CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this second chapter, the writer explains related theory and related study.

2.1 Theory of New Criticism

One of the theories used to analyze a literary work is New Criticism.

The Journal of Literature, Culture and Media Studies Volume 4, No 7 and 8 said that New Criticism is one of the influential approaches in modern criticism. It is also termed as an Aesthetic Criticism, Analytical Criticism, Formalistic Criticism, Ontological Criticism, or Textual Criticism. New Criticism is Post War-I school of critical theory that insisted on the intrinsic value of a work of art and focused attention on the individual work alone as an independent unit of meaning, it was opposed to a critical practice of bringing historical or biographical data to bear on the interpretation of a work. The New Criticism aims at intrinsic and aesthetics study, analysis and evaluation of an autonomous work of art with an application of formal critical tools ignoring all the extra literary features like biography, sociology, history and so on (1-2).

New Criticism aims to classify, categorize, and catalog works according to their formal attributes. Along the way, New Criticism wants to pull out and discuss any universal truths that literary works might hold concerning the human condition. These truths are considered by New Critics to be static, enduring, and

applicable to all humanity

(http://www.write.armstrong.edu/handouts/Formalism.pdf).

Acording to Monica said that the term *New Criticism* became established as the name of the School after John Crowe Ransom, one of its founders, published a collection of essays bearing that title, in 1941. In one of them, "Wanted: An Ontological Critic", he announced that it was time to identify a powerful intellectual movement which deserved to be called "a new criticism". The intention implicit in this name is obviously polemical: indeed the New Critics felt it was time to do away with the traditional approaches, which laid emphasis only on the historical, social, biographical or psychological contexts, on the moral or philosophical implications, or still on the textual-linguistic specific factors (http://ebooks.unibuc.ro/lls/RaduSurdulescu-

FormStructuality/Capitolul%20II.htm).

The New Critics introduced to America and called "close reading," has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades. So in this sense, New Criticism is still a real presence among us and probably will remain so for some time to come (Tyson 135).

So, the writer can take of conclusion that new criticism theory same with formalist theory and structuralism theory. New criticism theory can be analysis to character and characterization in literary work. To support theory of new criticism, this chapter includes theory of characterization.

2.2 Character and Characterization

Character is one of the important elements that make a story good and reliable. Character in fiction is expected to be real and true to life. In literature and fiction specifically, it is considered as an extended verbal representation of a human being, the action that determines thought, speech and behavior.

Too see how character is presented on a literary work is the author can use a technique called characterization. Characterization is the technique an author uses help the readers become acquainted with a person, a character in his writing (Pooley, 1967:516). Trough dialogue, action and commentary authors can capture some of the interactions of character and circumstance (Peter, 2002:143). Even when the characters are animals, they almost invariably represent human beings or exhibit human attributes (Altenberd, 1986:27). That is the reason why by studying character in literature can make the readers to understand people and to learn compassion for them.

If we want to analyze fiction character, we use the same way as we try to understand or analyze real people. According to Yordon, there are four primary levels of analyzing character; those are physical, social, psychological and moral (149).

The first is the physical level of analysis is to observe the external characteristic of the character, such as: age, sex, height, weight, race and so forth. These can be found inside the novel.

The second is the social level of analysis to study a character's circumstances. It is could be approached the character from what kind of family or business that he involves in. Here it could be seen how a character functions with others in the environment to be able to portray character correlation within the scenes.

The third is the psychological level of analysis to examine a character's inner life. It is about character's attitude, desires, beliefs, like and dislike and motivation. At this point, the reader will use the reason of the character's utterances or the reason behind his actions. As in real life, character does not always to say what they feel or think.

The last is the moral level of analysis to decision and the reason that they made. It is about ethnical or non-ethnical of the character that is taken into consideration. It is the moral qualities of the characters that evoke our sympathy, un-sympathy or neutral.

Those four points of techniques discussed above will be applied with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character in the physical appearance, the speech and actions, inner thought and feeling and the character's attitude consequence the other character.

In his book Counterpoint In Literature, Richard Pooley said that "A writer describes a character's physical appearance, his speech and action and the attitude of other characters toward him. In addition, an author may use another method,

which is not open to you while you cannot read a person's mind, a writer can tell you about a character's inner thoughts and feeling" (516).

From the quotation above we can understand that even if a person cannot exactly read the other person's mind, an author can give us the possible ways to describe the character that he or she wants to show to the readers by using the methods mentioned above. Practically speaking, characterization can be traced out through the physical appearance, the social level, the psychological level and the moral level. Physical appearance includes of race and from race can be appearing of rebellion.

The Journal of Conflict Resolution volume 44, No 6 said that Rebellion is somewhat analogous to crime in general and organized crime in particularity is by no means identical here is a continuum in the scale of criminal violence, from the violent robbery perpetrated by one individual on another, through gangs and mafias, up to large-scale conflict with the state (3).

A rebellion that erupts into civil war is a type of large-scale violence that meets certain criteria. In the criteria used in empirical studies, a civil war occurs only if the mortality rate from combat exceeds a particular threshold. The most common threshold is 1,000 battle deaths during a year. The deaths must occur in the context of violence between a government and an identifiable organized group and at least 5% of the deaths must be on each side (4).

2.3 Review of Related Studies

In this part, the writer is using two studies as comparison to her study. Those studies are the study of Fanni Leets Santoso (2005) and Arije Yetunde Umulkhulsum (2011).

The first study is based on the continued analysis of Toni Morrison's novel. The Study of The White Hegemony toward the African Americans as Seen in Toni Morrison's The Bluest Eye "which has been written in 2005 by Fanni Leets Santoso from Petra Christian University Surabaya. Fanni's thesis focuses on the white hegemony in African American society. That thesis tries to find out the ways the African Americans are hegemonies by the white, the impact of the hegemony. And the purpose of that study is to answer the problems. That research is a library research and the approach of that writer used to answer the problems is cultural studies with the concepts of black inferiority.

The second is Arije Yetunde Umulkhulsum (2011), who studied about Racism and Oppression in Black American Literature: An Example of Richard Wright's Black Boy. Arije chose this topic because he wants to make readers realize these themes in Richard Wright's Black Boy by analyzing the concept of racial segregation of Black in America. He describes about racism and oppression in his study and it is described about cultural racism in his study too.

Whereas, in this research the writer focuses on description of *Sula*'s character because of different race there, such as rebellion in this Toni Morrison's