

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

##### 2.1.1 New Criticism

This second chapter consists of the theory explanation that will be used to analyze the novel, C.S Lewis's *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. The analysis focuses on the character and characterization. So, the researcher chooses New Criticism as the main theory to analyze the novel as Tyson said, New Criticism is the main tool in an analysis to reveal the true meaning of a text based on the text itself (136). It means that New Criticism does not need both the author 's background and intention or the reader 's response to get the meaning of the text. New Criticism is clearly characterized in principle and practice. Its concern is not with context—historical, biographical, intellectual and so on, and its interest is not in the 'misconceptions' of 'intention' or 'affect', but its concern is exclusively with the 'text in itself', with its language and organization. It does not seek a text's 'meaning', but how it 'speaks itself' (Selden Widdowson & Brooker 19).

“Closely read” is the only way we can know if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents the text's meaning is to carefully examine. It is because all the evidences provided

by the language of the text itself including its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so on (Tyson 137). In the other word, closely reading to examine carefully is the way to understand the literary text's meaning.

Searle also stated that the new critics that job was practical criticism or "close reading," in which the poem or literary text is treated as a self-sufficient verbal artifact. In this general orientation, the literary text as such was generally viewed as a privileged site for shaping and disseminating cultural values held to be essential attribute of the aesthetic specificity of poetry. Opponents of the New Critics have frequently charged that they ignore history, ideology, politics, philosophy, or other factors that shape literary experience. While such charges are not entirely fair, they arise because New Criticism in practice came to focus almost exclusively on problems of interpreting individual texts (1)

All in all, New Criticism is useful for students in doing literary studies including to analyze prose fiction. It focuses on the "text itself" and provides the evidences through the language of "text itself" including its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so on. Therefore, in order to analyze Eustace Scrubb characterization. This research will use new criticism theory as supporting theory to analyze it concerning on his character and characterization.

### 2.1.2 Character and Characterization

Character is the life of literature. It is the object of curiosity and attraction, liking and dislike, respect and blame (Bennet & Royle 60). A character may represent people or members of the ruling elite, and another may represent the poor and the oppressed that are often at the mercy of the rich and powerful. It is because characteristic of characters are meant to represent certain categories of people in society. There are characters that act prominent roles. These are called major characters. The others are called minor characters (Ade & Okunoye 40-41).

Richard Gill stated that character is generally known as a person in a literary work. In this case, character is only the figure person that created by the author (127). Besides, Kelley Griffith also stated that a character is the people in the text. There are two main classifications of character in a literary work according to Griffith, those are flat character and round character. Flat character is a character when it has a few personalities while round character is a character when it has more personality and it more complicated to understand than a flat character (33). Griffith also stated a theory that can be used to analyze the character and characterization of a literary work it is called as direct and indirect method. While in the direct method the author only describes the appearance of the character, what the character is like, in the indirect method the author describes the character through what they say, thought, speech, and act (33 – 34).

According to Gill, there are two ways in how characters are depicted in a text, it is called telling and showing (133). Telling a character is when the author describes the character by its physical appearance such as the dress, age, how the character looks like, while showing a character is more complex than telling because the author tries to show the character by its way to behave and think. The author tries to get the reader 's response to judge the character 's trait, it is good or bad, or maybe the character has other traits by showing the character 's way of behave and think in some condition (134).

The word 'characterization' refers to the certain of images of imaginary person which are so conceiving that they exist for the readers as real within the limits of fiction (Holman 72). Characterization is very important since the readers can explore the novel by paying attention on the characters' speeches action and comment of the other characters in order to understand more about the idea of the story (Holman 81-82).

Characterization is a name for the methods a writer uses to reveal a character's values, feelings, goals, etc. to readers. When revealing a character's traits, a writer can do so using direct characterization or indirect characterization. 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. Indirect characterization occurs

when the author shows the character in action, and lets the reader interpret what these actions reveal about the character (Bacon 1).

All in all, character and characterization is important thing in literature. Particular characters are called major character because its act exists in the most of story, and some others are minor character because its act is only on particular part of the story. And the characterization is the pattern adapted in the creation of characters in a work. Character and characterization in literary work can be used in the real life as a symbol of particular context.

## 2.2 Review of Related Study

The researcher has found that there are some students who had used the novel from C.S. Lewis. This part contains related studies that deal with *The Chronicles of Narnia*. There are some related studies that have been done previously.

Dia Rahkma in her undergraduate thesis in Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta which is entitled *Character Development of Edmund's Pevensie as Depicted in C.S Lewis Works The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe* (2014) analyzes Edmund Pevensie, one of the characters in the novel who had the hardest struggle between the others characters and later develops in the flow of the story although

he is a ten years old. The objective in her thesis is explanation covers Edmund's plot in order to find out Edmund's behaviors in the story and his relationship with the other characters. Dia Rakhma also uses a descriptive analyzing method and objective approach to achieve accuracy in carrying out the analysis.

Inwan Hadiansyah in his undergraduate thesis in Airlangga University which is entitled *The Representation of Aslan as Jesus Christ in Lewis' The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* (2007) analyzes the character of Aslan as Jesus Christ. The writer uses theories of representation from Stuart Hall to analyze his work.

From two studies that had been done by Dia Rakhma and Inwan Hadiansyah, the researcher can conclude that this study has both similarities and differences from what they have done. The differences from the novel, because the novel is different series. Dia Rakhma and Inwan Hadiansyah uses first series with entitled *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*. And this thesis the researcher uses third series with entitled *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. And the similarities from what they have done and the researcher is focus to analyze the characters and characterization.