

CHAPTER II

Literary Review

This study focuses on discussing a theory which is going to be used as a guidance analysis the novel of *The Scorch Trials* by James Dashner. The research focuses on analysis character. Main theory used in research is new criticism. This study are explained as follow.

2.1 Psychology Literature

Basic assumptions of psychology of literature, There is a close relationship between psychology and literature, psychology deals with the study of observable patterns of human's behavior, literature exhibits how human beings behave in dealing with their problems and environment.

Psychology of creative processes, The "creative process" should cover the entire sequence from the subconscious origins of a literary work to those last revisions which, with some writers, are the most genuinely creative part of the whole (Wellek, 1956: 8). The poet is a maker of poems; but the matter of his poems is the whole of his percipient life. With the artist, in any medium, every impression is shaped by his art; he accumulates no inchoate experience (Wellek, 1956: 8).

Central assumptions of psychology, Human beings consist of physical and psychical elements (psyche). Psychology is a study of human's psyche, human's psyche could be explained through human's observable patterns of behavior

Psychoanalytic Perspective. Mental life is divided into two levels, namely: the unconscious and the conscious, the unconscious contains all those drives, urges, or instincts beyond consciousness but motivate all words, feelings, and actions. The unconscious has two different levels: the unconscious proper (id) and the preconscious (superego). People are motivated primarily by drives (libido) of which they have little or no awareness. Behavior represents the conscious self and the repressed desire.

Biologically and psychologically human being is compelled to live in society. Because a complete isolated life is unbearable for him and he can not develop into a normal individual in isolation. The essence of the fact is that man has always belonged to a society of some sort, without which he can not exist at all. Society fulfills all his needs and provides security to him. He took birth, grows, live and die in society. Without society his life is just like fish out of water (131). Elements of a community. Smaller communities of human is friends and friendship .

2.1 .1 Friendship

Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between two or more people. According to De Vito in *The Interpersonal Communication Boo*, there are three aspects of friendship, namely a) friendship's affective, which is characterized by caring and sharing personal feelings (such as self-disclosure) and other related to exploration such as intimation, appreciation, and concern (including respect and feelings of warmth, attention, and love). Furthermore, the friendship is explained as the giver of support, emotional support and

empathy where everything may be made on the basis of honesty, loyalty, and commitment; b) Shared and communal. participation in joint activities, common ground, and member and receive help rather than shapeaffective support; c) Sociability element friend is a source of entertainment, enjoyment, and recreation (qtd in Fauziah 85). Based on explanation above we can conclude that friendship is characterized by caring and sharing personal feelings and other related to exploration such as intimation, appreciation, and concern and friendship is explained as the giver of support, emotional support and empathy where everything may be made on the basis of honesty, loyalty, and commitment.

2.2 New Criticism

According to Tyson in *Critical Theory Today*, the new critics introduced to America and called close reading. It means that new critical focuses on the reader's attention on the literary work as the sole source of evidence for interpreting the text, so that Tyson also called new criticism as the text itself (Tyson 136). The images, symbol, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot and so on (137). Based on defiiition above new criticism is theory that focuses on the reader's attention on the literary work. In theory new criticism respons of readers is one of important part, because this theory take sole source of evidence for interpreting the text from respons of readers. Furthermore, this study will discuss about character and characterization.

2.3.1 Character

Character often comes in fiction story, something identifies them, and sometimes judges them. Indeed, one reason we read stories is to find out what happened to an equally compelling reason and to follow the fortune of the characters (Di Yani 54). A character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story. If the story seems true to life, we generally find that the characters act in a reasonably consistent manner and that the author has provided them with motivation (Kennedy 77).

Based on definition above, character is important thing in fiction story, because sometimes character can judge fiction story . Usually one reason why the readers interests is to read stories to follow the fortune of the characters. Stories seem true to life if characters act in a reasonably consistent manner.

Characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor, static and dynamic. A major character is an important figure at the center of the story's fiction theme. The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Supporting the major character is one or more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major character (Di Yanni 54). Protagonis and antagonist characters include major character. Protagonist becomes good character in the story, but antagonist is bad character because they may spark the story's conflict.

Supporting the major character is minor character, they can illuminate the major character.

The major character is usually round characters. Round characters, however, present us more facets. Such as round character, it may appear only as he appears to the other characters in the story. We will see round characters from more than one side. Round characters are often changed, but flat characters tend to stay the same throughout a story (Kennedy 78). Sometimes Major character becomes round character, because the reader can see main character from more than one side.

Minor characters are often flat characters. A flat character has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing marks. It can be seen only one aspect of their personalities, because the author does not need to reveal more about them for the purposes of the story (Kennedy 78). Minor characters are often static or unchanging that they remain the same from the beginning of a work to the end. As the story progresses , it also can be dynamic characters that exhibit some kinds of change ; of attitude, pupose and behavior (Di Yanni 54). Based on explanation above, Minor characters are often flat characters, because the author does not need to reveal more about them for the purposes of the story.

According to Laurence Perrine in *Literarture : Structure, Sound, And Sense* all fictional characters may be classified as static or

developing. The static character is the same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning. The developing or dynamic character undergoes a permanent change in some aspects of character, personality, or outlook (Perrine 70). Based on definition above characters may be classified as static or developing. Static character is the same sort of person from the beginning of story until the end. But The developing character undergoes a permanent change in some aspects of character, personality, or outlook. There is change of character in developing character.

2.3.2 Characterization

Characterization is what the writers present and reveal character. The characterization can be described through narrative summary without judgment, narrative description without implied or explicit judgment, surface details of dress and physical appearance, character's action, character's speech, and character's consciousness (Di Yanni 54). Based on explanation above characterization is what writers explain about character and characterization can be described through narrative summary.

Authors present their characters either directly and indirectly. In directly presentation, they tell us straight out by exposition or analysis, what the characters are like, or someone else in the story that tells us what they are like. In indirectly presentation, authors show us the characters in action. We infer what they are like from what they think,

say or do (Perrine 67). Based on explanation above, authors present characters in the story by exposing what the characters are like. Authors present completely about characters, but sometimes authors show characters in action, and readers infer what they are like from what they think, say or do.

According to Robert Di Yanni, there are six major methods of revealing character in fiction. First, narrative summary without judgment. Second, the characterization can be depicted through narrative description with implied or explicit judgment (Di Yanni 54). The narrative description with implied judgment means that the authors describe the character's characterization by giving some characteristic and the readers conclude themselves. Then, the narrative description explicit judgment means that the author is like: naughty, beautiful, shy, and so on. Third, surface details of dress and physical appearance (56). Characterization can be depicted through physical appearance. Although, in real life most of us be aware of appearance which is often deceiving, but in fiction details of appearance it often provides clues to character. in including everything from dress or style and body language. Fourth, character's action means what they do (56). Characterization can be depicted through the action of character's do. Fifth, what they say and how they say it. Characterization can also be depicted through the dialogue. The readers know about the mood and personalities of the character. The last, character's consciousness means what they think and

feel. The author describe in detail what passes through a character's awareness.

There are many kinds of characterization. They are loyal, caring and loving. According to Gurbaksh Chahal in *The Foundational Characteristic*, Loyalty is the foundation of relationships are built from the tough times of life arrive at your doorstep. loyalty is the most important of all in striving to understand a person's true character (10). Because someone with loyal characteristic never leaves his partner. Tronto defines the caring as an achievement against something outside of itself. Care is also often associated with warmth, positive, and relationships. Swanson defines caring as one way to maintain relationships with others, where others feel the commitment and personal responsibility (Kristen M, Swanson 24). Based on explanation above kind of characterization like loving, caring and Loyalty is important part for relationship of someone. someone should have the nature of a loyal, affectionate (loving) and caring on the other in a relationship.