

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

Sula. Then, the writer intends to use theory of new criticism and characterization in this analysis. The similarity between this research and the first previous research is the same of novel's author and the same about description of African American society. And then the difference is the previous research uses cultural to analyze and uses theory of concept hegemony and this research does not describe about culture and but uses new criticism and characterization theory. And then the similarity between this research and the second previous research is the same society of difference race and the difference from both of them is if this research uses characterization about *Sula* such as rebellion but in the second previous study describes about oppression and cultural in his research.

