. Similar statement comes from Bonn (2010:128) according to him any work which is designed to be presented by actors on a stage is called drama..

Other statement is also stated by Joyo (2011) drama is a just and lively image of human nature, representing its passions and humors, and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind, must be admitted that material of all topics is drawn from a society and it is explained too that the image of human nature is implied for drama as well as imaginative literature. It shows the acting of people in such a way as to reveal what they are like. While according to Yanii (2002:1161-1162) drama is one of literary genres that is written to be performed by actors. Furthermore, he adds that It narrates a story in the form of plot, represents actions, relies on dialogues, and description. It

is also imitates or represents human life of experience and the experience is carried through to inner character as respond in dialogues, action, and reaction that is relate to one another.

Based on the various views above, according to the researcher drama is a piece of writing that is performed which are combined with other elements like dialogue, conflict, emotion and action that are played by players and it presents the image of human nature in society through the acting for revealing what they are like.

There are some aspects of drama that can be analyzed and help to reveal and discover the theme in a story.

2.2.1 Character and Characterization

2.2.1.1. Character

Abrams (1999:32) characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by the reader with particular moral, intellectual and emotional by inferences by what they say and their distinctive ways of saying it. Hull (2005) according to her character is a person (sometimes a group of people or an animal) invented by an author who has an impact on the outcome of the story. Character motivation must be consistent and convincing and lifelike. Another statements are given by Bonn (2010:27) character is person in a literary work. According to him there are numerous types of characters, ranging from simple, stereotypical figures to intricate the multifaceted ones. Furthermore, he adds in the techniques anthropomorphism and personification animals, or even places or things can assume aspects of character. A similar statement is explained by Welty (2009) that character is a person, animal, or imaginary creature in a story, play, or another literary work. According to Yanni (2002:1187) all aspects

of the characters like speech, dress, gesture, movement must work together and character identify can be seen from what they do, say, and look likes. Furthermore he states that character responds of other characters, what other says and do to or about other are going to give a sense of who characters are and how characters are like.

From the various definition about character above, the researcher concludes that a person, animal, or other subject who is represented in a literary work

2.2.1.1.1. Major Character

Beaty (1973:1044) states that major character or main characters are the characters that are seen and learned about the complication of some physical objects as a way of reflecting some truth. While according to Yanni (2002:1186) major or central characters are vital to the development and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and resolution of conflict revolves around these characters. Major character can be defined as an important figure at the center of the play's action and meaning.

Based on their view, it can be concluded that the central character who is being the developer of the plot, conflict, and resolution in a story is called major or main character.

2.2.1.1.2. Minor Character

Yanni (2002:1186) assumes that minor characters serve to complement the major characters and help move the plot events forward. These figure who fill out the story but who do not figure prominently in is called minor character (Beaty, et al. 1973:1044).

Based on Yanni and Beaty's statements above, the researcher concludes that minor character is a character who is not dominant in a story and being the complement of the major character.

2.2.1.1.3. Dynamic Character

Dynamic character is a kind of character that changes of attitude, purpose, and behavior (Yanni, 2002:1186). In Marie's view (2014) dynamic character is a character that changes during the story as a result of resolving a central conflict or facing a major crisis. Usually dynamic characters tend to be central because resolving the conflict is the major role of central characters. The change might involve recognition of some truth about life. Same with them Wiehardt (2014) assumes that the opposite of static characters is dynamic characters. It will undergo some kind of change in the course of the story. Other statement is explained by Ervin (2010) according to her dynamic character is a character which changes during the course of a story or novel. The change in outlook or character is permanent. Sometimes a dynamic character is called a developing character.

From the various statements above, it can be conclude that dynamic character is a character that changes during the story as a result of resolving the central conflict in the story.

2.2.1.1.4. Static Character

In Bonn's statement (2010:160) static character is a minor figure who remains unchanged throughout a work. According to Marie (2014) static character is a character which does not change during the story. Similar view is explained by Ervin (2010) states that static character is a character that remains primarily the

same throughout a story or novel. Events in the story do not alter a static character's outlook, personality, motivation, perception, habits, etc.

Based on the statements above the researcher assumes that a character which who does not change during the story and usually this character is minor character and the opposite of dynamic character is called static character.

2.2.1.1.5. Round Character

According to Abrams's view (1999:33) round character is complex in temperament and motivation and it is represented with subtle particularity such a character it is difficult to describe. He also adds that it is capable of making surprise. Emily (2009) states that round characters (dynamic character) are characters that having more fully developed personalities. It is expected as the protagonists and antagonists that being rounded individuals who express a range of emotion and change throughout the narrative, usually toward greater maturity. Another statement comes from Yanni (2002:1186) according to him round character is anyone who has a complex personality, more individualized, reveal more than one aspects of human nature, unpredictable in behavior and speech and it is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person.. These characters are usually dynamic (change in some way over the course of a story).

From various statements above, it can be concluded that a character which has complex personality, it can be analyzed from many sides and usually difficult to describe.

2.2.1.1.6. Flat Character

Abrams (1999:33) flat character is built around by single idea and it is presented without much individualizing detail, and it can be described in single

phrase or sentence. While, Emily (2009) explains that flat characters are characters that have no depth and change. In other word it can only see one side or aspect of them. Most supporting characters are portrayed in this way. Flat Character is a character who reveals only one, maybe two, personality traits in a story or novel, and the traits do not change (Ervin, 2010).

Based in their view the researcher concludes that flat character that is simple character, it can only see in one side, and it is not fully developed.

2.2.1.2. Characterization

Characterization is the process by which an author creates vivid, believable character in a work of art (Bonn, 2010:27).According to Bavota`s view (2014) characterization is a literary device that is used step by step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story .He adds that where the writer introduces the character and then following the introduction character`s behavior, thought-process of the character. Opinions, and ideas and get them into conversations and the final part shows how others in the story respond to the character`s personality.

The researcher concludes that characterization is a process of writing or a way when an author develop the character`s behavior, think, opinion, and idea through the character`s does and says. There are several techniques of characterization:

2.2.1.2.1. Characterization by a Character

It is the device of havi.ng one character in a story talk about another. This kind of characterization takes a direct approach for building the character by using

another character, narrator or the protagonist himself to tell the readers or audience about the subject (Bavota, 2014).

2.2.1.2.1.1. Figural Characterization

Letheridge and Mildore (2004:52).usually author creates his character from other character explicitly or implicitly. Description or comment of other character in a story is a way of the author to tell about his character explicitly. While author`s way to tell his character implicitly through choice of expression and description of appearance and circumstances.

Based on their view, it can be concluded that author reveal the character through other character`s comment or opinion about each other and character acts or chooses. It will help to reveal how the character is like explicit or implicitly.

2.2.1.2.1.2. Self Characterization

Self characterization is a way of the author creates his character through the character itself include description and comment from the character itself. Implicitly the character is described through uses of language or gesture, expression, attitudes, unconsciously expressed, and characteristic props (Letheridge and Mildore, 2004:52).

From their statement can be assumed that an author way to tell about a character through the character itself is called self characterization.

2.2.2 Plot

Abrams (1999:224) according to him the artistic and emotional effects that is given in a dramatic or narrative work which is constituted by its events and actions as these are rendered and ordered is called plot. Different statement is stated by Yanni (2002:1183) plot is the details of action or incident in a well

organized play form a unified structure.. Hull (2005) states that plot is a system of actions in a sequence represented in a work. Bonn (2010:128) plot is the author's selection and arrangement of incidents in a story to shape the action and give the story particular focus. Furthermore he adds that it refers to the main events that take place throughout the story.

Plot is the series of events in a story that explain to the reader what is happening (Welty, 2009). According to Bavota (2014) plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story.

Based on the various definitions about plot above, the researcher concludes that plot is a sequence of events that make the story is related each other. There are structures of the plot:

2.2.2.1 Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of the story. This is where the author sets up the story including characters, setting, and main conflicts (Welty, 2009). Bonn (2010:59) exposition is introductory material, which presents the characters, setting, and tone of a play. Yanni (2002:1184) states that exposition is the first stage of a fictional or dramatic plot, in which necessary background information is provided for development of plot. For instance, begins with a conversation between the two central characters, a dialogue that fills the audience in on events that occurred before the action of the play begins.

After reading the various statements above, the researcher concludes that exposition is introductory part of plot where the author gives basic information about character or setting in a story.

2.2.2.2 Rising Action

The rising action occurs as you begin to move throughout the story. This is where conflicts start to build just like when you climb a mountain you are moving further along (Welty. 2009). Similar statements are explained by Bonn and Yanni. According to Bonn (2010:145) rising action is the part of a drama where the plot becomes increasingly complicated. And Yanni (2002:1184) states that rising action is a set of conflicts and crises that constitute the part of a play's or story's plot leading up to the climax.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that rising action is continual of exposition where the conflict start to be built and go to the climax.

2.2.2.3 Climax

Bonn (2010:31) states that climax is turning point in a narrative, the moment when the conflict is at its most intense. Similar statements are also explained by Welty and Yanni. Climax is the turning point of the story. This point is when things finally start to move in a different direction and it may not always be a positive direction (Welty, 2009). And according to Yanni (2002:1184) climax is the turning point of the action in the plot of a play or story. The climax represents the point of greatest tension in the work.

From the statements above, the researcher assumes that climax is a part of plot where the greatest tension of conflict is happened here.

2.2.2.4 Falling Action

Falling Action occurs after the climax as things start to work themselves out in the story (Welty, 2009). Other opinion comes from Yanni (2002) falling action is the action following the climax of the work that moves it towards.

According to the researcher the moment when the action following the climax move toward to the resolution is called falling action. This is based on the various views above.

2.2.2.5 Resolution

In Welty`s view (2009) resolution is the solution to the problem as you have reached the bottom of the mountain. The solution might not be what you want, but the conflict has been resolved. According to Bonn (2010:141) resolution is the portion of a story following the climax, in which the conflict is resolved. While Yanni (2002:1184) states that resolution is the sorting out or unraveling of a plot at the end of a play, novel, or story.

Based on the various statements above, the researcher concludes that resolution is the end of a story where the conflict is resolved by the character.

2.2.3 Setting

Abrams (1999:284) states that setting is the general location, historical time, social circumstances in which its action occurs and physical location in which it takes place. Hull (2005) according to her setting is the time and place in which the action of a literary work occurs. Setting is the time, place, and culture in which the action of a narrative takes place (Bonn, 2010:153). Similar statements come from Yanni (2002) that setting is the time and place of a literary work that establish its context. And Welty (2009) also states that setting is the time and place of a story.

After reading various statements above, the researcher assumes that setting is the time and place where the action occurs. According to Bannon (2011) setting can be classified:

2.2.3.1. Time

The time of day or night can change the plot significantly. Many stories take place over a short time period, such as one day. Time can also be used to increase tension with the Ticking Clock method. or some other kind of terrible event in your story and let everyone know when it is going to go off. Is the hero infected with a deadly virus, having only 24 hours to live? Do the terrorists need to be found before they detonate the nuke?

2.2.3.2. Place

Every story is a combination of separate scenes, each with a unique setting. Moving the scenes to a completely different place, unique places can also be used to create new sources of conflict or tension it can also make the story more interesting an every place will have an impact on the story.

2.2.3.3. Location

Where the story takes place will change the story in significant ways. In a fantasy or science fiction story, it can invent an exotic location such as a new world. In fact, these two genres use unique story worlds more than any other genre.

2.2.3.4. Period

Many romance stories take their flavor from the time period where the story occurs. Historical fiction makes great use of interesting times and places as vast as all of the civilizations to be found throughout history.

2.2.4. Theme

Bill (2008) states that theme is a set to demonstrate the righteousness of the god and to show it relevant to the tale - triumph of good, inevitability of fate, etc. Different between Bill's view according to Yanni (2002) theme is the idea of a literary work that is abstracted from its details of language, character, and action, and cast in the form of a generalization. Glaspell (2014) explains that the theme is a piece of fiction is its view about life and how people behave. He adds that in fiction, the theme is not presented directly at all. It can be extracted from the characters, action, and setting that make up the story. In other words, the theme must be figured out by the reader. Furthermore, it is also stated that the writer's task is to communicate on a common ground with the reader, though the particulars of the reader's experience may be different from the story, the general underlying truths behind the story may be just the connection that both the reader and the writer are seeking.

Austin (2001) according to him the central idea is the central, unifying element of the story, which ties together all of the other elements of fiction used by the author to tell the story. It also can be an author's comment, which usually implied, on the subject of his narrative. And according to Hanlon (2009) theme is central ideas, values, thesis, message, or meaning presented in a work of literature. It reveals the connection between the literary work (the world created by the author's imagination) and the outside world. Furthermore he adds that thus literature can be both fictional and true when it expresses real human emotions or makes valid comments on human experience, even if on the surface the characters, plots, and settings are not realistic ones. While according to Hull

(2005) theme is a statement about life or universal truth that a particular work is trying to get across to the reader.

Based on the various statements above, the researcher concludes that theme is the author's idea, opinion, or message for the reader that is presented through the details of the story like, plot, setting, and characters.

2.3 Thematic Analysis

Analysis of theme involves working the concept, thought, opinion or belief that the author expresses. It is very common (and helpful) to consider theme when analyzing another aspect of literature rather than on its own. The theme of a work is the main message, insight, or observation the writer offers. He also adds that the importance of theme in literature can be overestimated; fiction is more than just the theme. However, the theme allows the author to control or give order to his perceptions about life (Davis 2007). Another opinion comes from Hanlon (2009) according to him analyzing theme always involves generalizations and abstractions. There are universal themes that can be found in countless works of literature, such as love and hate, good and evil, innocence and experience, communication and isolation, life and death, society and the individual. Kenney (1966:94) according to him theme can be discovered by a thorough and responsive reading of the story involving awareness of relations among the parts of the story and relations of parts to whole.

The point of the statements above is analyzing theme by abstracting and analyzing the author's express and other aspects in the story,

2.4. Theme and Plot

Layne and Lewis (2009) according to them by understanding plot, conflicts, structure, and their relationship will help a reader understand the meaning in a story. Further they state that the plot is the series of conflicts or obstacles that the screenplay author and director introduce into the life of the characters plot is a pattern of cause and effect or conflicts upsetting the equilibrium of a situation and plot are also characters responding to those conflicts into some form of resolution.

Other statements are explained by Letheridge and Mildore. (2004:98) state that literary text usually develops the theme within certain structure which can be created through plot development and a change of setting. While according to Bavota (2014) plot is a literary term that describes the events and make up a story or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. Furthermore he state that the structure is depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story and the plot is known as the foundation of a story which the character and setting are built around. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner. Furthermore, he adds that the plot reveals the entire story and gives the reader a sense of completion that he has finished the story and reached a conclusion. By identifying and understanding the plot, the reader is able to understand the message being conveyed by the author and the explicit or implicit moral of the story.

From the various statements above, the researcher assumes that the theme can be discovered by analyzing plot. Because the plot is a foundation of a story

and the reader can get the sense of the author's message implicit or explicitly here.

2.5. Theme and Setting

Letheridge and Mildore (2004:47) states that setting can provide a certain atmosphere and such atmosphere can then be used to provide characteristic background for a character. Setting contributes additional meaning to a narrative by providing either correspondences or contrast to the plot or the characters. The environment in which a character moves can function as a means of characterization. Character is determined by social background. Apart from character setting can also help to define plot. A characteristic setting can serve as a means of orientation for the reader and space can also serve as a symbol. The symbolic quality of space is to a large extent culturally determined. Bavota (2014) states that the actions and events taking place in a narrative are consequential in determining its theme.

From the statements above, it can be assumed that setting determining theme and theme develop through the theme in a story because the aspects in drama are related and determined each other.

2.6. Theme and Character

Kenney (1966:94) character is obviously of major importance for theme and many the realists take a different approach by relying on implied characterization. This is pivotal to the theme of their character-driven narrative. According to Bavota (2014) themes can be presented by the writer through several ways. For example a writer may express a theme through the feelings of main

character about a subject. Similarly, themes are presented through thoughts and conversations of different characters. Moreover, the experiences of the main character in the course of a literary work give the reader an idea about its theme.

Based on the statements, it can be assumed that character is one of the aspects in drama that can help to reveal and discover the theme in a story.