CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoritical Framework

This chapter discusses the theory used to analyze this study. New Criticism is the main theory, it included by intrinsic elements in the novel *The Winner Stands Alone* by Paulo Coelho. The intrinsic elements of the novel that will be focuses on analyzes are included: characters and characterizations, theme, plot, setting and also the moral value of the novel.

2.1.1 New Criticism

Tyson states that new criticism is the organic unity of the text that is formed by formal elements which is depicted in the text (136). It means that the formal elements are the main tool to analyze the text itself. In other words, Tyson states that new criticism is the main tool in an analysis to reveal the true meaning of a text based on the text itself (136). Moreover, he also states that knowing an author's intention, therefore, tell us nothing about the text itself, which is why New Criticism coined the term intentional fallacy to refer to the mistaken belief that the author's intention is the same as the text's meaning (136). It means that new criticism does not need the author's background or reader response to get the meaning of the text. As Charter states that, new criticism concentrated on paradoxes and ambivalence which could be established in the text (27).

New criticism asserts that test 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 Criticism attempt to study the formal elements of the text such as characterization, setting of the time and place, point of view, plot, images, metaphor and symbols to interpret the text which all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself (Tyson 137). Therefore based on the new criticism, the writer described plot, setting, character, theme, characterization and moral value in *The Winner Stands Alone* Novel.

2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements

According to Griffith, he said that each intrinsic element of the text contributes meaning to the whole of the story. Even thought all of the intrinsic elements deliver meaning to the story, it is better to examine several intrinsic elements of the texts to get the central meaning of it (72). Intrinsic element is a part of the story, which are related each other to build the whole of a story (Nurgiyantoro 22).

One of the ways to understand about the meaning of literary works is by paying attention in the text itself, mainly it is intrinsic element, such as character and characterization, plot, moral value. The readers will easily convey the meaning of the story (DiYAnni44). The research concludes that by intrinsic elements, reader will easily get the meaning of the story, it includes by character and characterization, plot, theme, and moral value in the novel.

2.1.2.1 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 element (Nurgiyantoro 164). According to Hallent that character is the mental, emotional, and social qualities to distinguish one entire from another people, animals, spirits, automations, pieces of furniture, and other animated object (7). In the other word, Abrams states that character is a person in a dramatic or narrative work which naturally processes moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what he rays through the dialogue and what he does through the action (20).

According to Hallent that the types of character there are:

1. Flat: one dimensional character, typically not central to the story.
2. Two-dimensional: characters may be used as vessels to carry out the plot.
3. Round: a complex, fully-developed character, usually prone to change.
4. Static: these can be either round or flat characters but they do not change during the story. Folktales, fairytales, and other types use static and flat characters whose actions are predictable, so the reader is free to concentrate on the action and theme as each moves toward an often times universal discovery.

5. Dynamic: a developing character, usually at the center of the action, which is changes or grows to a new awareness of life (the human condition).

6. Stereotype : a character so little individualized as to show only qualities of an occupation, or national, ethnic, or other group to which they belongs (example: Irishman, Sicilian, soldier, dumb blonde, obnoxious brat, silly teenager).

7. Universal: character with problems and traits common to all humanity.

8. Individual: a more eccentric and unusual representation of character.

Based on the explanation above, in the literary works such as drama, short story and novel, character is an important element which will always be present to build the story in the literary works.

2.1.2.2 Characterization

Character is one of most important formal elements in a text. There are no other formal elements such as plot, setting, even the theme that can work without character. Character usually followed by characterization. As Holman states that characterization is the creation of character imaginary persons (52). 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"). Character and characterization can not be separated, but it is different each other. In other definition, characterization is the creation of these imaginary persons, 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. Direct characterization refers to what speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about character, the reader is told what the character is like. 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 (Bernardo 2).

Holman 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).

2.1.2.3 Setting

Setting is usually called the point of a novel by many readers because it is depicted where or when the scene of the story is being told. It can also be the important thing of a literary work. The author has to make the setting clear so the

reader will not be confused by the scene changing. Kelly Griffith stated that there are four aspect which connected by the setting. Those are the physical, the time in which the action of a literary work takes place, the social environment of the characters, and atmosphere that can be describe as the effect of setting (40). By looking at the description, a conclusion can be shown that setting can not work alone because it usually appears to reflect other elements of a literary work. Setting can reflect the mood of character or it can also reveal how the situation and how the personality of character (149).

In according with Robert statement that setting is essential to meaning. It provides a historical and cultural context that enhances the understanding of characters (61). He also stated that setting is an important dimension of meaning since it reflects character and embodies theme. Setting is important for an additional reason: it symbolizes the emotional state of the character (62).

2.1.2.4 Theme

Hartoko and Rahmanto, say that the theme is the ideas of common bases that sustain a work of literature and are contained in the text semantic structure regarding commonality or differences (142). Themes distilled from the motifs contained in the relevant work that determines the presence of events, conflicts and situations. The theme became the basis of development of the whole story, so he is animating the whole story. A common theme has a generalization, wider, and abstract. Principal themes as the meaning of a work of fiction is not deliberately hidden because precisely this that is offered to the reader.

2.1.2.5 Plot

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story. The plot is more than just a sequence of events, about cause and effect. Additionally, plot is the actions, events, and situations describe in most stories are related to each other by more than just accident. Beside, the plot combines with the other elements of fiction, there are imagery, style and symbolism, for example to create an emotional response in the reader; suspense, humor, sadness, excitement, or terror.

According to Richard states that are the order of events in which the reader learns of them (164). Richard also states that plot is incidents written a particular order that reveals literary meaning and gives influence on the reader's emotion and thought (167).

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that plot is everything that happens in the novel, and it is certainly supported by characters and characterizations in the novel. Moreover, that plot is known as the foundations of the novel. Which characters and setting are built around, it is mean to organize information's and event in logical manner.

According to Hallent he said that the divisions of the plot include:

1. Exposition.

    Exposition it is mean rising action or introduction, how readers learn details previous to the story's beginning and then continues toward the climax of the story (5). Other explanation states that expositions are the starting point of narrative providing information's about the main

character and setting in the narrative. Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that exposition is how the beginning conflict or problems happened in the story firstly.

2. Diversion

The next step of plot is diversion, it is mean that any episode prior to the climax that does not contribute directly to the rising action or add to the suspense (5). The writer concludes that complication is problems in the story will happen and developed.

3. Climax

The climax is the central point at which the central character is about to win or lose all. It features the most conflict and struggle which the most probable outcome of the main conflict is finally revealed. In the other words, climax is the moment in the story at which a crisis reaches it is highest intensity and its potential resolution, the turning point (5).

According to Gwynn says that central moment of crisis in a plot is the climax, or moments of great tension, which inaugurates the falling action of the story, in which the built-up tension is finally released. Some stories, particularly those involving a heavy use of suspense, have a step "dramatic curve" and the writer used all of their skills to impel the reader toward the final confrontation (Gwynn 9). Based on explanations above, the writer concludes that climax is how the way to end the conflict happened in the story.

4. Denouement

Denouement is falling action or resolution. Which is this part

reveals the final outcome or result of conflicts in the story (5).

Denouement it means resolution or untying. In other words, Gwynn

state that denouement returns of character to another stable situation.

2.1.2.6 Moral Value

According to Immanuel Kant, morality is the assurance and inner attitude

and is not merely an adjustment to the rules of the outside, whether it's state law,

religion or customs. In the other word, he say that morality concerning good and

bad things, it means that what is good in self, good on any restrictions at all. It is

further said that the quality of one's moral criterion is loyalty itself. Morality is

the implementation of the obligations of respect for the law, while the law is

written in the human heart.

2.2 Struggle Concept

According to Frederick Douglas as mentioned by Leanne Hongland-Smith

in her article entitled *Personal Motivation:* Without struggle there is no proggress;

struggle can be defined as mental, physiological, and psychological attempt of

human beings in process to overcome difficulty in life to motivate them toward

progress and achievement of their goals (1). Struggle is and element in human

beings' life that makes them survive. It requires people to confront the hard

situation, overcome the obstacles, and manage the pain as well as hardship of the

difficult road. It makes people improve the sense of courage, tolerance, and

patience. Struggle gives us an opportunity to grow and move ahead in life. Most

famous people have though tales of struggle beneath their success. Success hold high value because it requires toil, perseverance, conviction and ambition to achieve it. Struggle empowers a person to work harder to achieve the goals and dreams of life. Struggle is needed to stimulate any kind of progress. Their struggle may be moral one, or it may be a physical one; or it may be both moral and physical, but it must be a struggle.

Struggle is a very difficult task that you can do only by making a great effort. Struggle in one's life is needed in the life of a man who lives in the real world, so it can be said in one's life must struggle or strive to achieve the desires or goals to be achieved whether in material or immaterial . In everyday life we often hear or often we speak about the struggle of human life , but it is very difficult to implement, but basically there is nothing difficult for us to do when someone has reached a real awareness of the importance of the struggle in the life of a human being to achieve the desires or goals to be achieved . " life is struggle " was the English say . This means that in life there must be an effort to get ahead of us .When a person has not had the spirit to move forward then surely he will be a loser in life. The person can only blame circumstances, themselves and others. For that whoever we are, if we want to succeed there must be a struggle in this life.

2.3 Literary Review

A review of related studies is needed, because it is to justify that a literary work has not been used before by applying a close-fitting approach compared

with other research and even though it has been used. A review literature is very significant to enlarge the knowledge about this studies, the writer reviewed the previous study which has relation with this study in some aspects. In writing this thesis, writer uses some review studies having relation with the topic about *Paulo Coelho's The Winner Stands Alone novel.*

The first is students of English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma. The writter is Esther Yulyanti Siahaan *"Revealing Factors that Trigger Igor, the Main Character of Paulo Coelho's The Winner Stands Alone, to Become a Murderer"*. This paper discuss about Igor is Potrayed as a cautious, charming, faithful, hard-working, intelligent, methodical, observant, and proud man. Furthermore, he is motivated to become a murderer because he intends to get his wife, Ewa, back and because he loves her so much.

The second literary review is student of French Language Department and Literature State of University Yogyakarta. The writer is Dyah Nurul Hajar with title " Perkembangan perwatakan tokoh utama roman *La Solitude Du Vainqueur* karya Paulo Coelho (Kajian psikoanalisis)".

The third literary review is student of English Education department state of Muhammadiyah University Surakarta 2014. The writer is Ibnu Rosid Afandi with title "Antisocial Personality Disorder Experienced by Igor Malev. The main character in Paulo Coelho's novel The Winner Stands Alone (2009): an abnormal psychology" this paper described that based on abnormal psychology, Igor Malev has experienced personality disturbance called antisocial personality disorder. The

reason of the writer is interested in exploring what Igor Malev, especially the personality disorder the posed and its manifestations.

The researchers above are similar to what the writer conducts. What makes this research is different, the writer analyzes intrinsic element in the novel *The Winner Stands Alone* novel, which are used New Criticism as main theory and using intrinsic elements for analysis that novel. It is included by some character characterizations, the plot, and the last is to find to the moral value in the novel *The Winner Stands Alone* by Paulo Coelho.