

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature which is based on relevant theories. The understanding of literary elements can be very helpful in analyzing literary work. It covers character, characterization, plot, and resolution. This study will use some of literary element to analyze main characters and their conflict.

2.1 Character

There are so many elements in literary work, character, and characterization. One it is character. Abrams (1999:32), states that :

character 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.

Another definition of character that is the character is a person portrayed in a novel, short story, or play. Characters can be animals or objects, also, but those are almost always personified (Wikimedia,2013). However, according to potter's (1967:1) in his book "*element of literature*":

characters are a basic element in much imaginative literature, and therefore they merit the considerable attention paid to them. When critics speak of a character, they mean any person who figures in a literary work, not peculiar or eccentric one, sometimes a given character does not actually appear but is merely talked about.

Based on some statements above, character can be identified as person—human animals or object—portrayed in literary works and it can be personified. a character described from they dialogue, action, and how to make the reader

interpreting with the personality and motivation. Beside that, character is a basic element of the imaginative literature. it can influences with the plot.

2.1.2 Characterization

The way to analyze the personality or motivation of the character in literary works is called Characterization. It present the character—a person in literature—action. Character is different from characterization. If character is the representation of the person in the story, characterization is the way to describe the character in one or more literary works. When we discuss about characterization , according to Diyanni (1994:38) ,characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character. Furthermore, in Potter’s view (1967:3) ,he states that when we describe the nature of the character, he clarify that the deal of the character with the concept of characterization. Based on two statements above, characterization can be said as describing nature of the character using the concept.

2.1.3 Types of Character

Characters of fiction literary can be divided into two types, those are major and minor. That statement of Di Yanni (1994:37) , characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor. When we talk about major character, Di Yanni state that, a major character is an important figure at the center of the story’s action or theme (1994:37). Almost similar, in Potter’s view (1967:21) , the main character are the most important thing in the terms of plot. From the statements above, major character, is an important figure, can be influence the term of plot—story action or theme—. Usually a character’s status as major or minor is clear. To Support 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).

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 (Potter, 1967:7). The antagonist is the main person or thing or force that opposes the protagonist (1967: 7). The basic point is that if there is a character of one side of the main conflict who serves as the center of the story, he is designated the protagonist, and his opponent the antagonist. The main point is that character is revealed by how a character responds to conflict, by his or her dialogue, and through descriptions

2.2 Conflict

When talking about conflict, Burhan states in his book "*teori pengkajian fiksi*" conflict is important events and essential element in developing plot in literary works. Furthermore, Pickering say that is—the 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 can be concluded that conflict internal take by himself—conscience, guilt, and what will to do—or the conflict with his psychological. And external conflict come from nature, society and man.

Besides, conflict is what gets the reader involved emotionally in what happening (Jones,1968:30). Specifically, conflict appeals to the emotions of the

reader. It may be physical, social, and psychological. It means that conflict not only characterization but also how the character make the reader involved emotionally in what happen in the story.

2.3.1 Types of Conflict

According to Pickering's statement, conflict can be divided into two part i.e. in conflict internal and external.

Internal conflict is a conflict struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide what he's going to do (Jones,1968:31). Another definition, internal conflict is conflict occur in his/her heart and soul the character (Burhan, 2002:124). It means that the character have one or more conflicts in himself or herself, and try to decide what will to do later.

External conflict is conflict from outside of the body. External conflicts—at least In Pickering's view—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). External conflict happen in the outside of character, can be man with nature or man with society (Burhan, 2002:124). Based on two statements above, external conflict may come from outside of the character in story. This conflict usually appears from their surroundings. Its maybe main character with nature, or the character with their society. External conflict consists of physical and social conflict, those are :

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

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

2.4 Resolution

According to Potter (1967: 26), once the basic conflict in a narrative is activated, the opposing forces work against each other, developing the conflict until its resolution. Like all conflicts, it may be resolved in favor of the protagonist or the antagonist, or in a draw, or a temporary suspension of hostilities; but it is resolved somehow. The resolution, then, is the end of the conflict in a particular plot. The point is resolution must happen in the end of the conflict (climax). Then, resolution is when the character solves the conflict and ends it.

Another statement in Wikimedia, resolution of the conflict is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict (2013). Similar with Wikimedia, Roberts V Edgar in his book “*Writing Themes About Literature*” states that resolution is the finishing of things after the climax (1991:58). Based on some statements above, it can be concluded that resolution is falling action or structure in plot be placed in the end of the story.