CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

The understanding of literary elements can be very helpful in analyzing literary works, for example, novel, drama and poetry. Literary elements can be classified into two categories. They are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic element of a literary work includes elements which establish a literary work inside. The elements are theme, plot, setting, character and characterization, and figure of speech. (Semi, 1998:31). For that reason the analysis of any kind of literary work needs a good knowledge about literary elements. Intrinsic element refers to setting, plot, theme, character, and point of view. Extrinsic element refers to social condition in a society and psychological condition. In this research the writer employs one of literary works especially drama to be analyzed. And he will employ several intrinsic elements to analyze the drama, namely character, plot and conflict, and one extrinsic element that is psychological condition.

1.1 Definition of Character

Character is one of literary elements that are very vital to understand the entire story of a literary work. Characters are the humans, animals, or fantasized beings that are created by the author to act within a story for the author's purposes. In some instances, such as in historical fiction, there may be real human beings who lived during the time period of the story. A character may be described by the author through dialogues, actions,
descriptions, and expositions of a narrator. As Roberts stated that in literature, a character is a verbal representation of a human being as presented to us by authors through the depiction of actions, conversations, descriptions, reactions, inner thoughts and reflections, and also through the author's own interpretive commentary (Roberts, 2003:66).

Character is important in fictional work because a character helps to develop the plot. Character is influenced by events just as events are shaped the plot by characters (Meyer, 1990:61). Characters can be classified by the amount of influence they have over the plot. If a character has a large influence on the plot, that is, if the character's actions have a significant effect on the ending of the story, then that character is considered a major (or main) character. On the other hand, if a character has a small influence on the plot, that is, if the character's actions have little effect on the ending of the story, then that character is considered a minor character.

Furthermore according to Roberts and Jacobs, flat characters are essentially undistinguishable from their group or class. Therefore they are not individual, but representative. Usually they stay the same; they are static, and not dynamic like round character. They are not developed, and because they are not central to the plot they do not change or grow (Roberts and Jacobs, 1989:23). Based on the statement, characters can also be classified by the amount of change they exhibit in their personalities. If a character undergoes a significant change in personality, then that character is considered a dynamic
character. If a character shows little or no change in personality, then that character is considered a static character.

Meanwhile, in order to analyze a character's personality or motivations, the reader must search for a pattern in the character's behavior, or this way is called characterization. According to William Harmon characterization is the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, from the action (2003: 88). And in order to discover this pattern, the reader needs to understand the techniques of characterization, which is the process by which an author creates a character.

The extrinsic aspect that discussed is psychology. Analyzing character may include psychological aspect. According to Dennis Coon psychology is not only the science that learns the mind, but also the behavior. Additionally, Dennis Coon explains psychology is the scientific study of the behavior of organism; its goal is to describe, understand, predict and control behavior (1983: 12). It can be said, in recent time, that psychology may be described most as a science which learn both human and animal behavior.

Psychology has given much influence on literature and literary criticism. The relationship between literature and psychology commonly derives from psychology dimension in literary works and the application of psychology theory in interpreting literary text. Literary work inherently implies elements of psychology that establish the whole content of literary work. A viewpoint of psychological consideration can also be used in the
process of literary text interpretation theory and concept of psychology, which is used to comprehend the literary text, will be meaningful to transform the text into meaning. Thereby, literature and psychology are inseparable psychology explain underlying reasons for character’s behavior or elaborates the relationship between conflict and psychological condition of characters and evaluates their behavior and motive in doing something.

1.2 Concept of Conflict

1.2.1 Definition of conflict

Nicholson (1992:11) said “A conflict exists when two people wish to carry out acts which are mutually inconsistent. They may both want to do the same thing, such as eat the same apple, or they may want to do different things where the different things are mutually incompatible, such as when they both want to stay together but one wants to go to the cinema and the other to stay at home. A conflict is resolved when some mutually compatible set of actions is worked out”. The definition of conflict can be extended from individuals to groups such as states or nations, and more than two parties can be involved in the conflict.

According to Barbu in Rahman (2004:13) a conflict is a functional requisite of society, it’s stressed that conflict is defined models of relationship between individuals or groups and such as stimulate intra societal contacts and communication. It means that the conflicts are inherent in human relation and it is always ubiquitous in the practice. We can say that internal conflict is the
inner conflict which is growing with the character and each character has inner conflict.

1.2.2 The kinds of conflict

According to James A.F. Stoner in Iyandri (2010) is known there are some types of conflict is intrapersonal conflict, interpersonal conflict, conflict between individuals and groups, inter-group conflict and conflict between organizations.

a. Intrapersonal Conflict is conflict with oneself. Conflict occurs when at the same time a person has two desires can’t be fulfilled at once.

b. Interpersonal is a conflict between a person with another person because of conflict of interest or desire. This often happens between two people of different status, occupation, occupations, and others. Interpersonal conflict is a very important role in the dynamics of organizational behavior.

c. Conflicts between individuals and groups. This often relates to how individuals face pressures to achieve conformity, which emphasized to them by their work groups. For example it can be said that one individual can be punished by a working group because he cannot achieve the productivity norms of the group in which he resides.

d. Inter-group conflict is a familiar thing for any organization, and this conflict led to the difficulty of coordination and integration of activities related to the tasks and jobs.
1.2.3 Conflict in drama

The intrinsic elements which can attract the readers’ interest to continue the reading of literary works, especially drama, are the reflection of conflict.

Conflict can be a centre of a story. Conflicts, which become the basis of plot, are the conflict of the protagonist. This situation and condition arouse some events on the story and make the story alive. Generally, the central of theme of a story is a conflict and how to solve or to end the conflicts.

According to Holman (1980) conflict is a struggle which grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in plot. The character, usually the protagonist, may be involved in conflict of four different kinds, namely a struggle against the forces of nature, a struggle against another person, usually the protagonist, a struggle against society as a force, and a struggle for mastery by two elements within the person.

While according to Nurgiyantoro conflict can be divided into two categories: internal and external. Internal conflict is a conflict that exists inside a character’s mind. In other word, conflict is a fight against himself. Meanwhile, external conflict is defined as a conflict that exists between character in the story and something beyond his power (1995:124).

a. Internal Conflict

Individual-self: This conflict does not involve anyone else, this conflict was marked by turmoil that arises within oneself about such things as values. Strength of character will be seen in his
attempt to face turmoil and also usually has something to do with a choice like choosing between right and wrong or it may have to do with overcoming emotions or mixed feelings.

b. External Conflict

1. Individuals - Individuals: conflicts experienced by a person with others like Jack versus his friend Algy

2. Individuals - Natural: Conflicts experienced by individuals with nature. This conflict illustrates the struggle of the individual in his efforts to defend itself in the grandeur of nature.

3. Individual-environment / society: Conflicts experienced by individuals with the public or environment.

Conflict is also one of the causes in a story that makes it become more fascinating. A story without conflict will be monotonous. Therefore, conflict is an important part of a story.

1.3 Concept of Plot

1.3.1 Definition of Plot

The most important intrinsic element that will be very useful in comprehending the whole story is plot. When the reader can understand the plot of a story in drama, it means that he knows the entire story of it in detail. According to Aminuddin, the definition of plot in the literary works commonly is a series of story which is formed by some stages of event until they produce a story that is presented by the actor or actress (2002: 83).
has a story, but the fiction story like novel and drama has story and plot. The story, tell about the events that arrange by the sequence of time (E.M Forster in Aziez and Hasim, 2010:68).

Gustav Freytag in Dewojati (2010:164-165) described the typical plot of a five-act play as a pyramidal shape, consisting of a rising action, climax, and falling action.

![Freytag’s pyramid](image)

Plot may be discussed in terms of exposition, complication, climax, revelation, and denouement. Loban, as cited by Aminuddin (2002: 84-85), describes the stages of plot as wave. The wave beginning from (1) exposition, (2) complication or beginning intrigues that grows to become conflicts, (3) climax, (4) revelation or clarification of problems, and (5) denouement or joyful ending, which is differentiated from catastrophe, that is a sad ending; and solution, that is an opened ending because only the readers will end the story through their imagination.
1.3.2 Types of Plot

The plot of a story is a series of interconnected events in which every occurrence has a specific purpose. A plot is all about establishing connections, suggesting causes, and showing relationships.

According to Card (1988) in *element of fiction writing* illustrate some types of plot.

1. A Dramatic or Progressive Plot

This is a chronological structure which first establishes the setting and conflict, then follows the rising action through to a climax or the peak of the action and turning point, and concludes with a denouement.

2. An Episodic Plot

This is also a chronological structure, but it consists of a series of loosely related incidents, usually of chapter length, tied together by a common theme and characters. Episodic plots work best when the writer wishes to explore the personalities of the characters, the nature of their existence, and the flavor of an era.
3. A Flashback

This structure conveys information about events that occurred earlier. It permits authors to begin the story in the midst of the action but later fill in the background for full understanding of the present events. Flashbacks can occur more than once and in different parts of a story.

Oscar Wilde as the author of the Drama The Importance of Being Earnest, he arranges his comedy drama by using the flashback plot. It looks from the story. He starts the story when character Jack has 28 years old and
Jack try to find out his original name and his original parents. And the last he meet Lady Bracnell and Miss Prism as the key answer of his problem. Miss Prism talked about his story when he was a baby.

2.4 Relevant of Study

Dian Haryati Dadu, 2004. The Human in Shakespaere’s Romeo and Juliet. In her writing, the writer has gained the humanism value of the main characters such as love, patience and honesty. Dadu uses sociological and psychological approach in older to make clearly about the analysis of the character humanism. This drama actually has been influenced by the conflict of two famous families in Verona Haly and their children have fall in love to other. The writer uses the descriptive method for analyzing the play. This research just describes the humanism value of the main character.

Nur Afni Maku, 2004. Woman Ideas in Danielle Steel’s “Wings” (A Conflict Analysis). Nur as the writer was analysis the ideas of the woman in the novel. The focus of analysis is the characterization of woman character. By using qualitative analysis the writer found the ideas of woman in the novel is the freedom of women same as the man. The woman must be given the same chance with the man.

Sri Yolwanty Tangahu, 2004. Feminism on Danielle Steel’s “The Gift”(An analysis of woman character). The writer applied the descriptive method to analysis her research and applied the feminism, psychological and structural approach to analysis the characters and their conflicts. And as the result, the writer found that the discrimination toward has born the struggle to
the women rights as equal as the men. Feminism is as a women movement to make an equal between men and women, such as on getting education, job, good life and freedom. The character, Elizabet is a wife and educated women. She always helps Maribeth to go on her study.

Lismawy Ibrahim, 2004. The Materialism in Thornton Wilder’s “The Matchmaker”. By using the sociological approach, the writer aim to present the description of the conflicts in American society that is prevailed by the materialism and the influence of the conflicts toward the American society. And as the result, the research finds out the characters that have materialism view in this play than specify the indicators of the materialism they have. Moreover, Lismawy as the writer describe the influence of the conflict then generalized into American life.

And Jupriono Manangkari, 2005. Social Conflicts in Mark Twain’s Adventure of Tom Sawyer. To analysis this research the writer uses descriptive method with two kinds of approach they are structural and sociological approach. Jupriono as the writer finds out that social conflicts in Adventure of Tom Sawyer talks about the conflict of main character and society. Tom Sawyer as naughty boy always makes trouble in his society. And also friend of Tom named Huckleberry Finn has a conflict with his society also caused by his manner and habit that cannot fulfill the standard norm in the society.