CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

1.1 Theoretical Framework

To help the readers in understanding this research, the writer will analyze the novel that related to this study by some theories. The writer uses existentialism and new criticism theory. In using of existentialism, the writer employ Jean Paul Sarter theori. The theory will be explained as follows:

1.1.1 Jean Paul Sarte's Existentialism

Existentialism is an ideology of philosophy whose center of understanding is a human that is responsibile to her/his wish without knowing true or falls. Actually, instead of not knowing what is right and what is not true, but an existentialist aware that truth is relative, and therefore each individual is free to determine what he said is true. Existentialism was applied in 19th- and 20th-century by European philosophers and Existentialism became popular in the years after second World War and many disciplines besides philosophy, including theology, drama, art, literature, and psychologystrongly influence.(Anderson 19)

Existentialism is a philosophical school that sees all and sundry to be based on the existence. Epistemologically, the word existentialism is derived from the Greek word Existere with the meaning ex (outside) and sistere (the way of standing), it refers to the meaning as something which is able to go out from the

way ofstanding or something which is able to exceed its presence (Baird and Kaufman 54).

The term of existence can be applied just to humans, or more precisely to concrete individual. Just a concrete individual who can do the existence. So, individual can not be reduced to others reality. Existence is not living based on abstract and mechanical patterns, but existence continuously make new choices in a personal and subjective way. Individual is a life actor who dares to make a basic decision for his own life direction, not a mere of spectator of life. (Baid and Kaufman 54)

Sartre said that Man is nothing else but he has to be responsible forthe choices that is taken by himself. For existentialists, when freedom is the only human universality, then the restriction of the freedom of each individual is the freedom of other individuals. Becoming existentialists not just have to be different from others, conscious that the existence of the world is something which is beyond the control of people, but not to create something unique or new is the essence of existentialism. The essence will be visible toexistentialism if human make a selection on the basis of their own desires, and be aware of their responsibilities in the future (Howard 456).

Existentialists advised us to let whatever we examine, whether the objects, feelings, thoughts, or even human existence itself to reveal itself to us. This can be done by opening up to the experience, to accept it, although not in accordance with the philosoph, theory, or our beliefs (Hardiman 250).

There are some philosophers whose thought are about existentialism. One of the philosophers whose thought is about existentialism is Jean Paul Sartre. According to Sartre, the existentialist is those who believe and act upon "existence precedes essence". The existence of human is created before essence because human is created by god. Different from a thing that created by human. A thing that created by human is "essence precedes existence". The essence precedes existence because the essence from a thing that will be created by human had been existed before (Sartre 25).

Human as an existence who precedes the essence means that human has to be responsible for their act or their choice made. The responsibility is not for his/her self, but responsible for all of people who get the impact of his/her act.

Human choose for himself means that he/she choose for everyone. As a statement of Jean Paul that a man who commits himself, and who realizes that he is not only the individual that he chooses to be, but also a legislator choosing at the same time what humanity as a whole should be, cannot help escape the feeling of his own full and profound responsibility (Sartre 25).

Sartre said that "exist" is devided in to two point. Those are l'etre-en-soi (being-in-itself) and l'etre-pour-soi (being-for-itself). Being-in-itself mean that exist as a thing (object) and being-for-itself mean that exist as a awareness. Human as being-for-itself mean that human have a freedom to form their self with their will and their action. (Dagun 100-102)

Base on the explanation above, the writer will use Jean Paul Sartre's existentialism to analyze the object in the next chapter. It is chosen because his thought about existence is suitable to analyze the main character in the novel Memoirs of a Geisha. Sartre's existentialism emphasize every individual freedom and responsibility (Sartre 16). Meanwhile, to clearly clarify about existentialism by Jean Paul Sartre, it will be explained in this research. Some point of Jean Paul Sartre's are:

1. Existence preceds the essence

It means that the existence of human is created before essence because human is created by god. The essensiality of human appear when they have done something. Different from a thing that created by human, a thing that is created by human is "essence precedes existence". The essence precedes existence because the essence from a thing that will be created by human had existed before (Sartre 25).

Existentialism started through the existence of a premise precedes essence. Existentialism does not discuss about human essence in abstraction. Meanwhile it discusses about the concrete reality of human in specification, through existence of human being in the world. Then, it will describe the existence of human being as it has been experienced by human being. An essence refers to general, abstract, static, so that it rejects to concrete, individual, and dynamic. On other hand, an existence refers to concrete, individual, and dynamic (Baid and Kaufman 54).

2. Human is condemned to be free

It means that human reality is free, basically and completely free. (Sartre 11). In this situation, human has to endeavor to change their position. This effort is accompanied by decisions on choices that human beings can choose by themselves. This choice in the determination of life is a form of a project which man endeavors both to himself and to others. Human has to strive to achieve the possibility in their existence. (Montolalu 12)

In a principle, freedom is burdened to every man in specific situation in the world, and it is not his choice. Human is free in a very free situation to mean his situation through the deeds and efforts chosen and determined by himself. The world situation is burdened to every man (example in the form of bad environment, war and died), exactly it becomes a requirement of freedom. Principally, freedom is impossible to realize if there is no available situations, the stage does not choose itself in this world. (Abidin 201)

I say that man is condemned to be free. Condemned, because he did not create himself, yet is nevertheless at liberty, and from the moment that he is thrown into this world he is responsible for everything he does. (Satre 16)

From the text above, the writer can know that human is condemned to be free. Sartre's view emphasize that freedom is a foundation toward all of action that choosen by human (Sartre 14). Human is free to do anything, anywhere and human is also free to act and be themselves.

3. The choice brings it with responsibility

"I am condemned to be free. This means that no limits to my freedom can be found except the freedom itself" (Sartre 567). Human is free to do anything and anywhere, human is also free to act and be themselves. Human has a freedom to determine what they will do to get the essence. And this determination is done by making choices. However, a freedom to make a choice is accompanied by a deep fear. Because, with the choiceshuman declare their responsibility not only to themselves but also to others. According to sartre, human realizes that they exist. It means that human realizes that they face the future, and realize what they do. It pressures on human responsibility. (Howard 456)

Man should not claim anyone else when he face some problems in his way. The true man is responsible for himself. Man has a commitment and responsibility. He pays attention to his satisfaction and feeling which is showed by his dream. There is nothing able to control everyone to face the future. Human has to have free feeling to make a choice. Even anything of risk come true, human has to be responsible for the choice(Barnes256). So, human has a freedom to do anything, make choices and responsible for the choices.

4. Self-Reliance

Self-reliance is the term suggests an independent action, a reliance on one's own resources as opposed to dependence on others. For Emerson, the concept of self-reliance refers more significantly to the commitment to the courage and enthusiasm to think and to express one's own thoughts, ideas and dreams rather than a fearful or careful reiteration of popular opinion or traditional "truth". It emerges from a belief that one is capable of self guidance and self-determination. Emerson's message is to "trust theyself", to dare to see the world with your own eyes, to experience life from your own heart and to trust your own instincts. This is the attitude towards life which may be observed in infants and small children, before they have been clapped into jail by their consciousness" (Emerson134). It means that human has to have an independent action and trust theyself.

Emerson's view about self reliance explains that life changes and grow, and can always learn something new. Man's life is a progress and not a station (Emerson169). In self-reliance, Emerson always resounds to everyone's ability. According to him wisdom and truth are not the prerogative of the learned and the scholarly; each individual has access to his/her own truth, and this truth has a validity which may be honoured if we share it with the world: The learned and the studious of thought have no monopoly of wisdom.

5. No choice means bad faith.

Bad Faith is a form of self-deception. It refers to behaviors that human employ and choose. Human tries to deny their freedom. It is in bad faith when human tries to escape the responsibility of freedom and rid themselves from the anguish that they feel. In existence, there is no

choice. No choicemeans bad faith because in existence human has to be responsibile for their choices and consider the freedom of others. (Weij 149-150)

1.1.2 New Criticism

New criticism is a name that applied to a vary and extremely energetic effort among Anglo-American writers to focus in a critical attention on literature. New Criticism emerged after World war I. The term of new criticism is firstly introduced by John Crowe Ransom and supported by I.A. Richard and T.S. Eliot (Searle 1). The opponents of New Critics have frequently charged that they ignore the history, ideology, politics, philosophy, or other factors that compose literary experience.

The institutional dimension of the New Criticism is particularly clear in this respect, in the creation of enermously influential textbooks and the writing of histories not merely of literature but also critic the literature it self. The force of the New Criticism as a movement is evident in the pervasive sense that literary study was strongly implicated in the formation and continuation of cultural values that precisely at the time when those values perceived to be in peril (Searle 2).

New criticism is clearly characterized in premise and practiced: it is not concerned with context- historical, biographical, intellectual, and so on; it is not interested in fallacies of intention or affect; it is concerned solely with the text in itself, with its language and its organization; it does not seek the text meaning, but how it speaks itself. (Selden 19). Literary language is formed by formal elements

of literary work. The formal elements are consist of images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, character, plot and so on (Tyson 137).

1.1.3 Character

Character is the agent in a literary work. Character created by the author to help the plot of the literary work. According to Jones, character is the describing a real person that shows in the story. The reader can appreciate the literary work from the character and we can know the history of the literary work from the character (Sayuti 68). A character in a story almost true life, thus a successful author recreates the actual throughout life itself roomates particular that is able to make the reader to see a presentation of real life (Jacobs 135).

Actually, there are some types of character in literary work. Those are major and minor character. Major character is an important character in a story that appeared continually. Actually, major character dominates the story.

Supporting of the major character is minor character. Minor character is a character of less importance than the major character (Nurgiyantoro 176).

Major character somtimes called protagonist character who have conflict with antagonist character. Protagonist is a central character in a story. The story is generally revolved around a problem that faced by the protagonist and how the protagonist find the solution of the problems. Protagonist character can be more than one in a story. (DiYanni 64)

Antagonist character is the opposite of protagonist character. Though antagonist are generally portrayed as dark, wicked character, they can be good

character who try to stand in the way of the villainous protagonist as well.

Antagonist does not necessarily have to be one character. It can be a group of character, an institution, a concept that stands in the way of the protagonist.

(DiYanni 65)

From the explanation above, the writer knowssome character's elements in a literary work. There are two types of character. That are major and minor character. Major character is a main character who manage all of situations in a literary work and minor character is the supporting character who attend to the literary work.

According to Abrams, Character seen from complexity divides into two kinds. Those are round character and flat character. Round character is a character who change the attitude because of some factors that make a different character at the beginning and the end of the story. While the flat character is a character who does not change the attitude from the beginning and the end of the story.

Generally flat character played by protagonist player. (31)

1.1.4 Characterization

Character and characterization are very important in a story. Both of character and characterization can not to be separated in a story. Characterization is the image of character. Characterization tells us how is the character in the story/novel. We can know the characterization of the character from their action that there is in the novel. Characterization refers to the way of an author to

develops the fictional people who populate in a story. With characterization, the reader can know all of characters in the story/novel. Characterization is very important when the reader can explore the novel by paying attention on the character's speeches, actions and comments. Characterization of some character are offered by the author in order to make some understanding to the reader about the idea of the story (Holman 2).

According to Holman, 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 action and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (Holman 76).

2.2 Review of Related Studies

The writer finds some previous study that has similar object. The first is from Nanang Muhammad Mahfud, a student from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The title is Women's Position in Memoirs of a Geisha Written by Arthur Golden (1997): A Feminist Approach. His thesis focus on feminist elements that apply in the novel. He takes the main character to analyze the novel.

The second is from Diyah Ayu Saptoningrum, a student from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. She wrote thesis under the title "Simbolism in Arthur Golden's Memoirs of Geisha". Her thesis focus on symbol that there is in the novel. The aim of her thesis are analyze the novel in terms of its structure (structural analysis) and identify symbolism used by Arthur Golden in his novel Memoirs of a Geisha.

