CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In doing the study, the researcher uses new criticism theory. This research tries to reveal mostly form of rejection to Islamic Sharia based on criticism method that is "close reading". This study will focus on one of the intrinsic elements of literature which are character's and characterization. This study also uses some Islamic values related to the Islamic Sharia more deeply in its analysis. Those are explains as follows:

2.1.1 New Criticism

According to Abrams (46) New Criticism is a formalist movement in literary theory that dominated American literary criticism in 20th century. It emphasized close reading, especially in analyze of poetry. The movement derived its name from John Crowe Ransom's 1941 book "The New Criticism" and sustained by I.A Richards and T.S Eliot. In his book "Practical Criticism" I.A Richards offers that new literary critical theory is an approach that emphasizes the empirical element, where the literary text is the source of primary data in the analysis demonstrated originality and uniqueness of the text. In using new criticism method, Richards is not advancing new hermeneutic but he did something that had never happened in the field of literary studies: he interrogated the interpretation of literary works by analyzing literary works with the interpretation that will be reported in himself. Therefore, in this work he requires interpretation closer to the literary text itself.

This theory tries to examine 'formal elements' of text such as characterization, setting the time and place, point of view, plot, images, metaphors and symbols to interpret the text (qtd.in Dinurriyah 1). According to Luxemburg (52-54) "The role of New Criticism is show the uniqueness and completeness of the knowledge contained in a literary work is offered to the reader". According to Bertens(15-20) in his book explained that thought new criticism has some method in analysis such as; the first is close reading. Close reading is analysing literature in detailed and carefully read word by word. Usually close reading is use to analyse poetry. The second is empiric. Empiric is analysis methods in new criticism that emphasize on observations rather than on theory. The third is autonomy. Autonomy is an intrinsic study in the literature because in this study the literary work does not depend on any elements, including the author. This is in accordance with the new criticism theory that emphasizes the uniqueness of an analysis of the literature itself. The fourth is concreteness. Concreteness is the same with autonomy, for new criticism sees literary works as concrete that it looks more alive. The fifth is form. Form here is the focus of a new criticism study because from the form the success of an author can be determined in terms of diction start from the choice of words, the use of figure of speech, paradox, and irony. Based on book Doing Literary Criticism (2010)"New Criticism assumes that each small part can be a little life or a signal containing the overall meaning of all life as code that can reveal the specific purpose of literary works".

2.1.2 Character

In analyzing a literary works by using new criticism means that it is related to the intrinsic elements of literature. One of intrinsic elements that

interesting is character and characterization. According to Bennett (73) "Character is part of the literary life. From the character a curiosity, fascination, likes and dislikes reader on a literary work appeared". Aristotle (40) argued that "the character is a 'secondary' to what he called 'the first important' or 'blood' tragedy - a plot - and that includes the character 'for the sake of action". According to Abrams (32)" The characters are the people that represented in a dramatic or narrative work, which interpreted by the reader as someone who is endowed with moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities. Character seen from complexity divides into two kinds there are round character and flat round character. Round Character is a character who experienced a change in attitude due to several factors that give a different character at the beginning and at the end of the story. While the flat character is a character that does not experience a change of attitude from the beginning until the end of the story generally flat character played by players protagonist (Abrams :31). While the kinds of character based on the characteristics of good and bad divide into three kinds; First is protagonist character as the main character. Second is antagonist opposite to the protagonist character. Third is tritagonist figure to mediate between protagonist and antagonist (qtd. in Alfizuma 7)

2.1.3 Characterization

According to Abrams (32), Characterization is the process authors use to develop characters and create images of the characters in the story for the readers. There are two different approaches to characterization, including direct characterization and indirect characterization. With direct characterization the author tells the readers what he or she wants us to know

about the character. With indirect characterization, the author shows us things about the character to help us have an understanding of the character's personality and effect on other characters. According to Terry (5) there are five different methods of indirect characterization: Speech; in this case the author wants to the readers know the each character from the conversation or dialog between the characters. Thought; Here the author wants to the readers understand what the character is expressed through his or her mind. The effect on others of the character; Here the author tries to explain the characters to the readers through a character's behaviour as a reaction to other characters. Action; the author describes the characters to the readers through the actions or attitudes caused by character. Looks; the author describes the characters of the story to the readers in terms of the appearance of the characters.

2.1.4 Plot

According to Abrams (224) plot in drama or narrative is work based on act and events, because it is given to achieve the effect of certain artistic and emotional. Plot has a function as demonstrate the quality of moral and dispositional by the authors. The plot and the characters are as critical concepts cannot be separated, both them have dependency as expressed by Henry James" What is character but the determination of incident? What is incident but the illustration of character?" Plot emphasizes to the causes and effects which means that a plot is more focused on "how an event affects other events".

Based on the book by Kennedy and Gioia (74),in plot there will be a dramatic event that will be experienced by characters in the story. All the dramatic events experienced by characters in the story there is also a problem to be solve. But to solve the problem the characters will go through various stages until the problems can be resolved. The first stage in the plot is the exposition. The exposition is part of the opening that sets the scene (if any), introducing the main character, tells us what happened before the story opens, and provide other background information we need to understand and care about the events to follow. In the next stage is the new conflict. Conflict in the story is the emergence of a problem in the story, which cause tension, transformation of emotions between the characters is having problems. The third is Climax. Climax is the continuation of the conflict in the story which is expanding to create the characters involved protracted conflicts will suffer distress even create tension sometimes until excite emotion. The fourth is anti-climax. Here the rising of emotional state as a result from the continuing conflict, but at this stage there will be a solution that appears to resolve the conflict. The last is resolution. Here the results of the solutions have been raised to resolve the conflict in anti-climax. In the resolution conflict can be resolved because give a decision on the final experienced by the characters in the story.

2.1.5 Moral Value

Moral value is part of intrinsic elements in analyzing a literary work. In the J.A Cuddon states in his book, *A dictionary of Literary Terms* that moral is the lesson to be learnt from story, poem, fable, play or indeed any work which is intended to teach anything either directly or indirectly. According to Jacques Thiroux (3) moral value are the defining features of a culture that along with traditions, laws, behaviour patterns, and beliefs. According to Klarer (5) reasoning or moral thinking is the key factor that gave birth to moral behaviour. Therefore, to find an actual moral behaviour can be trace through reasoning. That is morally correct measurement does not merely observe the moral behaviour that looks, but should look at the moral reasoning underlying the behaviour decisions.

In analyzing moral values of literary work especially a novel, the researcher must understand what is the messages or lessons that can be learnt from the story through characters's attitudes (qtd. in Alfizuma5). In this case the researcher would like to take the moral values which say that the morals of humanity does not in accordance with Islamic Sharia and the consequences in their life.

2.2 Islamic Sharia

Islamic Sharia is the completeness of the religious life of human race through Islamic teachings about *akhlaq*, *prayer*, *aqeedah* and *muamalah*. Islamic Sharia serves to enforce goodness, peace and happiness of human rice (qtd.in Ubaid 5). According to Sarwat in his book of fiqih and sharia explained that the scope of the teachings of Islamic Sharia includes aqeedah, prayer, akhlaq, clothes, food, drinks, political, economic, social, justice and so on. Allah has said in the Qur'an, Surah An-Nahl (43)"Then ask the person who has knowledge (ulama) if you do not know"

According to Subandi et.al (36)" Every Muslim is obligated to *thaharah*, prayer, fasting, zakat and other ritual forms of worship. In addition,

the ritual of worship could be valid and accepted by Allah, should not be done with improvised approach. There must be clear and strong arguments.

Because the ritual of worship should not be done except in accordance with what is taught by the Prophet Muhammad". When a Muslim to leave one of these obligations then certainly, they will get a big sin as described in the Qur'an, surah Al-Maidah (48):

And We have revealed to you, [O Muhammad], the Book in truth, confirming that which preceded it of the Scripture and as a criterion over it. So judge between them by what Allah has revealed and do not follow their inclinations away from what has come to you of the truth. To each of you, we prescribed a law and a method. Had Allah willed, He would have made you one nation [united in religion], but [He intended] to test you in what He has given you; so race to [all that is] good. To Allah is your return all together, and He will [then] inform you concerning that over which you used to differ..

2.3 Review of Related Studies

The first comes from Alina (2012) Journal of Comparative Research in Anthropology and Sociology vol.3. This journal talks about character Saleem Sinai – Number one of the 1001 *Midnight's Children*. In this journal, she gives the conclusion that Saleem Sinai's conflicts are constrained by the struggle for Indian independence in the future identity, politics, economy and culture. This journal she just explained the causes of internal and external conflicts experienced by Saleem Sinai. In this journal is also not clear about the role of Salem characters in the story, just focus on the element that is intrinsic literary plot. Supposedly, this journal explained overall view of how

is Saleem facing to the conflict and how is the Saleem characters change before and after the conflict appear.

The third comes from Sun Lie(2014) in his thesis; he talks about Magic Realism In Novel *The Satanic Verses* by Salman Rushdie. His thesis focused on The Satanic Verses magic realism phenomenon written by Salman Rushdie as an Indian immigrant in Britain. This work presents a world that confronts the oppositional binary of estate and magic through the perspective of an Indian immigrant in Britain. In this thesis further discusses magical elements contained in the story. This thesis does not discuss the elements of Islam, whereas in the novel is a lot of religious values that can be lifted one insults to al-Quran very clearly if big sin beings as God.

From all the reviews of related studies, it can be concluded that the works of Salman Rushdie could not be separated from the influence of colonialism elements that include aspects of politics, history and religion. In this study, the researcher has the similarities and differences. The similarities the researcher seem analyze about moral value in this story but the differences is the researcher try to analyze from different perspectives which focus on analyzing the fictional character depicted by Rushdie as a form of rejection in Islamic Sharia by using the new criticism theory.