CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter contains the review of related literature and theory used to support and analyze the attitudes of Hester Prynne the main character in Hawthorne's the scarlet letter to find out the formalism theory revealed through Hester's punishment. The writer will also use formalism motive. The writer intends to divide this chapter into the parts. The related literature reviews about some formalism theory, theme and puritan law.

2.2 Formalism

Formalism, etymologically derived from the word forma (Latin), which means that the shape or form. In the humanities, theoretical formalism is used to analyze works of literature that promotes the form of literature that includes pronunciation techniques, formal wording (formal words) and not the content and free from outside elements such as history, biography and cultural context. So that literature can stand alone (autonomous) as a science and free from the influence of other sciences. This formalist theory aims to determine the alignment elements contained in the literary works that can establish the form and content integrity by examining the elements of literature, poetics, association and opposition. Formalism is one of the literary theory that scope includes literature itself as well as intrinsic

elements that build it. The scope is then analyzed using the literature device to determine the plot.

In literary theory, formalism refers to critical approaches for analyze, interpret, or evaluate the inherent features of a text. These features include not only grammar and syntax but also literary devices such as rhythm. The formalist approach reduces the importance of a text's historical, biographical, and cultural context.

Formalism russian start in the early twentieth century as a reaction against Romanticist theories of literature, which centered on the artist and individual creative genius, and instead placed the text itself back into the spotlight, to show how the text was indebted to forms and other works that had preceded it. Two schools of formalist literary criticism developed, Russian formalism, and soon after Anglo-American New Criticism. Formalism was the dominant mode of academic literary study in the US at least from the end of the Second World War through the 1970s, especially as embodied in René Wellek and Austin Warren's *Theory of Literature*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formalism_%28literature%29

In the formalism theory, there are many character. Such as:

2.2.1 Victor Sjklovski explain that literature is emerged as the preparation and transformation of the original material is nature. The authors conjure texts with the effect of sequestering and release of automation. Process supposition by this author called defamiliarisasi, which makes the technique became strange and foreign

text or storytelling techniques in a style that stands out and deviate from the usual. In the process of enjoyment or reader perception, deotomatisasi effect perceived as something strange or defamiliar. Defamiliarisasi processes that transform our response to the world. With the revelation of the secret techniques, the reader can examine and understand the means (language) used the author. Techniques that such delay, insert, slow down, extend, or reason a story that attracted attention because it can not be taken automatically.

- **2.2.2 Boris Eichenbaum** give affirmation, the formalists are united by their idea to liberate the poetic diction of restraints intellectualism and moralism that fought and became an obsession of the symbolic. They attempt to evidence subjective main principles supported the symbolic (which based on his theories).
- 2.2.3 Boris Tomashevsky explain that flow pattern as the smallest unit. In general, the motive means an element that is meaningful and that are repeated in one or a number of works. In a single work, the motive is the meaning of the smallest element in the story. Understanding the motives here give function syntax. He distinguish limit motif with free motifs. Limit motives is truly required by the story, while the free motif is not essential aspect from the point of view of the story. Nevertheless, it is potentially free motif is the focus of art because it provides an opportunity for authors to insert artistic elements into the overall plot.

2.3 Theme

Theme is the main idea or meaning of story. It provides a unifying point around which the plot, character, setting, point of view, symbol or other elements of story are organized. (Meyer: 196)

In literature, theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls that total work. Theme is not the issue or problem, or subject with which the work deals but the comment or statement the author make about the subjects it necessarily and invariably emerges from interplay of the various element. (Hopper:61)

Based on the text above the writer opinion that theme is not only a problem which as the topic in a story. In fiction book theme is important problem written so it's can influence to all of story element. Theme is not only complement but it also has important thing in the story.

2.4 Puritanism

Puritanism is a religious reform movenment in the late 16th and 17th centuries which sought to "purity" the church of england from remanants of roman catholic "popery" that the religious settlement reached early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Puritans became noted for a spirit of moral and religious earnestness that determined their whole way of life and they sought through church reform to make their lifesyle the pettern for the whole nation. Their effort to transform the nation led to civil war in

england and founding of colonies in america as working models of the puritans way of life.(Foerster; 2)

Many of these puritans as they came to be known during a controversy over vestments in the 1560 sought parliamentary support for an effort to institute a Presbyterian form of polity for the Church of England. Other puritans, concerned with the long delay in reform, decided upon a reformation without tarrying for any these "separatists" repudiated the state church and formed voluntary congregation's base on a covenant with god and among themselves. Both groups, especially the separatists were repressed by the establishment. Denied the opportunity to reform the established church, English Puritanism turned to preaching, pamphlets and a variety of experiments in religious expression and in social behavior and organization. Its successful growth also owed much to patrons among the nobility and in parliament and its control of colleges and professorships at oxford and Cambridge.

The puritan ideal of realizing the holy commonwealth by the establishment of a covenanted community was carried to the American colony of Virginia by Thomas dale, but the greatest opportunity came in New England. The original pattern of church organization in the Massachusetts Bay colony was a "middle way" between Presbyterianism and separatism, yet in 1648 four new England puritan colonies jointly adopted the Cambridge platform, establishing a congregational form of church government.

Puritanism may be defined primarily by the intensity of the religious experience that it fostered. Puritans believed that conversion was necessary to redeem one from one's sinful condition, that god had chosen to reveal salvation through preaching and that the holy spirit rather than reason was the energizing instrument of salvation. This naturally Idea to the rejection of much that was characteristic of contemporary Anglican preaching and ritual. In its place the puritans emphasized plain preaching that drew on images from scripture and from everyday experience. Still,, because of the importance of preaching, the puritans placed a premium on a learned ministry. The conversion experience that was characteristic of puritans combined with the doctrine of predestination inherited from Calvinism to produce a sense of themselves as elect spirits chosen by god to revolutionize history (Forester; 10).

The puritan society is well known a "patriarchal" itself means the rule of the fathers. So a patriarchal society man has rights to hold formal power over public decision and policy. Only man can determine entirely the character of the society. Which includes the society's values, tradition, the image of woman and the relation between the sexes (Anderson; 63).

Since the Puritanism society is patriarchal, the existences of woman at that time are inferior. Therefore, men usurp over their wives and keep them in servile subjection. (Jean, and William; 63) The puritan teaches woman to life purely and

avoid sexual relationship with a man not of her own husband is "adultery". (Morrison, and Zechariah; 68)

On puritant's development, it was not just a movement but it was more to political reform, until finally, the puritansm was able to spread and develop its authority and power under oliver cromwell's leadership by taking over a monarchy system and changing it with common health."puritanism mayby described as agreat moral and political reform that swept over great britain at the end close of the renainsance," (cross et al:183) then, that government of puritan did lots of thing on reformation old monarchy systems by creating new systems in social life additionally, by cromwell's leadership, england experienced lots of change including economic, political and literature. Unfortunately, after cromwell's death in 1658 and by charles II's coming from his exile, the condition of england come back from its original system, notably the restoration of monarchy system in 1660.

Even though monarchy had taken its place, yet Puritanism still existed in England." Never less, the spirit of Puritanism persisted. It lived on in England and was transplanted by emigrants to America, where it has ever since exercised a tremendous influence upon government," (cross at al :183) however, the zeal of Puritanism never died and still kept on its flame burning until the colonization periods in America was started.

During the 17th century, woman did dare not commit adultery since the result of adultery is to give birth to illegitimate children. Having illegitimate children is a burden for the adulterer because she will get hot branded or be banished from the society. Therefore, some woman will kill their own babies in order to avoid the consequence of adultery (Evans; 45).

The thesis writer needs this sub chapter to reveal how puritan person in general lived since Hester in the scarlet letter is an uncommon puritan woman who has different attitude and behavior from other woman.

2.5 Islam Perspective

The term of adultery has been entered in the Indonesian language, to understand Islamic law on this issue we need to return it to the Arabic language and understanding according to the law suitably and true.

In Arabic, the word adultery is taken from: وَزَنَاءً which means do despicable act. While the term "shari'ah" adultery is intercourse to have sexual without legal marriage, it is not ownership and because doubtful.

Ibn Rushd stated: Adultery is all sexual intercourse (jima') outside a valid marriage, other than marriage and in doubtful. as the writer opinion if they in doubtful and ownership it can obstruct to get the punishment of adultery.

2.5.1 Legalism adultery

Adultery is forbidden in the Shari'ah of Islam, including a major sin, based on the Qur'an statement:

1. Word of Allah:

"And come not near to unlawful sex; Verily, it's a *Fahishah* (i.e. anything that transgresses its limits: a great sin) and an evil way (that leads one to hell unless Allah forgives him)". [al-Isra / 17: 32]

2. Word of Allah:

"And those who do not worship any other god along with Allah and do not kill the soul which Allah has forbidden (to kill) except with (reason) is right, and do not commit adultery, so whoever did it, surely he gets (retaliation) sin (his), (i.e.) the doom will be doubled for him on the Day of Resurrection, and he will be in the eternal doom, in a state of humiliation ". [al-Furqan / 25: 68-69]

In a hadith, the Prophet also forbids adultery as narrated from Abdullah bin Mas'ud radiyallahu 'anhu, Muhammad sallallaahu' alaihi wa sallam says:

"I have asked the Messenger sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam: Sin is the greatest? He replied: You made a counter or partners to Allah, and Allah Almighty has created you. I asked again:" What is the other? "He replied: Killing son because afraid can't

give eating to them. I ask again: What is the other? He sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam replied again: You committed adultery with your neighbor's wife".

Since the first until now, the Muslims agree that adultery was forbidden. Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal rahimahullaht said: I do not know there is a greater sin than adultery (in addition to) the murder.

2.5.2 The punishment of adultery

a. Adulterers *al-Muhshân*

Person has married before and do adultery is called *al-Muhshân*. The punishment is throwing stone to adulterer until he or she dead. It is based on the Qur'an, the *hadith mutawatir* and ijma 'of the muslims. Umar bin Khatthab says:

"Verily Allah has revealed to His Prophet of the Koran and among which was revealed to him was the verse of Stoning. We have read, understand and know the verse. The Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam has been carrying out stoning and we have come to carry it after him. I worry if the times have long passed, there will be those who say: "We do not get the punishment of stoning in the Book of God!" so that they are misguided because leaving the obligations of Allah Almighty has sent down. It (the punishment) of stoning is correct and exists in God's book for people who have never committed adultery when married (al-Muhshân), when it has been proven to shown or pregnancy or confession".

Basic stoning from the Sunnah is a history of mutawatir from the Prophet Muhammad sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam such word and act. Ibn al-Mundhir rahimahullah stated: The scholars' muslim agree that people are throwing the stone, constantly stoned to death. The punishment gives to adulterer in order that redoing a same mistake. http://www.solusiislam.com/zina.

Stoning is not required except on those who convicted al-Muhshân. From the above information it can be concluded that an al-Muhshaan doomed if it meets the following criteria:

- 1. Never do jima'. People who have done marriage but has not been doing jima', it can't be called as al-Muhshân.
- 2. Sexual intercourse is done based on legal marriage or ownership.
- 3. His marriage is a legal marriage.
- 4. The adulterer is a person of adult and intelligent.
- 5. The adulterer is freedom person, is not a slave.
- b. Non adultery al-Muhshân

Actor's adultery who does not including the criteria of al-muhshân, the punishment is lashed a hundred times. It is the based on the Allah's statement:

"The fornicatress and the fornicator, flog each of them with a hundred stripes". [An-Nur / 24: 2]

Al-Wazir rahimahullah said: "The scholar's muslim agreed that the adulterer is not al-muhshân and independent not a slave, when they adultery so they whipped each a hundred times. It based on the words of the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam:

"Help me! Help me! Verily Allah has made for those roads, which have not been subjected still young to a hundred times whipped and exiled a year."

Sheikh al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah rahimahullah says: "If not muhshân, then whipped a hundred times, based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah. Allah gives three specific characteristics for punishment of adultery:

- 1. Hard punishment, is stoning to al-Muhshân and it is the most tragic death punishment.
- 2. Man damned and sin full.
- 3. God commands execution was attended by a group of believers.

2.6 Related studies

The writer finds some previous study which has similar object. The first thesis belongs to Ulfatul Khadaroh, a student of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. She wrote her thesis in 2013 under the title *Women in conflicts as portrayed in Nathaniel Hawthorne's"the scarlet letter" and Kate Chopin's"the awakening"*. Her study focuses on the main women character's conflicts in both novel. She used Freudian psychoanalysis to analyze both women character's conflicts related to Id, Ego and Superego in her novel.

The second thesis belongs to Nurin Anitasari, a student of English department faculty of letters and fine arts sebelas maret university Surakarta. She wrote her thesis in 2010 under the title *Arthur Dimmesdale's Hypocrisy as a puritan clergyman in Nathaniel Hawthorne's the scarlet letter*. Her study focuses on implied dimmesdale's hypocrisy and th puritan society's reaction and she used sociological approach to find out the social implication in the novel dealing with dimmesdale's hypocrisy and the puritan society's reaction.

The third thesis belongs to I.M. Hendrarti a teacher of English department faculty of letters and fine arts university Diponegoro. She wrote her thesis in 2008 under the title *moral ethics and perverse emotional strategies in Hawthorne's works*. Her study focuses on moral ethics and preserve in people mistaken. puritan ethics become background of her thesis.

The fourth thesis belong to masrurah, a student of English department faculty of letter's the state institute for Islamic studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She wrote her thesis in 2005 under te title *A Study on the elements of feminism as seen through Hester in Hawthorne's the scarlet letter*. Her study focus on the analysis of Hester's characters and she used feminist theory and literary theory to analysis her thesis.

The similarity between this research and those previous studies is in the object analysis which is analyzed. That is using a novel *the scarlet letter* which is created by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The difference between this research and those previous studies is in the topic subject matter which is analyzed. The first previous study analyzes the conflict scarlet letter and the awakening novel. The second previous study analyzes about Arthur dimmesdale hypocrisy. The third about moral ethics and preserve in people mistaken related to puritan ethics. The fourth is about Hester character.

In this study, it about theme and moral value of scarlet letter's novel. Using formalism, theme and puritan to know punishment of Hester Prynne, after that the writer analyze the theme and moral value, so the writer related with puritan and Islamic punishment.