

CHAPTER II

Review of Related Literature

In order to make the discussion of this study clearer, this chapter will elaborate some theories needed to support the analysis in the next chapter. Those theories are: the theories of characters, characterization and motivation.

2.1 New Criticism

Formalism criticism sometimes called new criticism (even though it has around a long time) involves the careful analysis of a literary text's craft. Formalism or new criticism are particularly keen on isolating parts of a text for an intensive look the assumption that any small passage can be a microcosm that contains or signals the meaning of the whole, as a single strand of DNA can reveal the genetic code of a whole organism. They tend to pick a few section of a poem or story, assess the writer moves and then try to relate those sections to other sections and to the whole work to determine what principle or theme tied them together. (Gillespie 2010:172).

Formalism is sometimes called new criticism (or practical criticism, close reading, text explication). Regardless of the name all these approaches involves the careful analysis of a literary text's craft. In literature, the focus of this detailed examination or close reading, is the way the components of language, diction, syntax, rhyme, and meter, symbols metaphor, allusions uses of point of view and so forth,

1959:83). Therefore, character becomes one of the topics chosen by the researcher that will be discussed in the next chapter. It is hoped that the writer's analysis toward character will ease other researcher in analyzing a character in a literary work.

2.2.1 Kinds of Character

Kenney (1983: 46) noted that characters in fiction are divided into two categories: Flat and Round characters. A flat character usually has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing marks. Round character, however present us with more facets that is their authors portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Such a round character may appear to us only as he appears to the other characters in the story. It can be concluded that round characters play a big role in a story rather than a flat character.

The flat character is characterized by one or two traits, he can be summed up in a sentences. The round character is complex and many sided; he might require an essay for full analysis. Both types of character may be given the vitality that good fiction demands. Round characters live by their very roundness, by the many points at which they touch life (Perrine, 1959:85). Based on what Perrine (1959) said, it can be summed up that both round and flat characters are needed to be presented in a literary work such as a novel to make a good story. Although the round characters play a big role in developing a story, they are lame without the existence of the flat characters.

1.4 Theory of Motivation

Psychologists define motivation as an internal process that activates, guides, and maintains behavior over time. Motivation is what gets you going, keep you going and determines where you are trying to go (Slavin, 2000:327). Based on this opinion, it is clear enough that motivation is an internal process, because it is internal, what will motivate someone will be different to someone else. The motivation factors of someone are varied. However, Maslow underlined that human beings have certain basic needs that they must meet before they can fulfill their other developmental needs. These needs can be simply say as the classification of the motivation's factors of every human being.

Maslow (2006:1121) classified the human being needs into a pyramid scheme that broadly known as Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs. Here is the Maslow Pyramid that depicts the level of the human needs

According to the pyramid above, there are five hierarchies of needs. The first level of needs is physiological need includes need of food, air, and water. The second level encompasses safety needs. The third level of need is belonging and love. The fourth level is self-esteem. The fifth level is the need for self-actualization, entails maximizing one's unique potential in life, Mary (2006:1121). Related to the theory of the human motivation/need, stated that physiological needs (including needs for food,

