

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter explains about some theories that will conduct this research. Firstly, it will present the definition of character and characterization to analyze the character of Nick in this research. This research does not only analyze Nick's character, but also reveal the discrimination which happens in the story between two social lives Indians and white American. To analyze the short story, the study chosen character, characterization and postcolonial theory. Those theories will be explained as follows:

2.1.1 Character

Generally, every literary work has extrinsic and intrinsic elements. Extrinsic is the elements that influences the structure of storying a literary work, but it did not included inside the fiction work, such as point of view, conditions, and the author's psychology. Beside the intrinsic is an element in fiction. It is an important part in write a story that can be a study. Character is one of intrinsic element 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 elements (Nurgiantoro: 164). According to Holman character is a brief portrayal of form from

a personage who typifies some definite quality. Describing character is not as individualized personality but as an example of some vices or virtues or types (74).

Before we speak about character, we have to read book which is related to character. Character is important because it is the medium for the readers to understand the whole story. Character is a person who is involved in the story. In fiction, character shows attitude and moral to what he or she does through the actions (Nurgiyantoro 165). Moreover, Jacobs and Roberts say that character in literature generally, and in fiction especially, is a comprehensive verbal representation of human being, that determines thought, speech and behaviors (134).

A character is a fictional representation of a person---usually (but not necessarily) a psychological realistic depiction. Writers may portray character through their actions, through their reactions to situations or to situations or to other characters, through their physical appearance, through their speech and gestures and expressions, and even through their name. Generally speaking, characters are developed in two ways. First, readers can be told about characters. Alternatively, a character's personality traits and motivation may be revealed through actions, dialogue, or thoughts (Erlyna 8). Gilbert H. Muller John A. Williams stated that:

“Characters are people form in narratives.....yet character is also way writer: it determines how a person acts. As such, the writer must convey moral messages and motivation to the reader, so that the reader is so impressed, to the author's works”. (72).

Based on some definitions above, the writer can conclude that character is the explanations of personal in a fiction work that includes their actions, dialogues, thoughts, response, etc.

Stanton states that in some sources in English literature, character is divided into two different meanings, between character as person in the story and as attitude; anxiety, emotional, and moral principle inside the person (17). So, the character can be defined as character or characterization in the story.

Character is made from idea; attitude and utterance of the author in making the fiction work, so it has naturally live like in real world. Character takes place in strategic position to give message, value, moral and all things that the author wants to give to the readers (Nurgiyantoro 167-168).

For addition, characters in fiction are divided in some types. First, significance role in developing story in main character and peripheral character. Main character is a main person that appears in all scenes in the whole story, he or she always be told whole sides of from his life, but peripheral character is supporting character for main character, they just exist when they have correlation with main character (176-177).

The second types, in appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist characters. Protagonist character is like a hero, this character usually shows sympathy feeling and looking face. Antagonist is the character which caused conflict (178-179).

The third is about static and dynamic character. A static character is one who changes little. A dynamic character, on the contrary, is one who is modified by actions and experiences. In other word, a static character remains the same throughout the work; it is a character that has one private quality, while a dynamic character changes in the course of the work and gives expression of any personality, living and identity. Usually strong characters are rounded and dynamic; they exhibit the full range of human emotions and reactions to people and events. They have histories and more than one possible future. They have hopes and fears (188-189).

By knowing about character widely, it helps to make easy to analyze Nick. So, this study focuses on main character named Nick. It will help to get more knowledge about Nick's character in this story.

2.1.2 Characterization

Fictional life begins when an author starts to write about his work into characters and convinces us of their reality (Masluhah: 8). Characterization is the technique that an author uses to reveal the personality and character of imaginary person (Holman: 72-91). According to Edgar V. Robert in: *An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, to understand a character people need to know about his/her major trait or traits. Robert says that "A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behavior" (25).

In studying a literary character, we should try to determine the character's major trait or peripheral traits. As in life, character may be lazy or ambitious, anxious or serene, aggressive or fearful, assertive or bashful, confident or self-doubting, adventures or timid, noisy or quiet, visionary or practical, reasonable or both headed, careful or careless, fair or partial, straightforward or underhanded, "winners" or "loser", and so on (135). From this statement the study wants to analyze what character of Nick.

Furthermore that are three fundamentals of characterization in fiction, those are: (1) The explicit presentation by author of the character through direct exposition; (2) The presentations of the character in action; and (3) The presentation from within a character (Holman: 81).

Besides that, there are two types of character which are very important to know the character of Nick, those are round and flat. Round characters are usually the major figures in a story. They have many realistic traits and they are relatively developed by the author or it can be said hero or heroine. Flat characters are essentially undistinguishable from their group or class, they are usually minor character, although not all minor characters are flat (Edgar V. Robert: 135-136).

Method of characterization according to Miller, Walter James and Elizabeth Cluley are: authorial description, description by other character, character self-image, action, dialogue (26).

By using those methods we can know what the character is like, what they feel and how other character reacts to him/her, what character thinks of him, their action, their dialogue etc. All those theories of characterization are important for the study to help her in analyzing the study of Nick through story in Ernest Hemingway's short story.

2.1.3 Postcolonial

The next theory that will be used is postcolonial theory. This theory is as supporting theory that is used for analyzing *Ten Indians* because the study wants to show the portrait of colonist and colonizer. This story tells about the lives of Indians who lived in the America that carried out by white American.

The Origin of word the post-colonial cannot be removed from colonialism. Colonialism is derived from Latin the *Colonia*, which means farm or settlement. Etymologically, the colonial does not contain the meaning of colonialization, mastery, demography and other exploitation connotation. The negative connotations emerge after the interaction is not balanced between the natives who controlled migrants as lord (Ratna: 205).

Postcolonial studies reveal that there is no balance interaction between the colonizers and the colonized. The study, generally differentiate the two groups with the East and the West because of the long history of the modern colonialism in European countries. The study analyzes the practices of colonialism which still

continues today. In addition to Western colonization of the East, postcolonial also that includes the occupation carried out the majority of the minority or a small groups in society (Martono: 139.141).

Postcolonial started to appear from some of scientists and writers which born in the former colonized countries such as Frantz Fanon, Edward Said, Gayatri Spivak, and Homi Bhabha. They tried to learn something about the causes and effects of colonization and critique of western representations of race, ethnic, culture, and human identity after colonization.

The purposes of the postcolonial are to analyze the culture which formerly (or currently) colonized, analyze the power struggle between cultures (the power between colonizer and colonized people), and analyze the intersection of cultures. The subjects of postcolonial study are study of colonizing process, study of colonization fallout (fallout usually refers to the negative), and study colonizing efforts.

Postcolonial is interdisciplinary study. According to Tyson, postcolonial is a study which connected to the psychological, ideological, social, political, intellectual, and aesthetic. In addition, postcolonial theory offers us a framework for examining the similarities among all critical theories that deal with human oppression, such as Marxism, feminism, gay, lesbian, and queer theories, and African American theory (Tyson: 417).

Postcolonial refers to a historical phase undergone by third-world countries after the decline of colonialism by some of the European empires. Although the term, postcolonial, generally refers to the period after colonialism the distinction is not always made. After the decline of imperialism, countries such as Asia, African, and the Caribbean were left to rebuild their countries, their culture, and their government. In the process, many third-world writers focus on both colonialism and the changes created in a postcolonial culture. Among the challenges facing postcolonial writers are the attempt to both resurrect their culture and to combat the preconceptions about their culture. Edward said, for example, uses the word Orientalism to describe the discourse about the East constructed by the West.

Resistance is to attack the domination of colonial power in political, economy, social, and culture. The forms of resistance could be distinguished based on the colonialism situation that dominated it (Ashcroft: 19-21). He divided the resistance into two kinds that are radical resistance and passive resistance. Radical resistance refers to the resistance of colonized society to the colonial power. It is done by direct encroachment in producing text that showed the equal discourse. The second kind of resistance is passive resistance that showed about ideological resistance. This resistance is the shape to refuse by defending identity and the culture ownership that related with passive resistance.

Based on the number of explanation about postcolonial theory that stated by some academics above, it could be concluded that this theory departed from the

assumption of unbalanced relation between the West and the East. The unbalanced as stated by Said (7) actually caused by the ideology of colonial. It was embedded by the west to the East in colonial period. That Ideology is constantly produced in some forms although the colonial period has ended. Postcolonial theory has a purpose to investigate the footsteps of colonialism to the postcolonial society that printed in the form of literature work.

2.1.4. Homi K. Babha's Hybridity, Mimicry, and Ambivalence

This thesis only used the theory of ambivalence which included in the postcolonial theory. The study thinks that postcolonial can support to analyze *Ten Indians* because the study wants to show the portrait of colonist and colonizer. Furthermore, there are dominant groups and subordinate in which the dominant groups do not come from native people but immigrant. The immigrants are white men. Surprisingly, the immigrant can rule the territory and make the native people there, become ignorant people and they cannot get their human right.

Hybridity, mimicry, and ambivalence are connected each other. If there is hybridity there is mimicry, and mimicry rises because of ambivalence. All of these gathered in the study of post-colonialism.

Hybridity is something or someone of mixed ancestry or derived from heterogeneous source (Wolfreys: 51). Generally, hybridity can be defined as cultural mixture between indigene and colonizer. Homi Bhabha divides hybridity into five

domains; they are racial, linguistic, literature, culture, and religion. Then those are divided more specifically by Homi Bhabha into 3 main categories; they are linguistic, literature, and culture.

First, Hybridity of linguistic is a phenomenon where the local society can speak in colonizer's language. In this situation, the local society is getting formal education. The effect of it for the ex-colonial is the mixture language, or even the ex-colonial uses the colonizer's language as formal language, as we seen in English' ex-colonial.

Second is Hybridity of literature. This category rises after he is first one Hybridity of literature is a phenomenon where the local society starts knowing the story, information, and writing style of the colonizer from the work of art, especially from novel/short story.

Third is Hybridity of culture. Culture as many people say consists of art, style, song, food, behavior, and so on. This category is defining as the cultural mixture between local entities with west entities. So, actually this category is same with mimicry phenomenon. It is can be understood because west culture is more superior and modern than local culture.

Then, after talking about hybridty, for the next concept is Mimicry. Mimicry is generally the practice, art or art of imitation, often for the purpose of ridicule (Wolfreys: 66). In this case, the imitation of modern culture can be seen in the way of speak, style, behavior, and so on. According to Bhabha, mimicry is strategy of reform,

regulation, and discipline, which ‘appropriates’ the other as it visualizes power...the effect of mimicry on the authority of colonial discourse is profound and disturbing (Bhabha:122-123). Homi Bhabha used the concept of mimicry to identify a form of colonial control of its subject. The colonizer seeks to impose on the colonial subject the forms and values of the colonial master.

Mimicry for the local society or subaltern is to get the same access as the group who has the authority, in this case is colonizer. It happens because there is an unfair treatment in the relation of local society and colonizer. As we know that the colonizers will keep their domination in economic and political sector, so they can still exploit the local society. In many cases, the mimic group, is them who have intent contract with dominant group, they also have gone abroad to the western.

The last concept is Ambivalence. Ambivalence in this context signifies the condition produced through the discourse of mimicry, whereby in the process of imposing on the colonial subject the desire to render that subject that same as the colonizer (for example, through the colonizer’s language), there is produced, says Bhabha, a difference, slippage or excess (Wolfreys: 7).

The ambivalence comes from the feeling of love and hate toward something. According to Bhabha, ambivalence is not only can be read as a sign of colonial subject trauma, but also as a characteristic of the colonial authority and dynamic struggle (Loomba: 229-230).

2.1.4 Review of Related Study

Based on research related to the *Ten Indians*, it can be proven that there is no scientific work that explores about the main character and the forms of discrimination that affect in this short story. Therefore, this research can be conducted.

The first, research comes from Siti Maisaroh is from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, this research is written in 2014, under the title “ *An Analysis of Human Clash in Linda Hogan’s Mean Spirit Novel*”. It is conducted to find determine the kind of conflicts which happen between White men and Indian People and to know the impact of conflict for Indian’s life in *Linda Hogan’s Mean Spirit* novel. This research only analyzes some factors which happen between White men and Indians through five aspects. There are superiority, injustice, Vulnerability, Distrust and Helplessness. This process uses Conflict Theory by Roy Eidelson and Judith Eidelson. It also tries to find kind of conflicts through Postcolonial theory especially Orientalism because there is hegemony domination in Watona. In this research, the researcher used literary criticism as her research design to conduct the research. Because literary criticism is the only research design that is directly related to the literary works and these researchers studied are designed to obtain the information concerning the current status of phenomenon and situation as if in the time of study.

The second, Meliska Sekar Arum (2012), is from The State University of Surabaya (UNESA). Under the title “*Henry’s mimicry and ambivalence as black*

slave-master in Edward P. Jones the known world". This study deals with the experiences of an ex-slave who become a slave-master which is represented in Edward P. Jones' *The Know World*. In this study related to the main character, Henry Townsend's who transforms himself from slave to slave-master. His part life as a slave for William Robbins' family (the wealthiest white man in manchester county, Virginia), makes him follows Robbins' actions as the whites. Being the same with the whites, but he hates them at the same time except Robbins, his ex-slave master. It is because Henry will never be the same with the whites because he is born as a black who is considered as the other. This study is a literary criticism. The approach applied is Postcolonial, from Henry action is reflected the concept of mimicry and ambivalence, by Homi K. Bhabha. As the result this study shows, the concepts of otherness and binary opposition strengthen the theories of mimicry and ambivalence in analyzing the progress, the causes and the impacts of what Henry does. His effort of making himself equivalent or even better than the whites is never happen. Although Henry is successfully being a rich man and a slave-master, he never gets the true freedom because he is a black. Until Henry dies, problems come more and more whether from his slavers and his family.

The entire researcher above generally discuss about perspective Indians society or White men and Indians. Meliska's work has the same theory with the writer's work. The difference between the writer's and Meliska's analysis is that she applied the theory to analyze an Edward P. Jones' *The Know World* Novel, whereas the

writer's work applied the theory to investigate a short story *Ten Indians*. Here, the study has different discussion about Postcolonial. Actually, the writer will analyze about a study of Postcolonial on form of racial discrimination happened in Ernest Hemingway's *Ten Indians*. The discussion focuses to find form of racial discrimination happened on *Ten Indians* short story. Therefore, the writer uses theory of Postcolonial ambivalence in this study.