

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This study should have a theory to cut, to know and to help analyze the object of the study. Here are some of theories that will be used to conduct the analysis.

The first theory is character and characterization which is characterization described as how character has characterized. This theory is used to know how the figure of a man in grave characterized. The second theory is Structuralist-Semiotic theory, it is used to know the meaning of symbol figure of a man in grave and decent attire seated at the foot of an old tree.

2.1.1 Character

Someone who is reading a literary work of course they understand what in the literature is. In general a literary writer wants to make the reader feel like to know more about the literary work. Generally in the literature there is a character from who the author wants to show the value of literary works more in the story but still wants to make the reader feel curious, so that the reader wants to know the true meaning of a character created by the author of the literary work.

In telling the real content in a work of literature, a literary author usually describes the contents of the story through a character in his work. Deal with the definition of character, Nurgiyantoro states that character is the description of a

real person that shows in the story (165). From that statement, it can be said that the single most important aspect of a good literary work is character.

In general, the definition of character is represented through as the reader comprehension. Dealing with definition of character represented through as the reader comprehension. Abrams states that literary readers can certainly know that the character is a depiction represented by the readers of literary works and could not be separated from a moral facts, the science of the intellectual, and emotional qualities which they are drew the conclusions from what is told in a conversation of an action contained in the literary work (32-33). As Nurgiyantoro states that by exploring the characters, readers could get moral values which can be practiced in the real life as long as character gives values and delivers real message from the author to the readers (167).

In literary works, especially fiction works, characters are divided into some types. They are major character and minor character. Major character is main character when it is almost in whole of story. It is also related with other characters in the story. On the other hand, minor character is small character when it is only in some parts in the story. Usually minor character could exist when it has correlation with major character (Nurgiyantoro 176-177).

In addition with types of character above, there are also any two types of characters. It is flat character and round character. Dealing with two types of characters which is flat and round characters, Foster states in introduction page that flat character can be called simple character and round character can be called

complex character. Both of flat and round characters are presented without many sketch detail, and those are could be described only by a sentence (67-68). Usually when author used flat character, they do not affect other side from their lives. Then moral values and behavior in the story still flat and did not give surprised to the readers, it means the readers knew the characters in the beginning of the story. It is also made the readers easy to understand and remember after reading (69).

On the other hand, the opposite of flat character is round character. Usually when an author used round character, they will describe sides of their lives, self-identity, the culture at story published. Round character are realistic, behave such as human real life, it also has attitudes and anything that can made the readers surprised after reading, because the character can be changed in the middle or in the end the story (Foster 70).

In intrinsic elements, character is one part of it. It is the important one to know how about character of the figure of a man in grave. Character becomes a prominently thing in this study since it focuses on the figure of a man in grave who did not surely his name. By analyzing his character, the deeper knowledge of the figure of a man in grave character is achieved. To know what character of he is like, who he really is.

2.1.2 Characterization

When the author made literary work of course they used elements, it can be intrinsic or extrinsic. To made a perfect literary work, of course they are also used a method. Dealing with the method of literary work, Kusumo states that

characterization is one of a method to present the character in the author works. When the readers read a literary works, they can take and understand the character personality (15). Characterization is also a thing that author delivered message by description, behaviors speeches, and dialogue on the text in the story (16). Through explanation in the dialogue, Seymour Chatman states that characterization as depicting in writing to make image of person clearly in his action though and life (107).

There are two methods of characterization, those are *showing* and *telling* (Abrams 33). *Showing* is when the author presented the character's expression then leaves the readers disposition (34). *Telling* is when the author describe and usually evaluate disposition quality (34). *Telling* is such as honest, lie, evil characters and so on.

Dealing with method of characterization, Aristotle states that characterization has three methods. Those are *harmotton*, *homoious*, and *hamalon* (qtd. In Chatman 110). *Harmotton* is precise it is traits bought by the character that should to be good detail and related to the action. *Homoious* is when the author wants to writes a legend story. Such as legend story in Indonesia, it is *Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih*. For example *Bawang putih* character as real in her action, she has inner beauty, kind, innocence and obedient to her parents. *Hamalon* is delineates the traits revealed through the speeches at the end of the story should be the same as those revealed through the speeches at the beginning. (110).

As a component, characterization is a good component in fiction. To understanding the role of characterization in depicting the detail about character for any writers, characterization is important as intrinsic element. Briefly, it helps us to make sense of the behavior of characters through their description processes (Nurgiyantoro 176). Dealing with characterization as component, characterization is important too.

In order to know the characterization of man in grave, this study uses type of characterization to help this study solve how about characterization of the man in grave character deeply.

2.1.3 Structuralist – Semiotics

Structuralist theory is usually called as a theory that has new ideas. This statement is supported by Selden in his book, he states that new ideas often provoke baffled and anti-intellectual reactions and this was especially true of the reception accorded the theories which go under the name of structuralism (62).

Structuralism is a method that referred by many Semioticians, those are based on the model of de Saussure's structural linguistics. Structuralist theory tried to describe sign system as a language. Thus learned the science of signs is semiotic. Semiotics concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign. Semiotics is the study not only refers to the sign in everyday conversation, but also everything that refer to other forms such as words, images, sounds, gestures, and objects.

Dealing with the definition of semiotic, Rahmat Djoko Handoko in his book states that Semiotic is the science of signs. Semiotic has been born since the late 19th century and early 20th century, but this new science developed in the middle 20th century (1).

Semiotic theory and method could not be separated with structuralism theory. Because, semiotic is the continuation of structuralism theory (Junus 17). Semiotic theory is a study of signs and also study about phenomenon of social-culture (Preminger 980).

Semiotic or called the semiotics derived from the Greek word *semeion* means "sign". The term seems to be derived from medical *hipokratik or asklepiadik* with attention on symptomatology and diagnostic inferential (Sobur 95). Signs of time, still has a means something that points to the existence of other things. In terminological, semiotics is a branch of science that deals with the study of signs and everything connected with the sign. Such as sign systems and processes applicable to sign (Zoest 1). Semiotics is the study of a broad array of objects, events, and cultures as a sign. The expert of literature defines a sign as semiotic communication acts and then perfected into a literary models to account for all the factors and essential aspect for understanding the symptoms of literature as a means of communication that is typical in the any society. Semiotics is substation relatively new science. Use signs and everything connected with it studied more systematically on twentieth century (Teew 6)..

Peirce eventually came to believe that human beings think in sign air. Then created science he calls semiotic sign. Semiotics for Peirce is synonymous with logic. Literally it says we just think the mark. For Peirce, Semiotics was the formal doctrine of signs which was closely related to logic. In addition, he also saw mark as an element in communication. The longer he is increasingly convinced that everything is a sign that means at least according how the existence of what is possible (Zoest 10).

Sign according to Peirce is something which stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity. Then he also said that every thought is a sign. In the analysis of Peirce semiotic sign based on the nature of the ground split into three groups, namely *qualisigns*, *sinsigns* and *legisigns*. *Qualisigns* are signs based on a trait. For example, *qualisigns* nature is red because it is a possible sign of the field. *Sinsigns* is sign on the basis of view in fact. A cry of pain could mean, surprise or excitement. *Legisigns* are signs that a sign on the basis of a generally accepted rule, a convention, a code. Traffic sign is a *legisigns*. So also with a nod, frown, shake hands and so on.

There are other types of signs are based on individual interpretation and incidental or based on personal experience (Sartini 2). According to Roberts, definition of symbol is specific thing with ideas, values, persons, or ways of life, in direct relationship that otherwise would be apparent (326). It means that a symbol might also be regarded as a substitute for the elements being signified. Dealing with definition about symbol, symbol means that being signified. Basic

sign structure Peirce states that in one of his many definitions of a sign, Peirce writes:

I define a sign as anything which is so determined by something else, called its Object, and so determines an effect upon a person, which effect I call its interpretant, that the later is thereby mediately determined by the former. (EP2, 478)

Peirce claims that signs consist of three inter-related parts: a sign, an object, and an interpretant. For the sake of simplicity, think of the sign as the signifier, for example, a written word, an utterance, smoke as a sign for fire and so on. The object, on the other hand, is best thought of as whatever is signified, for example, the object to which the written or uttered word attaches, or the fire signified by the smoke. The interpretant, the most innovative and distinctive feature of Peirce has account, is best thought of as the understanding that we have of the sign or object relation. The importance of the interpretant for Peirce is that signification is not a simple dyadic relationship between sign and object: a sign signifies only in being interpreted. This makes the interpretant central to the content of the sign, in that, the meaning of a sign is manifest in the interpretation that it generates in sign users. Things are, however, slightly more complex than this and shall look at these three elements in more detail (Sartini 4).

According to Peirce (1955), icons, indices, and symbols are not only different types of object-sign relationships, but they also reflect different types and stages of experience, assuming an increasing level of abstraction from icon to index and finally to symbol. Seen from this angle, images schemas can be described as iconic symbols means symbols with a strongly iconic ground which

have acquired their symbolic status through habits of interpretation. As relations between signifier and signified, signified has three type of signs, those are icon, index, and symbol. Icon is when signifier and signified has relation with the real nature, such as icon of home, it means that there are real home. Index is when signifier and signified has relation with nature and it is causality, such as index of clouds it means that there will be rain. Symbol is when signifier and signified did not has relation with nature and the meaning of symbol is depend on convention or arbitrary, such as mother is symbol of person because a person was born by the mother. But, on the other hand, except three types of signs here are called symptoms. Symptoms is when signifier did not always has true meaning as signified, such as when someone fever, they did not always typhus (Pradopo 1).

By giving literary reviews above, this study tends to use the theories in analyzing the character the figure of a man especially who is he actually. This study uses the theories to reveal figure of a man's character and his symbol personality. It is also used to reveal what the correlation between his character and puritanism era.

2.2 Review of Related Studies.

There was a similar study conducted by previous writer who took the same study of symbolism. Fitriyah (2005) wrote a literary research entitled *A Study of Symbolism in Hawthorne*. In her study, she focused in analyzing the symbol of *pink ribbons* of *Young Goodman* wife, she is *Faith*. The distinction this study with

previous is me. This study focusses on figure of a man in grave character, his true meaning and correlation between his story with puritan era.