

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This study focus on the theory to analyzes. Russian Formalism is the main theory. It included by intrinsic elements in the novel *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. The intrinsic elements of the novel that will be the focuses on the analysis are included: characters and characterizations, plot, and also the moral value of this novel.

2.1. Russian Formalism

Formalism is a type of literary theory and analysis which comes from Russian in the second decade of this century (M. H. Abrams 102). On the other hand states that Russian formalism is theory which focuses on the formal patterns and technical devices literary works (Gillespie 125).

Based on the explanations above, the writer concludes that Russian formalism is focuson the form of literary work rather than the content; it means that formalism is theory focus on the intrinsic elements in the literary works, because formalism focuses on the form, so formalism does not need external factor like biographical, social, political, or cultural context. The readers will find the value of the text from character and characterizations, plot and moral value, which are called as the intrinsic elements.

2.1.2. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic element is an important way to study literature, especially in fiction. The readers cannot separate the literary works from those basic elements. Those elements called intrinsic elements. Basically, if the readers do not understand anything about the intrinsic elements, readers will face some difficulties in analyzing fiction. Intrinsic elements to be the most important tool have in order to get an understanding about the novel.

According to Griffith, he said that each intrinsic element of the text contributes meaning to the whole of the story. Even though all of the intrinsic elements deliver meaning to the story, it is better to examine several intrinsic elements of the texts to get the central meaning of it (27). Intrinsic element is a part of the story, which are related each other to build the whole of a story (Nurgiyantoro 22).

One of the ways to understand about the meaning of literary works is by paying attention on the text itself, mainly is intrinsic elements, Such as: character and characterizations, plot and moral value. The readers will easily convey the meaning of the story (DiYanni 44). The writer concludes that by intrinsic elements, readers will easily get the meaning of the story, it includes by character and characterization, plot and moral value in the novel.

2.1.2.1 Characters

Character is one of the intrinsic elements. The character has an important role in the story. Besides, it makes the story alive. Character is also viewed as strategic positions to carry a message or something that the author wants to

convey in the story. So, a character which represents a person becomes something interest in the story. As Holman states that character most often used to refer to a person in a fictional story (23). In other opinions states that character in a novel can be differentiated into several kinds based on point of view, character can be categorized into several at once, for example as main character protagonist and character's antagonist (Foster 44).

Besides that Foster also said that characters have two types, these are: The first type is major character or round character. A round character changes as a result of what happens to him or her. A character that changes inside as a result of what happens to him is referred to in literature as a dynamic character. A dynamic character grows or progress to be a higher level of understanding of the course of the story (Foster 46). The second type is minor character or flat characters. The minor character is always flat or two dimensional characters. They have only one or two striking qualities. Their predominant quality is not balanced by an opposite quality. They are usually all good or all bad, such as character can be interesting or amusing in their own right. But they lack depth, it mean that minor character is flat characters are sometimes referred as a static character because they do not change in the course of the story (Foster 47).

Based on the foster statements above, the writer concludes that the character is a person who is playing in the story. There are some types of character. The first type is the protagonist, the seconds is antagonist and the last is foil character. The protagonist usually called as the main character in the story. And then the second type character is the antagonist. The antagonist is character

2.1.2.3 Plot

The plot is one of the intrinsic elements of literary text which consists of events in the story which makes the readers interested in the story and go on to follow it. According to *Richard* states that plot is the order of events in which the reader learns of them (Richard 164). Richard also states that the plot is incidents written a particular order that reveals literary meaning and gives influence on the reader's emotion and thoughts (167). By paying attentions of plot, the readers will raise expectation, interest, or surprise and relieved feeling toward the text. Through expectation, the readers will be led to predict some particular things which might happen with certain things experienced by the characters (Gill 118).

A plot will consist of many causes which make a character go to throw as an important event in his or her life. By examining the plot, the readers will know the reasons why one event happened and followed by another. In many novels, the events of the characters will shape his or her future, which will affect the character's achievements in the future (Gill 121-122).

In some novels, from the journeys in the plot, the character will makes discoveries about life. He or she will recognize the failure her or she made in the past and tries to replace it with a better one. He or she will understand about a responsibility in life. The growth of a character in understanding his or her life will affect the following events on the plot (Gill 124-125).

Plot or the structure of actions is used to indicate almost any kind of action that found in a story, it includes: the closed plot, the open plot, and the straight narrative with little or no serious complications (Bocker 91). In other opinions

states that the plot is literary terms used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organizations of events in the plot of the story (Hall30).

Based on the explanations above, the writer concludes that plot is everything that happens in the novel, and it is certainly supported by characters and characterizations in the novel. Moreover, the plot is known as the foundations of the novel. Which characters and setting are built around, it is meant to organize information's and events in a logical manner.

According to *Adler* he said that the plot has five elements, they are:

1. Expositions

Expositions or introduction, it means that how the problems beginning of the story where characters and setting are established. Other explanation states that expositions are the starting point of narrative providing information's about the main character and setting in the narrative. Expositions also called as the background information's necessary to know to understand the actions, picture the setting, and bring up the main character (Diyanni 44). Based on the explanations above, the writer concludes that exposition is how the beginning conflict or problems happened in the story firstly.

2. Complication

The next step of the plot is complicated. Complication introduces the conflict or problem in the story. The protagonist starts to reveal some of their problems and goals. This part also reveals the events where it becomes complicated and the conflict raised. The complication includes the appearance of some circumstance or event that shakes up the stable situation and begins the rising action of the story.

According to Gwynn complication in a story may be either external or internal, or a combination of the two. However, the complication is also the body of a story; it comprises a number of scenes containing action and dialogue. It builds some crisis moments, but the dénouement of the complication seems at hand, but quickly disappears (Gwynn 9). The writer concludes that complication is problems in the story will happen and developed.

3. Climax

The climax is the critical point at which the central character is about to win or lose all. It features the most conflict and struggle which the most probable outcome of the main conflict is finally revealed. Gwynn says that the central moment of crisis in a plot is the climax, or moments of great tension, which inaugurates the falling action of the story, in which the built-up tension is finally released. Some stories, particularly those involving a heavy use of suspense, have a step “dramatic curve” and the writer uses all of his or her skills to impel the reader toward the final

assurance and inner attitude and is not merely an adjustment to the rules of the outside, whether it's state law, religion or customs.

Immanuel Kant, saying that morality concerning good and bad things, it means that what is good in yourself, good on any restrictions at all. It is further said that, the quality of one's moral criterion is loyalty itself. Morality is the implementation of the obligations of respect for the law, while the law it is written in the human heart.

In other words, morality is determined to follow what the heart is recognized as an absolute obligation. Moral goodness is good in all respects, without restrictions, so it is good not only from some aspects, but either or both just absolute. A morality contains: (1) beliefs about the nature of the man. (2) Belief about ideals, about what is good or desirable or worthy or pursuit for its own sake. (3) Rules laying down what ought to be done. (4) Motives that incline us to choose the right or the wrong course, (Paul Edwards 150). I choose Immanuel definition because it is definitely more complex than the other.

2.1.2.4.2 Value

The term “values” may suggest that judgments of right and wrong, lofty and base, just and unjust, and more personal preferences, that thing are useful as individuals happen to value them (Benninga 131). Value is something that interesting for us, something that we look for something that pleases, something that loved, and in short value is something good. Value has a good connotation (Bertens139).

2.2. Review of Related Studies

A review of related studies is needed, because it is to justify that a literary work has not been used before by applying a close-fitting approach compared with other research and even though it has been used. A review of literature is very significant. It is intended to distinguish a previous research with a new one in order to assure its originality.

The first is students of States Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. His name is Febri Indah Sari (2011). Entitled, *A main character analysis of My Sister's Keeper movie using a hierarchy of human need of Abraham H, Maslow's Theory*. In this thesis purpose of analysis the main character using theory of human need. In this thesis, she tries to find how the main character needs self actualization, it is based on the theory of Abraham H, Maslow's.

The seconds is students from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. His name is Nurfatimah Zainal (2013). Her title is *Not all children are created equal: Discriminations again children as seen in My Sister's Keeper novel*. In this thesis, she is focusing to explain how the discrimination against children in society as seen in *My Sister's Keeper*. In this study, she used a discrimination against children to analyze.

The third is Irma Astuti (2009) Faculty of English Educations Ahmad Dahlan University of Yogyakarta, Her titled is "*An Analysis of Sara's Personality in Jodi Picoult My Sister's Keeper*". She is focusing to describe the characterizations of Sara. To describe the personality of Sara and to describe the factor that influences the personality of Sara. In the study, she used a

psychological approach to analyze Sarah Personality in Jodi Picoult *My Sister's Keeper*.

The last is Zeal Fachruddin Aghitsa (2014), Faculty of Cultural Studies University of Brawijaya. His title is "Anna Fitzgerald rebellion towards her mother in her early adolescence period as depicted in Nick Cassavetes *My Sister's Keeper* novel". He is focusing to identify the problems of the main character in childhood who is rebellion her mother in the court. He used the theory of the social background to analysis the main character in the novel *My Sister's Keeper* novel by Jodi Picoult.

The researches above are similar to what the writer conducts. What makes this research is different, the writer analyzes unsure intrinsic in the novel *My Sister Keeper* novel, which are used of Russian Formalism as main theory and using the intrinsic elements for analysis that novel. It is included by some characters and characterizations, the plot, and the last is to find the moral value in the novel *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult.