CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focused on reviewing some relevant theories as an attempt to find the possible answer to the problem stated in chapter I. The theories include theories of literature, poetry, lyric as part of poetry, conflict, type of conflict and also sociology of literature.

2.1 Literature

In the early eighteenth century in England the emergence of the concept literature is not limited focused on the creative writing and imaginative. Eagleton states that literature is a worth writing in society, such as philosophy, history, essay, letters, and also poetry (Faruk, 1983:116). Eagleton says further that literature more than just accommodate the certain social values, literature is an important instrument with the strengthening and increasingly broad (1996:23). Semi also states that literature is one of creative art's form and work with the human being and their lives as the object by using language as its medium (1988:8). So, literature can be defined as the media to express the idea, theory and thinking system of human. They use their minds to express their feeling, emotion and thought to communicate with others. The result of this literature can be called as literary work.

Hornby states that literature is writings that are valued as works of art, especially fiction, drama, and poetry (1989: 728). The informative literature deals with facts, explanations, real people's lives, and history. John also states that

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literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination (1968:1). Imagine it deals with thoughts and feelings.

Many ways to study of literature for example, going to movies and watching television, to tell about the things that happened to us, to hear the music are all ways of increasing our experience in our imagination.

2.1.1 Definition of Poetry

Poetry is one of the oldest genres in literary history. Hornby states that poetry is poems collectively or in general such as, epic, lyric, dramatic, pastoral, symbolist (1989: 954). Hornby also states that poems itself is piece of creative writing in verse, especially one expressing deep feelings or noble thoughts (1989: 954).

Furthermore Buchbinder states that poem is produced within a context which includes the life of the author, the audience for whom he or she writes, and the background relationships of various social, historical, and political factors (1993: 98).

Poetry also established of two element namely intrinsic and extrinsic element. In intrinsic element, the critic mainly concerned with the form, language, style, symbols, image, contrasts, structure, plot, figure of speech, rhyme, meter, and etc. while in extrinsic element makes the critic to give more importance to the context of a text. It means that mainly interested in the background, history, social conditions, biography of the author, religious, and etc.

Klarer states that most traditional attempts to define poetry with prose. The majority of these definitions are limited to characteristic such as verse, rhyme, and meter, which are traditionally regarded as the classical elements that distinguish poetry from prose (1962:28).

Poetry also deals with communication between human beings. Drew states that poetry is a special use of language, but the value of any use of language is to say something; it is a medium of communication between human beings (1959).

Klarer also states that the genre of poetry is often subdivided into the two major categories of narrative and lyric poetry. Narrative poetry includes genres such as the epic long poem, the romance, and the ballad, which tell stories with clearly develop, structured plots. The shorter lyric poetry, the focus of the following comments, is mainly concerned with one event, impression, or idea (1962:28).

2.1.2 Lyrics of Songs as Poems

Klarer states poetry is closely related to the term "lyric," which derives etymologically from the Greek musical instrument "lyra" ("lyre" or "harp") and points to an origin in the sphere of music (1962:27).

Kennedy and Gioia states that lyric is a short poem expressing the though and feelings of a single speaker (2007: 427). Reaske in Kumala Sari also states that lyrics refer originally to lyre poetry that is poetry written to be using a lyre. Furthermore Thalib states lyric is a short non narrative poem that has solitary speaker, and that usually express a particular feeling mood, or though (1995-2005:34). Based on the statement above more or less it can be conclude that lyrics

is still refers to the words of song as the lyre. It is expressing the though, mood and also feelings of a speaker.

In general, the lyrics of song are categorized as poetry too, while we are listening to songs, it means that we enjoy it. Thus, it can be said that song is a kind of poetry.

2.2 Conflicts

When talking about conflicts, conflicts may be considered as an important element in literature. Burhan states that conflict is important events and essential element in developing plot in literary works (2002).

Perrine states that conflict is clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills (1988:42). Conflict may exist between the main character and some other person or persons (man against man) between the main character and some external force, physical nature or society, or "fate" (man against environment) or between the main character and some destructive element in his own nature (man against himself) (1988:42). Perrine states that there are two kinds of conflicts. Perrine further states that the two kinds of conflicts are internal and external conflicts. He gives an example of internal conflicts stating that conflicts that take place inside the character himself or herself, while external conflicts are the ones that take place between the character and external factors. The external factors can be the members of the family or the society where the characters live. Perrine also states that the causes of the conflict are the different views or different state, that one has that may lead to difficulties or even problems.

Almost similarly, Pickering also states that conflict may be either external, he classifies when protagonist is against some external object or force or internal, to be resolved is one within the protagonist's own self (1993:2). It means that more or less that conflict internal take from him, conscience, guilt, and what will to do or it can be said with his psychological. And external conflicts come from nature, society and man.

Conflict also appeals to the emotions of the reader. It may be physical, social and psychological. According to Jones, states that conflict is what get the reader involved emotionally in what happening (1968:30).

2.2.1 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is the struggle occurring within a character's mind. Jones view states that internal conflict is a conflict struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide what he is going to do (Jones, 1968:31). Another definition that Burhan states that internal conflict occurs in his/her heart and soul the character (2002:124). From quotations above it can be concluded that internal conflict occur inside his/her heart and soul of the human, and have one or more conflict inside it.

2.2.2 External Conflict

External conflict is conflict from outside of the body. According to Pickering's view external conflict may take the form of the basic opposition between an individual and nature, between an individual and society and between man and man (1993:2). Another view is from Burhan, states that external conflict

happen in the outside of character, can be man with nature or man with society (2002:124). Based on two statements above it can be concluded, external conflict may come from outside of the character. This conflict usually appears from their surroundings, it maybe with nature or society. External conflict consist of physical conflict and social conflict, those are:

1. Physical conflict is one or more external conflict caused by differences (argument, way of thinking) with every character;

2. Social conflict is external conflicts caused by social context between people, or problems arising from human relations included issue of labor, oppression strife, war and other in the literary works.

Because the subject of literature is so far ranging, for avoiding misconception based on the statement above. The researcher will not discuss all of them, but she will only talk about social conflict in the lyrics of the song.

2.3 Sociology of Literature

Saraswati state that sociology is composed of two words, "sosio" meaning society and "logi" or logos meaning study. So, sociology is the study about society. Based on Selo Sumarjan sociology is the study about social structure and also process social (Saraswati, 2003:2). Swingewood also states that sociology is the study of human social behavior and its origins, development organizations, and institution social (Faruk, 2012:1). Based on the statement above it can be concluded that sociology is the study of the social life of people group and

society. The society itself can be defined as the institution of the society interaction.

Literature is the art of written work. According to Eagleton states that literature is a worth writing in society, such as philosophy, history, essay, letters, and also poetry (Faruk, 2012:116). Furthermore, according to Jones literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that is not very written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of word (1968:1). Based on quotation above, literature can be described as an art created by ever people, not only fictional or imaginative but uses sense of word in different ways.

Saraswati states that sociology of literature is the study about interdisciplinary between society and written work (2003:1). It means that sociology of literature is the study about the place of literature in social context, how the social functions in literature and also how literature works in society.

According to Wellek Warren states that for more detail, he revealing some concepts that usually used in the study of sociology of literature as follows:

1. Sociology of the author includes: a. Social Background;

b. Economic source;

c. Ideology;

d. Social integration.

2. Sociology of the works includes: a. Contents of the literary works;

b. Purpose of the literary works;

c. Social Problem.

3. Sociology of the reader includes: a. Social background of the reader;

b. Alteration;

c. Social development (Saraswati, 2003:17).

From the concept above it can be concluded that the author is also member of the society. He can be studied as social being, such as biography of the author, background knowledge, social background, economics of the author, and also the relation with society. This thesis uses the classification from Wellek and Warren about the sociology of the author and also sociology of the literary works. The sociology of the author classification explains about social background, economic source, ideology, and social integration. The sociology of literary works classification explains about social problems and its connection with the contents of literary works, purpose and message that are implicitly told in literary works.

2.3.1 Ideology

Ideology is one of the classifications that are connection with the sociology of the author. Eagleton states that ideology is a set of ideas, beliefs, stance that determines a perspective with which to interpret social and political realities (1991). According to Kennedy states that ideology is a set of conscious and unconscious ideas that constitute ones goals, expectations, and actions (1979). Based on the statement above it can be concluded that ideology is a collection of ideas.

Marxist criticism is a suitable approach to uncover ideology and implication with the sociology of the author. Marx further specified the concept of ideology within the contexts of his social, economic, and politic theories. According to

Marx, an ideology is the mental attitude, consciousness, or set ideas that the ruling class held, consciously or unconsciously. Marx used the term ideology in two ways. Broadly, it means the entire superstructure, such as ideas, beliefs, institutions, laws, and social systems, built upon the economic base. Marx also used the term to denote legal, social, political religious, philosophical, and cultural ideas and thought (Faruk, 2012:7).

2.3.2 Sociology of Literary Works

The sociology of literary works means that the content of the literary works, the purpose, messages and other implicit aspect on it, and also the social problems in the literary works. Wellek and Warren perspective about the sociology of literary works covers the approach that can be used in a research. First, the general approach that can be used to study the relation between literature and society is to study that literature as a social document that portrays literature as a realistic view of society. Second, Wellek and Warren conveyed that literary social document can be used to explain the summary of social history. A meaningful research also includes the study of artistic method used by the novelist. We need to give a realistic answer about the portrayals of social phenomena within the literary works. Does the literary works are intended as a realistic description of society? Or it is intended as satire, caricature or romantic idealization. Third, Based on Wellek and Warren, literature researcher must have the knowledge of social structure outside the social archetypes of a literary works to investigate how far a certain social pattern or behaviors are reproduced in a novel. Fourth, linguistic

approach is necessary. The closest literature background is its linguistic tradition and its literary culture. This tradition is shaped by its related cultural circumstance. Literature may relate with realistic economy, politic, and social situation but not in a direct manner (Saraswati, 2003:15-16). In the sociology of literary works, the subject of discussion is the literary itself. The sociology of literary works approach will review literary work that has social aspects. Literary works cannot be separated from the life of society because literary works is the product of an author.

2.4 Conflict Resolution

Most dramatic literature consist of at least some general stages of action, which are exposition, complication, conflict, climax, resolution. Resolution is one of the important elements in literary work. According to Hurtik states that first, exposition provides the reader with some kinds of background or explanation, then problems of conflict that are introduced by complication before. Further, the point in which a crisis is reached is known as climax and resolution, which decides the outcome of the crisis and finally all previous events are tied together that is known as denouement which relate also the result of resolution(1971). Another statement Meriam Webster states that resolution of the conflict is the act of finding an answer or solution to a conflict, problem, etc (2014).