CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

2. Theoretical framework

In this chapter, the writer will discuss main theory to support the description in the next chapter: In order to analyze the statements of the problem in thesis, the writer uses new criticism theory. It focuses on the influence of the conflict of the character.

2.1 New Criticism

New criticism introduced to America and called "close reading ", which has become a standard method in high school and university and use it when they study about   the literary since several decades. So in this sense, new criticism is still a real presence among us and probably will remain so for some time to come (Tyson 135). At the time New Criticism became standard when doing literary studies in high school and college .At the past people analyze literary text based on author's life and book's history. According to Tyson's that previously, biographical -historical criticism was popular among literary critics (136).

The New Criticism is an Anglo-American variety of Formalism that emerged in the early decades of the twentieth century and dominated teaching and scholarship until the early 1960s (Castle, 2007:122). Some of New Critics are David Daiches,

8

I.A. Richards, Renne Wellek dan Austin Warren, Alan Tate, T.S. Eliot, Cleant Brook, John Crowe and etcetera (Teuw, 1984: 133-134).

Unlike biographical historical criticism, new criticism focuses its analysis on the literary text, instead of on the author's life and time (Tyson 136). Further, Tyson explained that new critics believe that a literary text is sometimes more meaningful and complex than its author's intention. The text's meaning could be dissimilar with the meaning which was constructed by the author (137). Wrong impression about the literary text might be constructed if the focus of analysis is put on the author's background. Then, the best way to get an understanding of a literary text is by examining its own details.

Although the author's intention or the reader's response is sometimes mentioned in New Critical readings of literary texts, another people are the focus of analysis. For the only way we can know if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents the text meaning (Tyson 137).

New Criticism appears as reaction to give refusal toward previous criticism which focused on external material of literary works, such as the biography of the author. New Criticism is clearly characterized in premise and practice: it is not concerned with *context* – historical, biographical, intellectual and so on; it is not interested in the 'fallacies' of 'intention' or 'affect'; it is concerned solely with the 'text in itself', with its language and organization (Selden, Widdowson, Brook,

2005:19). It means that New Criticism claims that the text in self is enough to make interpretation and we do not need other outsides of text to get the true meaning of it.

New Criticism asserts that text of literary works is a complete system or structure. As complete structure of literary works, text of literary works is constructed by elements of literary works which have correlation each other to make a meaning. In this way, a New Critic attempts to study the "formal elements" of the text, such as characters, setting of time and place, point of view, plot, images, metaphors and symbols to interpret the text.

2.1.1 Character

In a literary work as well as in the work of fiction; drama, short story and the novel, the character is an important element which will always be present to build the story in the work because some elements that form the shape of a literary work one of them is a character. Characters are another element of fiction vital to the enjoyment of a story (Tomlinson, 1999:29). Besides that, Nurgiyantoro says that character is one of important elements in fiction story (2013:246). Therefore, the role of a character in building a storyline is absolutely something because it is not possible in a story without presenting a character that make up the story so it makes the story becoming interesting.

According to Abrams (1999:32) Characters are the persons 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

persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue— and from what they do—the action. It means that the characters in novel can be stated as a verbal representative of human being because the characters in novel can do action, speech and qualities like people in real life and also pass the way of the life of real human

Character is the single most important intrinsic element in the literary works. The things that characters do and say are more obvious than are the logic and meaning of the pattern in which they say and do them. Character is showing at perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story, whereas characterization is portraying of clear picture about someone who present in a story. (X.J.Kennedy 47)

There are 2 (two) kinds of character based on their function, they are: main character (major character), they have good and bad qualities. Their goals, ambitions and values change. 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 dynamic character and minor (supporting) character; 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 characters can be interesting or amusing in their own right, but they lack depth. Flat characters are sometimes referred to as static characters because they do not change in the course of the story. Beside that, characterization can classified into 2, they are; protagonist is the main character, who is not necessarily a hero or a heroine. Antagonist is the opponent; the antagonist may be society, nature, a person, or an aspect of the protagonist. (in Rendra 25).

In the novel appear conflicts which occur among the characters. They are internal conflict that appear from inside of the main character that influence d the characteristic of the main character in the novel and external appear among the main character and other character or even with the environment. And also have a simple (flat) character, is less representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude, or the other word the reader only sees one side of this characters, but different to complex (round) character that the character show their all side, sometime good even sometime bad (26).

2.1.2 Characterization

We knew about the meaning 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 they are different each other.

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 someone imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman, 1986:75).

Tomlinson (1999:29) says that characterization refers to the way an author helps the reader to know a character. By this characterization the authors try to describe the physical appearance and personality of characters in their works. Sanger (2003: 47) says that a writer's use of speech for a character can obviously be very important to indicate what that character thinks, feels or believes. Through description of every character in the story, it makes clearer about the position of the characters in the story and also characterization makes the story more interesting. Card (1999:52) says that characterization is not needed, except to make the characters entertaining.

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). According to Pooly (1967:538) through Astutik thesis, he argues 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 desribe 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 Pooly (1967:538) methods. In description Aksionov's characterization, the writer will asses her physical traits and personality, her speech and behavior, her thought and feeling, and what other characters opinion toward her.

2.1.3 Plot

Plot is the structure of the happenings or events so it has important position in the story. Hall says that plot is what happens in the story, the story organized development, usually a chain linking cause and effect and Plot is the first and most obvious quality of a story (1928: 27-28). Moreover, Tomlinson says that the events

of the story and the sequence in which they are told constitute the plot of the story (1999:26). A story of literary works can be understood through the sequence of the plot chosen by the author to tell his or her story. Nurgiyantoro (2013:164) says the clarity of the plot represents the clarity of the story; the simplicity of the plot denotes the simplicity of the story to be understood. So plot is one of important fiction elements in the story.

Plot is found in novel or short story but is not in human life. Plot is the events that make 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. Dietch states 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 (2003:433).

Staton (2007:26-29) states that plot is a series of the events in a story. How a certain event affecting another event that cannot be ignored, since the event will be affecting for all the story. Plot is very close to the existence of the character. The simple plot deals with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows their fortunes to the conclusion. (Jones, 1986: 83). If the story only has a little in character, there will be more close and simple to plot, in contrast a novel that has many characters in the story the plot will be more complicated.

Plot also helps the reader in understanding the story of the novel. The clarity of the plot makes the reader easier in understanding the story. Luken says plot is the sequence of events showing characters in conflict where this sequence is not accidental but is chosen by the author as the best way of telling his or her story (

2003:97). Moreover, plot refers to the sequence of events or action in a story which a good plot produces conflict to build the excitemen and suspense that are needed to keep the reader involved (Tomlinson,1999:26).

Perrine (1974:41) says that plot is the sequence of incident or events which the story is composed by and it may conclude what character says or thinks, as well as what he does, but it leaves out description and analysis and concentrates ordinarily on major happening. Kenny (1966: 14) says that the plot as the events are displayed in a not simple story, because the author set the events was based on a causal connection. The plot is basically sequences of events in logical and chronological relations are interrelated and are caused or experienced by the characters. The plot outline is divided into three parts, namely early, middle, and end. The first part contains the exposition that contains instability and conflicts. The middle part contains the climax which is the height of the conflict. The final section contains troubleshooting.

According to Gustav Freytag quoted in Abrams (1999:227) divide plot into five parts known as Freytag pyramid, these part are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

2.1.3.1 Exposition

Exposition states the explanatory information a reader needs to understand the situation in the story. 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. Exposition establishes the setting, the major

characters and perhaps some minor ones, the situation, and any necessary background information about what happened before the story began. (Gordon and Kuehner, 1975:3). 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.

2.1.3.2 Conflict

Conflict is an inseparable part of human life. There are no people live without any conflict around them. It can be said that conflict is the "color" of human life. 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 always 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 happened when there is a clash between at least two opposites side. Potter (1967:26) describes conflict as follows: The term conflict is familiar; it is the result of an opposition between at least two sides. Without this opposition there is no conflict may overt and violent, or implicit and subdued; it may be in visible in action, or it may take place entirely in a character's mind, it may exit in different and sometimes contrasting forms, and on different levels on meaning, but the definition of

it is inherent in the concept of plot. However, Writer Just focus on analyzing the character and internal conflicts that occur in this story.

The existence of conflict in literary work is caused by action. It happens in character's life in story, whether internal and external conflict. Conflict is divided into two categories as the following: Conflict is clash of action, ideas, desires, or will‖. Character may be pitted against some other person or group of persons (conflict of person against person); they may be in conflict with some external force physical nature, society, or fate‖ (conflict of person against environment); or they can maybe in conflict with some elements in their own natures (conflict of person against himself or herself). The conflict may be physical, mental, emotional, or moral (1984: 42).

The statement above explains that conflict can be classified into two types: internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that happened inside the character itself. This conflict happens in character's mind and feeling. According to Meyer (1990:46), conflict may also be internal such as case some oral or psychological issue must be resolved with the protagonist. Inner conflicts frequently accompany external mess". It relates with relationship between one and another characters. According to Meyer (1990:46), "external conflict may place the protagonist in opposition to another individual, nature, or society". In line with Meyer, Drubeck (1982:26) also classifies conflict into two main streams such as follows:

External and internal conflict, the term internal conflict refers to the conflict that took place within the character own mind and consciousness. The battle in the internal conflict takes place in his consciousness. Imagine when the world has no conflict. Everything is flat, peaceful, maybe it can be described as imagine song that we could be living in the piece of harmony. However, if we had no conflict, maybe there will be no God where people depend on, there will be no wept, there will be no violence, there is no wars, and may be there will be no literary work. Conflict is important to literary work because it provides the basic materials for the construction of the plot. Without conflict nothing would happen.

In a novel, a novelist arranges a story about human life where is in the story we can find some events that correlate each other, and that is conflict. Where conflict is something that to assess the somebody behavior or a group of people in each every their life. In the appeared as the result something unpleased of in our interaction with another people. Therefore, we can see that conflict as one important element that determines a story in the novel is interesting for the reader.

According to Adrian H. Jaffe and Virgil Scott, conflict is a backbone of the story. It is the conflict that provides us with pattern and direction and gives us the sense of a story going somewhere (Jaffe&Scott 3). For the writer, the existence of conflict is the important part for the reader of the story to understand the whole story better.

Conflict must exist if we want to analyze the character, and it usually involves studying conflict as well. If someone talks about conflicts, it means "the struggle" or the problem that is usually brought about, because of something the character face in the story (Christensen, 1977:152). However, conflict itself is not only implying the existence of some motivations for the conflict or the goal to be achieved (Holman, 1986:108). 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 said (2009, p.123), "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 "The 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). 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 is 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 (1982:44) 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. 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. .

Meanwhile, external conflict is conflicts between man against man, man against society and man versus nature. A conflict that occurs between the character and the character here, where a character against his opponent, usually the conflict that took place between character with character here between the protagonist and antagonist. The conflict between characters with social, in this conflict occurs between the character with those who are around them, either friends or even his family. And the last follows character with nature, in this conflict occurs between human against nature, such as floods and so forth. In this study, the writer focuses in the some of internal conflicts that faced by Aksionov in the . *God Sees the Truth but Wait's.*

2.1.3.3 Climax

A story climax often requires the main character to choose some form of action that will either worsen or improve his or her situation. 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. Climax is a consequence of the crisis. It is the story's high point, which may take the shape of a decision, an action, an affirmation or denial, or an illumination or realization. It is the point when the protagonist completes the growth of her character arc, coming into her new figure.

2.1.3.4 Anti Climax

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. Falling action is what happen after the main problem of the story has been solved, simply ended directly after the climax, at the height of the action. it deals with everything shifts then, everything is different afterwards and the falling action shows that. It leads the reader to the denouement of the story. Without the falling action, the audience would be left wondering what happens next. It is important because it gives the audiences satisfaction.

2.1.3.5 Denouement

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.

The action and even character traits of the main character affects the resolution. Resolution is how the story finally ended as a result of what the character did or discovered during the climax.

2.2 Review of Related Study

In writing this thesis, the writer uses some review studies having relation with the topic about *Analysis of Main Character depicted in God sees the truth, But Waits* from other universities.

Firstly, Riska Melia Siregar is student of North Sumatera entitled *the analysis of plot used in paulo coelho' novel aleph*. In her thesis, she explains the cause and effect relation happening in the plot of the novel which consist of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Secondly, Yulia Dewi is student of North Sumatera entitled *An Analysis Of The Main Characters Conflict In New Moon By Stephenie Meyer*. In her thesis,

she analyses conflicts including internal conflicts and external conflicts occurring in main character in the novel.

Thirdly, Kartika Sari is student of North Sumatera entitled *Analysis of conflict in Alexandre Dumas the Count of Monte Cristo.* In her thesis, she describes the events happening in the plot which relate with conflicts. It explains how the conflict begins because of the disagreement of satisfaction to a choice in the novel.

Fourthly, Tuti Wardani is student of North Sumatera entitled *An Analysis Of Conflicts In Erich Segal's Love Story*. In her thesis, she analyses conflicts happening in main character including internal conflict and external conflict.

Based on the review studies above, the writer knows that writer's analyzing has similarity and difference. The similarity focuses on analyzing conflict happening in the story while the difference is novel which is used to analyze.