CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents about the literary theories .They are important to help the reader understands the topic analysis better clearly. The researcher analyzes about the influence of Sara's characterization to her friends. This research applies some theories to analyze the problem such as: theory of characterization that is needed to analyze the main character of *A Little Princes*, and the theory of Motivation character.

2.1 Literary Theories

Among the forms of imaginative literature in our language, the novel has long been the favorite of both writer and riders. As far as we can tell from sales figures, the novel has far outdistanced the popularity of other literary forms. Kennedy defined: "A novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while we read, we experience actual life." (1979: 231). This bellow the definition of literature from Wellek is:

> Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and meter are social in their very nature. They conventions and norms which could have arisen only in society. But furthermore, literature represents and life, in large measure, social literature even thought the natural world and the inner subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary imitation (1956: 94).

In Literary theories the first theory applied is character, the second theory is characterization, the third is theory of conflict, the fourth is motives of character. To understand them as follow:

2.1.1 Character

According Reninger, every story has a plot or the structure of action, character, a theme, a setting, a conflict, a particular point of view (1969: 17). In these around the researcher wants to explain about one element of the novel that is character.

Character is a basic element in much imaginative literature. According to Potter (1967: 3) character is generally referred to the whole nature, personality, attitude toward life spiritual, qualitative, intelligence, physical build and moral attributes.

There are two kinds of character major (central character) and minor (support character) Major character is an important figure at the centre of the story. According to Robert (2000: 55) the major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Supporting the major character are one or more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters.

Protagonist is kind of character in a story who becomes the most dominant, the most motivator and the most important character in the story. Another aspect is antagonist; it is a kind of character who contradicts with the protagonist character. The antagonist character is also called as the enemy of the protagonist (Reaske, 1988: 45).

Minor characters are often static or unchanging: they remain the same from the beginning of a work to the end. Dynamic characters, on the other hand,

exhibit some kind of change of attitude, of purpose, of behavior, as story progresses. (Robert, 2000: 55).

2.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is depicting of clear image and person in fiction (drama, novel, short story and narrative poem) so that they exist for the readers as lifelike (Holman, 1978: 81). Milliter and clulely states that: in fiction, the author reveals the characters of imaginary person. That kind of change in personality, and the author's methods for accounting for it, we call characterization (1984: 26).

In character theory the researcher wants to present about fundamental methods of characterization. According Robert & Jacobs there are three fundamental methods of characterization, the first the explicit presentation by the author of the character trough direct exposition, either in an introductory blocs or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the readers can deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions and the third the representation from within a character, without comment by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions on the character's inner self (1986: 81).

There are two methods of characterization can be mentioned by this analysis. The first method of characterization is dramatic characterization. The second method is analytic characterization. The dramatic probably calls for the greater use of imagination on the part of the reader. One extreme of the dramatic method is the modern device of the interior monologue, or stream of consciousness technique, which is recorded, is the flow of impressions and

thoughts passing through some character's mind from moment to moment. Thus theory of characterization is used by the researcher in order to analyze and find out what kind Sara's characterization to influence her friends in *A Little Princes.*

2.1.3 Theory of Conflict

In addition to the literary of characterization, the researcher also applied the literary theory of conflict. Graham defines term of conflict as the essence of all stories. The exposition should set up a situation in which there is conflict and form which suspense arises (1966:83).

Conflict in literature is part of the plot, which it is one of the elements of fiction. Mario defines plot as the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of original situation as presented out the outset of the narrative (2004:15).

The conflict is a conflict that arises from one's self and with others around him. Conflict can be disagreement, the presence of tension, or the emergence of other difficulties between two or more parties. Mario in one of his books says that:

> Conflict as a whole tangle of relationships results in a situation very difficult to unravel. Conflict may be more open, as when armies clash, or more subtle, as when we have a conflict of views of two sensitive people, revealed in little tensions rather than open clashes (2004:83).

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The exposition or presentation of initial situation is disturbed by a complication or conflict which produces suspense and eventually leads to climax, crisis, or turning point. The climax is followed by a resolution of the complication, with which the text usually ends. Most traditional fiction employs this basic plot structure, which also called linier plot since it is different element follow chronological older (2004:15).

To know the theory of conflict more clearly, we also need knowledge of the elements of conflict. Johan stated that:

> The science of conflict needs elements of analysis as much as any other science to arrive at hypotheses that can be tested and serve as a basis for the establishment or empirically confirmed compositions, which in turn can serve as building-bricks for theories. And the elements in the conceptualization of conflict are actor, goal, acceptability-region, and incompatibility-region (1958:36).

To analyze a conflict, however, the researcher has to add to the conflict system some more actor and goals, as when the East-West conflict with analyzed in its global context. The researcher then adds to the scheme so far developed; conflict attitude which identify with mental states of the actor, conflict behavior which identify with somatic states of the actors in the system, and the last conflict negation which it is a process that includes the disappearance of the conflict. In

the other words, it is a succession of states of the conflict system where the end this one definitely characteristic (Johan, 1958:37).

2.2 Motives of Character

The researcher wants to lead readers to understand the person by seeing what he does. However, often it is what a character wants to do that matters even more. As people, we are often judged by what we do. To a large extent, we are what we do. However, because others perceptions of our actions don't penetrate to the reasons behind our action, we are often judged incorrectly, or even unjustly. Orson Scott Card explains:

> Motive is what gives moral value to a character's acts. What a character does, no matter how awful or how good, is never morally absolute: What seemed to be murder may turn out to have been self-defense, madness, or illusion; what seemed to be a kiss may turn out to have been betrayal, deception, or an irony… A character is what he does, yes—but even more, a character is what he *means* to do. (2000: 3).

Characters can be interpreted as a character that is present in a story that has a moral quality, certain intellectual and emotional, as reflected in speech and behavior. Therefore, the principle motive possessed character in the elements. Maslow (1971: 7) has contended: A motivational principle is an internal, biological pressure to develop fully the capacities and the talents have been inherited, the central motivation of the individual is to grow and to exchange the basic self.

In motivation theory have many specific things. For instance, it means the whole individual is motivated rather than just a part of him. In good theory there is no such entity as a need of the stomach or mouth, or a genital need. There is only a need of the individual. When an individual is hungry he changes not only in his gastrointestinal function, perhaps even in most other functions of which he is capable. His perception change (he will perceive food more readily than he will at other times). His memories change (he is more apt to remember a good meal at this time than at other times). His emotions change (he is more tense and nervous than he is at other times). This list can be extended to almost every other faculty, capacity, or function, both physiological and psychic (Maslow, 1970: 19).

If we want to know the possibilities for spiritual growth, or moral development; in human beings, then maintain that we can learn most by studying the moral ethical or saintly people.

2.3 Preview of the Study

In the other research there is a thesis have resemblance with this research. It is research with use phenomenological of psychology literature. The paper from Maftuhah (2012) research She analyses the self influence of main character to get love from his girl, and also She analyses about The self Conflict of main character and motivation of main character.Beside that both of theses use the theory of literature.

There are several things that make my thesis different with the papers that explained above. The first my thesis talks about the characterization of main character and the influence of the characterization of main character. My thesis explain also mention deply what is the main characterization and how the main character motivation to main character's friends.