

character. It is very useful method because we can analyze a character of someone by looking at his behavior, speech, and appearance.

The authors might develop a character through dialogue, and action. There are two ways the authors can convey information about a character; direct and indirect characterization.

Direct presentation they tell us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what the character are like, or have someone else in the story tell us what they are like. In **indirect presentation** the authors show us the characters in action; what they are like from what they think or say or do (Perrine 66)

Direct Characterization is when a writer conveys information about a character by telling the information directly to the reader. This is done through narration when the author comes right out and tells the reader things about the character. Direct characterization makes it easy for readers to come to clear understandings about the character. However, most information about characters is not so easily ascertained. That is because most of our understandings about characters must be arrived at as a result of indirect characterization.

Indirect characterization occurs when the author shows the character in action, and lets the reader interpret what these actions reveal about the character. Readers must then rely on their own knowledge and experience to interpret the character. There are a number of tools that a writer will use to impart personality traits to their characters.

In literary works, the character is varied and each of the character is different traits because actually characters in literary works refer to a real human being behavior and personality. So, character and characterization are interrelated, also character become an important point to analyze in this study.

2.2 Absurdism in Literature

Absurdism boomed in literature after World War II when Samuel Beckett wrote *Waiting For Godot*. The absurdest genre grew out of the modernist literature of the late 19th and early 20th century in direct opposition to the Victorian literature which was prominent just prior to this period. It was largely influenced by the existentialist and nihilist movements in philosophy. Both philosophy and literature are the same in having reality as its departure.

Absurdism is not easily separated with postmodernism. It is an era as a reaction against modernism in the wake of World War II, beginning of Cold War, early of Civil Right in the United States and the start of post colonialism (Sharma & Chaudhary 191). Postmodernism influence many aspect of human life including literature. The content of philosophy is based on the fact which evaluated its identity and essence. Literature also comes from reality but is processed through imagination. Thus, philosophy and literature can run together, due everyone can do philosophy through literature, without regards its form.

We cannot live human life without energy and attention, nor without making choices which show that we take some things more seriously than others. From it, we have a point of view outside the particular form of our lives, from which the seriousness appears gratuitous. These viewpoints collide in us, and that is what makes life absurd. It is absurd because we ignore the doubts that we know cannot be settled, continuing to live with nearly undiminished seriousness in spite of them (719).

Nagel sets himself two tasks in defending his sense of absurdity: "This analysis requires defense in two respects: first as regards the unavoidable of seriousness; second as regards the inescapable of doubt." (719) Seriousness and doubt, the conditions for absurdity, are for Nagel inextricably intertwined with two perspectives that are essential parts of human person hood. According to Randles 'Nagel maintains that neither of the perspectives can be eliminated, and thus, neither can the resulting seriousness or the doubt' (14). As a result, absurdity cannot be eliminated.

Nagel argues has another reasons that make human life is absurd they are; circumstances and personal relation. 'Many people's lives are absurd, temporarily or permanently, for conventional reasons having to do with their particular ambitions, circumstances, and personal relations' (718). Absurdity in human life depends on human situation itself. The sense that life as a whole is absurd arises when we perceive, perhaps dimly, an inflated pretension or aspiration which is inseparable from the continuation of human life and which makes its absurdity inescapable, short of escape from life itself.

2.3 Review of Related Study

The first is Devotion In Nicholas Spark's *The Notebook* (1996): An Individual Psychological Approach. This thesis is written by Yuli Andria Fajarini in Muhammadiyah University Surakarta. The object of this thesis is to analyze the novel based on its structural elements and the devotion of Noah that deals with *inferiority feeling and compensation, striving for superiority, fictional finalism, style of life, social interest, and creative self*-using an individual psychological approach. The result of the study revealed that the major character, Noah Calhoun is affected by the psychological effect. Noah fights hard to get his true love and shows her his devotion. He dedicates all of his live for her, Allie.

The similarities between researcher and Yuli Andrian is using same the object, novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks. The differences between this thesis with the researcher in the character and the theories. Yuli Andrian analyze about the Noah's Character and used psychological theory and the researcher analyze about Allie's character and used Absurdism theory.

The second is The Type of Love as Reflected through the Main Characters and Their Conflicts in Spark's *The Notebook*. This thesis is written by Silvina Ayu Ardiantina in Samata Dharma University. This thesis described about the main characters, and the conflicts in the novel *The Notebook*. This thesis also reveals the type of love of the main characters in the novel, and describe the term of love theory. Noah Calhoun and Allie Nelson are the main characters and they fall in love to each other. They struggle for their love until the end of the story. This study

is able to show the type of love as reflected through the characteristics of the main characters and their conflicts that happened in their love journey. The characteristics and the love of Noah and Allie can fulfill each other in facing the conflicts in their relationship. They have a type of love, which is called Eros love or Erotic love because there is an exclusiveness which cannot be found in other type of love. It proves with sexual desire, full commitment in all aspects of their life, and the affection of their love in their marriage.

The similarities between researcher and Ardiantina is using same the object, novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks. The differences between this thesis with the researcher in the character and the theories. Yuli Andrian analyze about the Noah and Allie Character and used love theory by Enrich Fromm, Ayala Pines and Paul Hauck and the researcher analyze about Allie's character and used Absurdism theory by Thomas Nagel.