

it is formal elements. It needs to understand the meaning of text itself first. It related to the beliefs concerning the proper way to interpret it (Tyson 137).

New Critics believe that a single best, or most accurate, interpretation of each text could be discovered that best represents the text itself: that best explains what the text means and how the text produces that meaning, in other words, that best explains its organic unity (Tyson 148).

Nevertheless, New Criticism's success in focusing our attention on the formal elements of the text and on their relationship to the meaning of the text is evident in the way we study literature today, regardless of our theoretical perspective. For whatever theoretical framework we use to interpret a text, we always support our interpretation with concrete evidence from the text that usually includes attention to formal elements, and, with the notable exception of some deconstructive and reader-response interpretations, we usually try to produce an interpretation that conveys some sense of the text as a unified whole (Tyson 149).

It is understandable that their method worked best on short poems and stories because the shorter the text, the more of its elements could be analyzed. When longer works were examined, such as long poems, novel, and plays, New Critical reading usually confined themselves to the analysis of some aspect (or aspects) of the work, for example, its imagery (or perhaps just one kind of imagery, such as nature imagery), the role of narrator or of the minor characters, the function of time in the work, the pattern of light and dark created by setting, or some other formal element. In analyzing the novel chosen analyzes some aspect of literary work. They are characters and characterization (Tyson 149).

2.1.1 Character

Character is one of intrinsic elements in fiction or narrative work. It is an important element in narrative work or in a story that can be a study. Character often becomes the most important discuss than other elements (Nurgiyantoro 164). From *A Glossary of Literary Term*, characters are the people 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 people say and their distinctive ways of saying it or the dialogue and from what they do or the action. The grounds in the character's temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation.

According to Abrams (20), character is a person in a dramatic or narrative work which naturally processes moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what he says through the dialogue and what he does through his/her actions. It means that character in the story has relevancy with reader response. Actually the reader will give interpretation about the character in the story by themselves.

For addition, Nurgiyantoro (167) said, character takes place in strategic position to give message, value, moral and all things that the author wants to give to the readers. Character is just creation from thought, attitude and pretension of the author in the fiction work. So it has to life naturally like in real world.

Characters in fiction are divided in some types, the first, in significance role in developing story there are main character and additional character. A main character is a main person that appears in almost all scenes in the whole story, he or she always be told sides of her or his life. While Additional character is

supporting character for main character who assist/accompany the main character in the story (Nurgiyantoro 177). In the certain novels, the main character always occurs in any event and can be found on each page of the story book and an additional character usually is not the focus of reader's attention.

The second types, in appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist characters. Altenbernd and Lewis (in Nurgiyantoro 2007) protagonist character is a character who admired by the readers, such as hero, who have norms, values, which ideal for us. Protagonist characters show the things appropriate to the readers view, and hopes. The readers often feel the similarities between themselves with the problem that the character faced as well as their way of react (178). So it can be said that what the characters felt, thought, and did as well as representing the readers.

While, an antagonist character might be called in opposition of the protagonist, direct or indirectly, physically or mentally. The antagonist also called a character which into the caused the conflict. Conflicts that experienced by the protagonist not only caused by an antagonist (178). It means, it can be caused by other things that are out of one's individuality, such as natural disasters, accidents, social environment, social rules, moral values, power, and so on.

The third is about static and dynamic character. A static character is someone who does not change over time; his or her personality does not transform or evolve. Altenbernd and Lewis (in Nurgiyantoro 189) said, static character is a character who essentially no change as a result of the accidents that occurred. This kind of character looks like less involved and they are not affected by the human

relationships. Static character has behavior and disposition that is relatively fixed, not evolved, from the beginning until the end of the story. While, dynamic character is a character who changes and develops in line with the development of disposition and plot narrated. He/she is actively interacting with the environment, in social environment, nature, and others, and will affect the attitude, character, and behavior of the character. The attitude and character of this type will have developments or changes from the beginning, middle, and end of the story, appropriate to the coherence demands of the story overall.

By knowing about character widely, it helps to make easy to analyze Lena Haloway. This study focuses on woman character named Lena Haloway. It will help to get more knowledge about Lena Haloway, so we can know about her character in this story.

2.1.2 Characterization

We knew about the meaning of character from some opinion and all types of characters, so after that we should know more exactly about characterization as one of elements in fiction.

Characterization means that writers present and reveal character, by direct description, by showing the character in action or by the presentation of the other characters that help to define each other (Element of Fiction). From *Literary Devices*, characterization is the act of creating and describing characters in literature. Characterization includes both descriptions of a character's physical attributes as well as the character's personality. It can be said that the way that

characters act, think, and speak also adds to their characterization. Character and characterization can not be separated, but it is different from one another.

In other definition, characterization is the creation of these imaginary person, so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction and have ability to characterize the people of one's imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman 75).

There are two types of characterization, direct characterization and indirect characterization. According to Bernardo (2001) direct characterization refers to what speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about character, the reader is told what the character is like. It means, the author telling the audience what a character is like. A narrator may give this information, or a character in the story may do it. Meanwhile, indirect characterization refers to what the character says or does. The reader then infers what the character is all about, the reader who is obligated to figure out what the character is like. It can be said that indirect characterization consists of the author showing the audience what kind of person a character is through the character's thoughts, words, and deeds. This requires the reader to make inferences about why a character would say or do those things.

Holman (1986), also states that there are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: (1) the explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action; (2) the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from

the actions; and (3) the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (76).

On the other hand, according to Pooley (538), he said that the authors may use any or all of four different methods in characterizing their characters. Those methods are:

1. He may describe the character's physical traits and personality, in terms of physical traits, the author may use the adjective such as beautiful, short, blond hair, etc. to describe her character.
2. He may show the character's speech and behavior, in this point, the characterization is shown by the behavior and speech of the character such as when the character speaks in a loud tone, the author maybe wants to show the reader that his character is bad-tempered.
3. He may give the opinions and reaction of other character toward and behavior, in this point the characterization of character is show through other's character opinion toward the certain character.
4. He may show the character's thought and feelings, in this point the characterization of certain character is show a certain character always think that no one in the world is smart than him, by this thought, the reader can determine that his character is arrogant.

In this study, the writer prefers to description the characterization of the character based on Pooley's methods. In description Lena Haloway's

characterization, the writer will assess her physical traits and personality, her speech and behavior, her thought and feeling, and what other characters' opinion toward her.

2.1.3 Plot

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, a plot means "the story of a film, book, play, etc". Plot has been defined as the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed. It has also been defined as an array of events, some of which can be described as being key moments in the narrative (Chatman 1978). Plot is the order in which things move and happen in a story. The plot is the arrangement of ideas and or incidents that make up a story (Chatman 1978). We can say that, the story has good chronological order only if the story relates events in the order in which they happened. Meanwhile, if the story moves back in time, it was called as Flashback. The conflict has an important role in a literary work, whether it is short story, novel, or drama conflict occurs when the protagonist was starting to have a problem or struggling against an antagonist. The patterns of action are:

- a. Foreshadowing is when the writer clues the reader into something that will eventually occur in the story; it may be explicit or implied.
- b. Suspense is the tension that the author uses to create a feeling of discomfort about the unknown
- c. Conflict is struggle between opposing forces.
- d. Exposition is background information regarding the setting, characters, plot.
- e. Rising Action is the process the story follows as it builds to its main conflict.

the goal to be achieved (Holman 108). Moreover, Holman states that conflicts provide interest, suspense, and tensions, which keep the story becomes interesting to be read.

Based on *Literary Glossary*, conflict (conflict in a work of fiction) is the issue to be resolved in the story. It usually occurs between two characters, the protagonist and antagonist, or between the protagonist and society or the protagonist and himself or herself. Nurgiyantoro (123) said, “conflict is the accident that is important, the essential element in plot development”. Based on these statements, it can be said that conflict can be main part of a novel in order to make the plot of the story more interested. It means that, plot is necessary to use and develop in order to make the story become interested.

Perrine (1993), classifies conflict into three types. That are: mental, physical, and moral. Mental conflict emerges when the main character pitted against some other person or group of person or in other words, it is man against man. Physical conflict emerges when the character is in conflict with some external forces, such as physical nature, society and fate. Moral conflict emerges when the character is in conflict with some elements in his own nature or in short, it is a conflict against himself.

In *A Handbook to Literature*, Holman (1986) divides conflict into four different kinds of conflicts. The first is conflict of struggle of a man against nature. The second is the struggle of a man against man. The third is the struggle of a man against society. These three kinds of conflicts are called “external conflict.” The other kind of conflict is called “internal conflict,” that is

the conflict of two elements within a man who is in struggle for mastery (Holman, 118). On the other hand, in a short sentence according to Holman (118) conflict can be divided into two main conflicts that are internal conflict and external conflict. In internal conflict, it involves an opposition between a person against himself. Then, in external conflict, it can be an opposition between a character and an outside force; man against man, man against society or man against nature. Hurtik and Yarber support Holman's thought of conflict, they said that a conflict the result of a need for both excitement and meaning, it may be internal or psychological, within the main character himself, or between the character and outside force, including other individual, nature, society, fate, or any combination of these (7).

Another statement, Muller and John A William (44) divides conflict into two kinds. The conflicts are external and internal conflicts. External conflict deals with struggles against other characters, nature, and society. Whereas an internal conflict deal with struggle between desires within a person. Thus, it happens in the mind of character.

From the explanation above the writer can conclude that the point of the idea in classifying the conflicts are the same actually. In other words, that classify of conflict into two kinds, internal and external conflicts. Internal conflict is conflict between man against himself, where the main character conflict with himself. The character conflict with himself caused by character usually has something to do with a choice (choosing between right and wrong) or it may have to do with overcoming emotions or mixed feelings. .

First, the thesis belong to Abdul Aziz, a student of Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled *Robert Langdon's Conflicts to Retain His Good image in The Da Vinci Code Novel*. The researcher focused his research on the conflict faced Robert Langdon who is the main character in the novel of *The Da Vinci Code*. The conflict focused in the three external conflicts and one of internal conflict. Robert Langdon was forced to deal with the conflicts to retain his good image to prove that he is not a murderer. In his thesis the researcher use formalism theory, sociological theory and theory of conflict.

Second, the thesis belong to Muhamad Khafid Rifa'i, a student of Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled *The Cultural Conflict of the Indian American People: As Seen in Abel in Momaday's House Made of Down*. The researcher focused his research on the cultural conflict between Indian and the White people by conducting a research using N. Scott Momaday's *House Made of Down*. The conflict focused in the factor and the effect of cultural conflict that faced by Abel, young generation characters as the result of the changing from traditional to modern life. In his thesis the researcher use theory of social change, conflict and cultural conflict.

Based on the previous studies above, the writer wants to analyze about the conflicts faced by main character but in case of different object. The writer chooses *Pandemonium* novel as the object of the research entitled *A Study on Lena Haloway's conflicts in Lauren Oliver's Pandemonium*. To analyze the research the writer uses new criticism theory include the theory of character and characterization and theory of conflict.