**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents the result of the researcher reviewing some of theories related to the topic of the study; they are theory of literature, character, plot, and conflict.

1. **Literature**

Literature is a personal expression of man, which comes from experience, thinking, spirit, and conviction in the real description. Literary describes human life, that is arranged by author to influence the readers. Sometime, the author describes the situation and some characters, so it can make the readers as if the cast who are in that situation.

Luken (2003:3) defines that literature is traditionally described as the body of writing that exist because of inherent imaginative and artistic qualities. According to Oxford dictionary (1995:687), literature is writing that are valued as works of art, esp fiction, drama, and poetry.

Literary work is unique phenomena. It is also organic phenomena in the literature there are meaning and function (Endaswara, 2003:7). The function of literature for readers, there are: 1). Recreation that literature gives entertain to readers. 2). Education that reading literature will give education with truth and goodness value. 3). Esthetic that it give esthetic for readers. 4). Moralities that it gives knowledge so the readers know a good moral. 5). Religious that the literature will produce the religious works which is follow by readers.

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Literature is an artistic expression of life and truth. In painting the expression takes the form of lines and colors, in literature they made words and sounds. Literature enables the readers to feel comfortable and see the reflection of real life. So, the readers can relieve their own grief, uncertainty, and other problems in their hearts. Literature can also broaden understanding of life since literature contains values about life.

Literature, then exists because it gives pleasure for us. We choose literature that promise entertainment and, sometimes, escape. If other discoveries come to us too, we are pleased and doubly rewarded. However, our first motive for reading a novel or poem is personal pleasure. When we read a literature book, but there is no pleasure, we reject it completely or leave it unfinished (Luken, 2003:3).

Literaure enables us to laugh at the foolishness and smile at the cleverness of human behavior and thought. Literature often strips way layers that disguise intentions, motives, and values; it distinguishes the insignificant from the significant. Reading literature helps us to encounter diverse cultures and viewpoints-to confront and interpret reality in a new light.

For the description or explanation above, it gives information for readers. Furthermore, by reading literary work, the readers may increase their understanding about human being, the world, and life.

1. **Novel**

A novel generally covers a much longer period than a short story or play. Novels of epic proportions may chronicle the life of main character and the lives of descendants over several generals (Dietch, 2003:429). While Hornby (1974:574) defines that novel is a story in prose, long enough to fill one or more volumes, about either imaginary or historical people (in Furqonul and Hasim, 2010:2). Moreover, Kennedy (1983:182) says that the novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it was written.

A novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while we read, we experience actual life (Kennedy, 1983:180). Novel has a certain length. Novel is longer than short story. Novel has at least 40.000 words which is the content more complex than short story. The difference novel with other because that novel involves the excavation of a human problem in a way that is quite complicated. Novel has the elements of structure, such as plot, characterization, situation, and theme. Therefore, the basic difference between novel and short story are length and complexity.

Novel is one of kinds of literature. Novel is fiction in the form of written or oral which has two elements are intrinsic and extrinsic. In the novel describe the characters and phenomena from the real of human life. Novel is reflection of human life.

Novel is a narrative. It differentiates the novel from play. Play is meant to be seen and heard. In the novel, we cannot see the expression of the characters or hear the intonation on their voice. Novel has a narrator who usually drops hint or explains from time to time, but in play there is no narrator.

Moreover, there are many element in novel that writer explained generally. In the next discussion the writer states those terms and any other parts that build the novel clearly and detail.

1. **Character**

According to Dietch (2003:434),”character is the people in a narrative”. Whereas Tomlinson (2002:24) says that characters, the actor in a story, are another element of fiction vital to the enjoyment of a story. While Luken (2003:76) define that character as the term is generally used means the aggregate of mental, emotional, and social qualities that distinguish a person. In literature, however, the term of character is used to mean a person, sometimes a personified animal or object.

Abrams (1981:14) defines character as an actor or actrees who has role in story or presented in dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the readers as being edowed with moral and disponsitional qualities that are expressed in what they say (dialogue) and what they do (action). The grounds in a character’s temperament and moral nature for his speech and action constitute his motivation (in Husna, 2011:8).

A character plays a pivotal role in drama, role play, and novel. The important of character will determine the developed and understood by readers of the fully characters in the novel.

Luken (2003:81) says,” A flat character is less well developed and has fewer traits. A round character is one that we know well, who has a variety of traits that make him or her believable. Kennedy (1983:46) explains that a flat character usually has only one out standing trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing mark. A round character, however, presents us with more facets – that is, their authors portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Moreover, Tomlison (2004:25) says:

Each main character, sometimes called the *protagonist*, will be fully described, complex individual who passesses both good and bad trait, like a real person. Such a character is called a *round character*. *A flat character* is a character described in a one-sided or undeveloped manner. Although such a people do not exist in real life, they may be justified within the story to propel the plot. Sometimes the character is show as an all-evil or all-frivolous person; for instance, folktales present flat characters as a symbols of good and evil. In some stories, a flat character foil may occur as a flat or as a round character.

In literarature, there are two important terms to keep in mind for describibg people: *protagonist* and *antagonist*. The protagonist is the major character with whom we generally symphatize, while the antagonist is the character with whom the protagonist is in conflict. The antagonist is generally not sympathetic (Stanford, 2006:3).

According to Dietch (2003:434) “There are two types of characters; they are main or major character and minor character. Major characters are usually revealed indirectly through behavior whereas minor characters tend to be revealed directly through explanation”.

1. **Plot**

Plot is the sequence of events showing characters in conflict. This sequence is not accidental but is chosen by the author as the best way of telling his or her story (Luken, 2003:97). Dietch (2003:433) state that “plot is the series of actions or conflicts that occur in a narrative. Broadly defined, plot includes not only physical action, but also words and thoughts”. Moreover, Tomlison and Brown (1999:22), say that plot refers to the sequence of events or action in a story a good plot produce conflict to build the excitement and suspence that are needed to keep the reader involved.

Furqonul and Hasim (2010:68) define that plot is the the sequence of story or event that is organized. Plot is found in novel not in human life. Life has a story, but novel has a story and plot. Plot is the events that makes up the story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or by coincidence.

The reader may be interested in character in the element of story, so the writer wants things to move happened. The writer called it is a plot. Actually, plot is the action of the story and it is the sequence of events involving the characters.

Plot is more than sequence of actions or conflict. It is also the pattern of those actions (Luken, 2003:106). According to Gustav Freytag (2011), plot in a narrative structure is divided into five parts. These part are expotision, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Freytag’s (2011) pyramid:



1. Exposition

The exposition introduces all of the main characters in the story. It shows how main characters relate to one another, what their goals and motivations are, and the kind of person they are.

The audience may have questions about any of these things, which get settled, but if they do have them they are specific and well-focused questions. Most importantly, in the exposition the audience gets to know the main character, and the main character gets to know his or her goal and what is at stake if he fails to attain his or her goal. This phase ends, and the next begins, with the introduction of conflict.

1. Rising Action

Rising action is the second phase in Freytag's five-phase structure. It starts with the death of the characters or a conflict. Generally, in this phase the protagonist understands his goal and begins to work toward it. Smaller problems thwart his initial success, and in this phase the progress is directed primarily against these secondary obstacles. This phase shows us how he overcomes these obstacles.

Thus, at the end of this phase and at the beginning of the next he is finally in a position to go up against his primary goal. This part begins after the exposition. It consists of a beginnings of a tension or complication that continues with the development of conflict among the characters.

1. Climax

The point of climax is the turning point of the story, where the main character makes the single big decision that defines the outcome of their story and who they are as a person. The dramatic phase that Freytag called the 'climax' is the third of the five phases, which occupies the middle of the story, and that contains the point of climax. Thus "the climax" may refer to the point of climax or to the third phase of the drama.

The beginning of this phase is marked by the protagonist finally having cleared away the preliminary barriers and being ready to engage with the adversary. Usually, entering this phase, both the protagonist and the antagonist have a plan to win against the other. Now for the first time we see them going against one another in direct, or nearly direct, conflict.

This struggle results with neither character completely winning, nor losing, against the other. Usually, each character's plan is partially successful, and partially foiled by their adversary. What is unique about this central struggle between the two characters is that the protagonist makes a decision which shows us his moral quality, and ultimately determines his fate. In a tragedy, the protagonist here makes a *bad* decision, which is his miscalculation and the appearance of his tragic flaw. The climax often contains much of the action in a story, for example, a defining battle.

1. Falling Action

Freytag called this phase "falling action" in the sense that the loose ends are being tied up. However, it is often the time of greatest overall tension in the play, because it is the phase in which everything goes most wrong.

In this phase, the villain has the upper hand. It seems that evil will triumph. The protagonist has never been further from accomplishing the goal. For Freytag, this is true both in tragedies and comedies, because both of these types of play classically show good winning over evil. The question is which side the protagonist has put himself on, and this may not be immediately clear to the audience.

1. Resolution

In the final phase of Freytag's five phase structure, there is a final confrontation between the protagonist and antagonist, where one or the other decisively wins. This phase is the story of that confrontation, of what leads up to it, of why it happens the way it happens, what it means, and what its long-term consequences are. This means it is the end in story.

1. **Conflict**

Conflict is one of social process which happened in our life which involves some of people or group of people which challenge each other which has inviolacy impact. Conflict must happen in human life. Conflict does not always have negative impact. With the conflict, people can get the best solution in every problem that happens in human life.

According to Luken (2003:99-100), a conflict is a struggle againts opposing forces, occurs when the protagonist againts an antagonist, or opposing force. While Gordon and Kuehner (1975:2) say, “Conflict is an internal or external struggle between main character and an opposing force”.

Conflict is happened because of some different characteristics. The differences can be physically, knowledge, customs, belief, etc. by these differences. Conflict becomes an ordinary thing to every community. We can conclude that nobody hasn’t conflict in this world. Even for the conflict between himself or with another individual that lives surround himself. Conflict itself will never lose forever until that community itself becomes lost.

Based on the above explanation, there are 2 kinds of conflict in a story; internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is struggle between a character and an outside force; character may face several types of outside force. In contrast, external conflict is the conflict if the struggle that takes place in a character’s mind.

1. **Kinds of Conflict**
* Physical Conflict

The physical conflict or elemental conflict that occurs within the main character between man and nature. Physical conflict is a type of external conflict that occurs in the story when individual character struggle against other external force.

In physical conflict, we usually find a man in conflict with nature. In such a story we may go through the struggles of a man climbing a mountain, a woman fighting to survive in a cyclone, a man fighting an army of ants on his plantation. The principal appeal of this kind of story is almost wholly to the emotions of the readers (Jones, 1986:30).

* Social Conflict

Social conflict is a conflict the struggle is of one person against another. For example: two women seeking to marry the same man, two men competing for a job, a detective pitted against a criminal, a child in conflict with his parent (Jones, 1986:30).

* Psychological Conflict

The psychological conflict or internal conflict is man struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide that he/she is going to do. In such a story we may see a honest but poor bank employee fighting the temptation to steal from his bank, a woman struggling with the sequences of a lie she’s told, or an unwed pregnant girl trying to decide whether to have an abortion, place her child up for adoption, or raise him alone (Jones, 1986:31).

In this case, the psychological conflicts of the main character consist of; affection, anxiety, jealous, anger, disagree, sadness, love, unlike, hoping, arrogant, pity, and happiness.

1. **The Cause of Conflict**

As a human being, we are very familiar about conflict when we interact and communicate with others. Conflict appears when there is no balancing of mind affected the problems in life that come from us to environment.

Cause of conflict is the way the author in starting a story and who will direct the purpose of the story. The author makes one or several character in a certain situation in a story. Character this figure do decisions or action that may impact future time, either in the nearest-term or long-term solution to the problem.

1. **The Effect of Conflict**

In daily life, we are familiar with conflict. Every day we are doing socialization and communicate with others. Therefore, we must interact and adapt with other person to get relationship. Conflict will appear when we interact and adapt with other, because we cannot avoid the different opinion in environment.

Conflict gives many effects to the individual, such as depression, frustration, anger, unpleasant, anxiety, and so on. The effect of conflict depends on the cause of conflict itself. It has become part of a series of event in stories or real life.

1. **Theme**

Theme is the underlying or central idea that the author is presenting. It is the controlling idea dominating the story. It has been used as a synonym for tropic and subject. Most stories have a theme, sometime we might call “The Message” or “The Moral” of the story. The theme may come from the whole story as the reader lives through it, and because each of us is different as we experience the story, each of us my draw from it a different theme, a different meaning.

Kennedy (1983:103) says that the theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals. Furthermore, Luken (2003:76) defines the theme is the idea that holds the story together, such as a comment about society, human nature, or the human condition. It is the main idea or central meaning of piece of writing.

 The main idea embodies in a work of literature is called the theme. Some works have more than one theme. Theme reflects a universal belief about human life or “the human condition”- those experiences that are basic to the human race, regardless of color, class, or century. Theme may concern good or evil, love or hate, modesty or pride, or some other virtue or vice (Dietch, 2003:435).

The literary theme of a story is its underlying of significance. The term of theme should not be confused with topic or theme as used in the sense of a thematic unit. Although we sometimes think of the literary theme as the message or moral of the story, it can just as likely be an aesthetic understanding, such as an appreciation for nature, or a viewpoint on a current societal issue (Tomlison, 2002:26).

Luken (2003:130) divides the theme into two types; they are explicit theme and implicit theme. Explicit theme sometimes the writer states theme openly and clearly. Explicit themes are easily understood. In contrast, implicit theme is as important and almost as apparent.

1. **Setting**

Setting is related with geographical location of story, time period, and daily lifestyle of the character and the climax of story. Tomlison (2002:26) says “the time when the story occurs and the place(s) where it occurs constitute the setting of a story. Te setting has a more or less important function depending on the story”.

Setting is very important in a story. It is what gives background to the story. It gives the reader information where the story is taking place.
Setting can be general, specific or very detail. In a general, it only gives information about country and years, for example: USA, 1999. Specific, it gives more detail information, for example: a three-story mansion on Pine Street in Chicago in 1789. Then, very detail is it gives very clear information, for example: in the table two of coffees shop at night o’clock on the first Saturday in May.

Setting will be able to answer the question about where and when of the events happen in story. It explains place and time of the story.

1. **Conflict Analysis**
2. **Sociological**

Sociology is the scientific study of society. Sociology is a broad discipline in term of both methodology and subject matter. Its traditional focuses of sociology have included social relations, social stratification, social interaction, culture and deviance, and its approaches have included both qualitative and quantitative research techniques.

Sociological literature is a subfield of sociology of culture. The object of sociology literature is the man in society as a trans individual. Sociology literature look works of literature as a result of interaction between the author and society as the collective state (Endaswara, 2003:107). Glickberg (1967:75) says that all literature, however fantastic or mystical in content, is animated by a profound social concern, and this is true of even the most fragrant nihilistic work (in Endaswara, 2003:77).

Sociological approach is branch of social research as the reflection. It is the reflection of society where the literary written. The basic assumption of sociological literary works is birth of literary work is not representing inanition of society. In fact, social life will be the main part of the literary works appearance. The successful of sociological literary works is the appearance of word view reflection.

Sociological approach insists on locating the real work in reference to the civilization that produces it (Rohberger and Woods, 1971:9). Sociological approach is the philosophical basis of the intrinsic relationship between the literary work with the community. Relationships in question are: a). Literary works produced by the author. b). the author himself is a member of the community. c). Authors take advantage of the wealth in society. d). Literary creations were reused by the community (Nyoman, 2009:60).

1. **Psychological**

Psychology comes from Greek “psyche” means the soul, and “logos” means the science. Therefore, in Indonesia language is defined as a science of the soul. According to Drever (1960:227): “Psychology as a branch of science, psychology has been defined in various way, according to the particular method of approach adopted or field of study proposed by the individual psychologist” (in Walgito, 2004:5).

Wellek and Warren (1962:82) suggests four models of the psychological approach, which is associated with the author, the creative process, literature, and readers. Nevertheless, the psychological approach is basically related to the three main indication, they are the author, literary work, and readers, with the consideration that the psychological approach is more stout in touch with authors and literary works (In Nyoman, 2009:61).

The goal of psychology is the goals of any science to describe, explain, predict, and control the phenomena that are its subject matter. However, psychology has demonstrated that some of the rules that everyone learn from society.

In psychology approach uses some steps that must be done by the writer uses psychological approach of literature, there are: firstly, this approach emphasize on intrinsic element of novel such as character and characterization. Secondly, the writer needs to study about the theme of novel. Thirdly, analyze of character in a novel must be conducted with plot.

 Literature and psychology have a close relationship. It has functional relation that has useful to studying the psychiatric of other people. The difference both of them is that psychiatric in literary work is psychiatric indication of human imaginer, whereas in psychology it is real human.